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Norfolk Archaeology:

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Vol. 3

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS

RELATING TO THE

ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

PUBLISHED BY THE

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine captos
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

VOL. III.

Norwich:

CHARLES MUSKETT, OLD BAYMARKET.

•1852.

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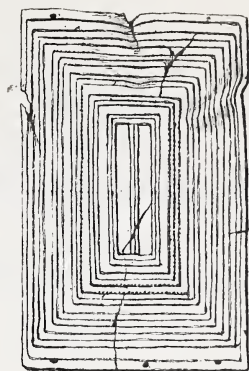
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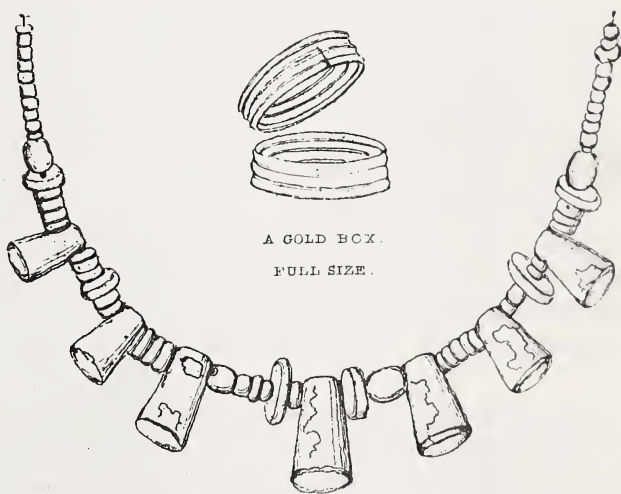
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ORNAMENT OF GOLD WGT 7 DWT 6

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$



A GOLD BOX.

FULL SIZE.

NECKLACE OF AMBER BEADS.

SIZE $\frac{1}{2}$

Etched by H. Nibban.

Antiquities

DISCOVERED

AT LITTLE CRESSINGHAM, NORFOLK.

A Letter

FROM THOS. BARTON, ESQ. TO HENRY HARROD, ESQ., HON. SEC.

Threxton, July 3rd, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to report to the Committee the particulars of an interesting discovery which has recently taken place at Little Cressingham.

A labourer, digging in a field in that parish adjoining the road leading from Watton to Hilborough and Ickburgh, came upon a human skeleton at the depth of about fourteen inches from the surface. The field is called "The Triangle" from its form; the above road running north; the Walsingham Way east; and on the south-west a road leading from Stanford falls into the Watton road. The field is now perfectly level; but, on examination of the title-deeds, I find it was formerly called the "Hill Field;" and, on a careful survey of the spot where the skeleton was found, I discovered clear indications of a tumulus having formerly been there. An outer circle of chalk is very distinct.

The skeleton did not lie in the centre, but about midway between the centre and the outer circle, towards the west. It is a male of about the average height, and lay with the head to the south and legs drawn up. By its side was a dagger, *bronze* evidently Celtic: the rivets remain which fastened a wooden handle, of which nothing but a black dust remained. Near it lay another and smaller weapon, apparently a javelin-head:

upon its breast was the gold breast-plate, figured in the annexed engraving: round it will be observed the holes by which it was attached to the dress. A very large quantity of amber beads, many broken, were scattered about the neck: of those found perfect a few are figured in the plate. A portion of a gold armilla was also lying on one side. But by far the most curious objects were a small box and the remains of two others, all of fine gold:* these I believe are unique. Douglas, in his *Nenia Britannica*, figures a small, round, brass box, found in a tumulus on Chatham Lines in 1780, near the left side of a skeleton, with an ornamental piece of brass, amber beads, a buckle, and a knife: the bones of the skeleton being small and tender, he inferred that it was that of a female, and that the box was used as an amulet.

As it is the intention of the Committee to publish a notice of this discovery in their next part, with an engraving of these curious relics, I have no doubt we shall be able to learn more upon this subject.

I have only further to add that the skull was remarkably thick, and, speaking phrenologically, displayed a large development of the animal passions, as also "caution" and "love of approbation." The man had passed the meridian of life; and his teeth were much worn, but good.

I must not omit to acknowledge with thanks the kindness of Sir Francis Goodricke, Bart., on whose property the discovery was made, in permitting me to exhibit these relics at the General Meeting of this Society.

I am,

My dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

THOMAS BARTON.

* Since the above letter was written, my attention has been directed to Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, where boxes somewhat similar, found at Upton Lovel, are figured, together with a square gold breast-plate and other Celtic remains. They will be found at p. 99, Vol. I.

A FEW PARTICULARS
 CONCERNING
 EARLY NORWICH PAGEANTS.

BY HENRY HARROD, ESQ.

THE Documents relating to Pageantry in Norwich before the Reformation, which I have now the pleasure of laying before the Society, are from the Record-room of the Corporation.

A complete series of the Records of Proceedings and Accounts of the St. George's Company, it is well known was there deposited: with this exception, it was feared that all trace of the Pageantry and Processions of mediæval times in this city had been irrecoverably lost. When Blomefield searched the Records, several of the books of the other companies and trades were existing; but they have long since been either abstracted or destroyed.

Sometime ago, however, a friend placed in my hands a transcript, made many years before, of a Miracle Play, the only one I believe in existence of those which formerly delighted the citizens of Norwich and the "people of the countree," who used "abundantly for to resort to the said citie" for the purpose of beholding them, in early times. This, I trust, we shall some day or other obtain his permission to publish; and I mention the fact of its existence now, merely because it drew my attention to the extreme paucity of our information on the subject, and induced me to search the Records, with the view of endeavouring to obtain some small enlightenment respecting it.

The first entry I met with related to the Corpus Christi Procession, which, although the writing seems of an earlier character, may be of the same date as the entry in the Assembly Books quoted by Blomefield, 1489.

“It was ordained in Common Assembly that all the Companies should go in procession on Corpus Christi Day before the procession.” *

It is as follows:

Pcessio in festo Corpiis Xti ad Capell. in Campis Norwici. modo seqⁱ.

Inþ luminañ circa Corpus Xti ante pccss. & qũelt Ars cū vexillo.

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Now ordered | Reders | j | Smethes |
| | Smethes | ij | Masons |
| | Coryours | iiij | Carpenters |
| | Barkers | iiij | Reders |
| | Shomakers | | Bochers |
| | Bedwevers | | Tanners |
| | Masons | | Coryers |
| | Carpenters | | Cordwan ^{rs} |
| | Patynmakers | | Thikwollenwev; |
| | Fletchers | | Fullers |
| | Bowers | | Shermen |
| | Fullers | | Coŵlightwev; |
| | Sheremen | | Bakers |
| | Wollenwevers | | Bruers |
| | Pewterers | | Fishmongers |
| | Brasyers | | Freshwaterfishers |
| | Skymers | | Barbo ^{rs} |
| | Bochers | | Taillo ^{rs} |
| | Bakers | | Goldsmymes |
| | Brewers | | & Sadelers |
| | Barbers cū Waxchallenders | | Wstedwev; |

* Vol. III., p. 176.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Fishers | Drap |
| Fishmongers | Saint Lukes gild |
| Tailours | Groce; & Mercers † |
| Raffmen * | |
| Worsted Wevers | |
| Dyers | |
| Goldsmethes | |
| Drapers | |
| Grocers | |
| Mercers | |
| The pcession | |
| The Shreves Clothyng | |
| Mr. Shreves | |
| The Mairs Clothyng | |
| Maisť Mayer | |
| Maister Aldermen w th | |
| bokes or bēds in ther | |
| hands | |

On the same page with the above lists (the second of which is in a later hand than the rest of the entry) was a list of pageants, which I shall presently give. This was all I was able to meet with at that time; and I was, from its being so placed, induced to believe that it formed part of the Corpus Christi celebration. On a subsequent occasion, however, I met with the minute in the Assembly Book, which I shall now extract, and which throws very considerable light upon the subject.

* Blomefield explains, Vol. III., p. 207, that Raffmen were those that dealt in rafts or timber-pieces. This, however, is an error. They are continually found associated with the Grocers; and their occupation is indicated by the following extract, from among a number of similar character in the Assembly Books: "This daye it is ordeyned that non occupacon, but only Raffemen, shall wⁱⁿ this Citie bye any rowe (rough) talowe, and thei to make it in candell and sell it forth." They were Chandlers.

† This list is in a later hand, the same as the List of Pageants subsequently referred to.

These pageants, or plays, were exhibited, it seems, on Whitsun Monday and Tuesday, and were extremely popular. The St. Luke's Guild, a fraternity composed of the pewterers, braziers, plumbers, bell-founders, glaziers, steyners, and several other occupations or trades, had for many years the entire management and burden of them; but so heavy was the expense, that it almost ruined the fraternity; and at a Congregation held in the 19th year of King Henry VIII., the brethren addressed to the Corporation the petition referred to in the following minute of the proceedings, which I take from the original Assembly Book of the period.

*"Assembly held on the Sabbath Day in the Feast of St.
Matthew the Apostle in the 19th year of King
Henry VIII.*

"This daye the alderman and brethern of the Gilde of Saynt Luke in Norwich didde exhibite [a petition] to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Com^{on} Counsell of the Citie of Norwich, wherof the tenor foloweth in thes words. To the ryght worshipfull Mast. Maier of the Citie of Norwich, and to his brethern Aldermen and Comon Counsell of the said Citie, humbly sheweth and besecheth yo^r good mastships, yo^r daily orato^{rs} and bedsmen, the alderman and brethern of the gilde of Saynt Luke the Evangelist w^{hen} the said citie, that where of longtime paste the said Guylde of Seynt Luke yerly till nowe hath ben used to be kept and holden wⁱⁿ the citie aforesaid upon the Mundaye in pentecoste weke, at which daye and the daye next ensuyng many and d^{iv}rs disgisings and pageants, as well of the lieffs and maridoms of d^{iv}rs and many hooly Saynts, as also many other light and feyned figurs and picturs of other psones and bests: the sight of which disgisings and pageants, as well yerly on the sayd Mundaye in pentecoste weke in the time of pcession than goyng about a grette circuitte of the forsaid citie, as yerly the Tuysday in the same

weke [serving] the lord named the *Lord of Misrule** at Tum-lond w'in the same citie, hath ben and yet is sore coveted, specially by the people of the countre; beforse wherof yerly at that time more than any other tymes in the yeer the people of the countre have used abundantly for to resort to the said citie; by reason of which resorte of people, as well many ſichaundises as vitalls by the citezens and inhitaunts withyn the seyd citie yerly—more at that tyme than eny other tyme of the yere—arn uttered and sold, to the grette releffe, socor, aide, and comforte of the said citezens and inhitaunts. And only the brethern and system of the seyd Gylde yerly arn sore charged w^t repacons, and fyndyng and setting forth of the seyd pageaunts and disgisings; which coste and charge causeth many psons of substaunce and abilitie to withdrawe themself and also ther goode myndes from the said gylde, in suche maner that for lak of substanceall brethern and sustern and ther myghty helping handes for sustentacon of the pmysses, the said gild is almost fully decayed, and not like in noon wise but to remayne in decaye, onles yo^r favorabill myndes and comfortable aydes and assistents be to the sayd brethern and alderman and to ther successo's shewed in that behalve. Whefor may it please yo^r discrete wysdoms, the pmysses tenderly considered, to enact, ordeyne, and establishe, by auctoryties to you geven, that evy occupaçon wythyn the seyd Citie maye yerly, at the said pcession upon the Monday in Pentecost weke, sette forth one pageaunt, by yo^r discrete wysdoms to be assigned and appoynted of ther costes and charges, whiche shulde be to the wurship of the saide Citie, pfitte of the citezens and inhitaunts in the same, and also to the grette sustentacon, comfort, and releff, as well

* This personage generally made his appearance at Christmas; and I have nowhere else met with a notice of his presence at any other time, except in a note to Warton's *History of English Poetry*, where he says, "In the city of Auxerre, he was especially concerned to superintend the play which was annually acted on Quinquagesima Sunday."

of the said guyld and brethern of the same: which favorabill mends, comfortable aydes and assistents, so shewed to yo^r said pore Oratoures, shuld bynde them and ther successors dayly to praye to God for yo^r pspities long to endure to the plesure of God. Which herde and understoded by the hole assemble, It is by auctoritie aforeseid agreed and enacted, that ev occupacon wⁱⁿ the seid Citie shall yerly from thenseforth fynde and sette forth in the said pcession one such pageaunt as shalbe assigned and appoynted by Master Maier and his brethern aldermen, as more playnly appereth in a boke thereof made."

No further entries appear in the Assembly Book; but the List of Pageants I have before alluded to is in the same hand as the above entry in the Assembly Book, and probably arranged in consequence of it.

"PAGEANTS.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| " p. Mercers & Drap ^s | } | Creation off the world. |
| Haburdarshers | | |
| iiij. Grocers | } | Paradyse |
| Raffemen | | |
| ij. Glasiers, Steyn ^{rs} , Screven ^{rs} , | } | Helle Carte |
| Pchemyn ^l , Carpent ^{rs} , Grav ^{rs} , | | |
| Caryers, Colermakers, w ^t | | |
| Whelew ^{ts} | | |
| iiij. Shermen, Fullers, Thikwol- | } | Abell & Cain |
| lenwev ^s , Coŵlightmakers, Ma- | | |
| sons, Lymebrn ^{rs} | | |
| v. Bakers, Bruers, Inkep ^s , Coks, | } | Noyse Shipp |
| Millers, Vynten ^s , Coupers | | |
| vj. Taillo ^{rs} , Broderers, Reders, & | } | Abraham & Isaak |
| Tylers | | |
| vij. Tann ^s , Coryors, Cordwan ^{rs} | } | Moises & Aaron w ^t the |
| | | Children of Israel, & |
| | | Pharo w ^t his Knyghts |

| | |
|---|---|
| viiij. Smythes | Conflict off David & Golias |
| ix. Dyers, Calanderers, Gold- smythes, Goldbeters & Sad- clers, Pewtrers, Brasyers | The Birth off Christ w ^t Shepdes, & iij Kyngs of Colen |
| x. Barbo ^{rs} , Wexchandelers, Sur- geons, Fisitians, Harde Waremen, Hatters, Cappers, Skynners, Glovers, Pynn ^{rs} , Poyntemakers, Girdelers, Pursers, Bagmakers, Scepp ^s , Wyerdrawers, Cardmakers | |
| xj. Bochers, Fishmong ^s , Watmen | The Resurrection |
| xij. Wsted Wev ^s | The Holy Gost." |

As I before stated, the books of the companies are now lost ; and, with the single exception I have referred to, nothing further than the above bare list of these pageants can now be hoped for. They are, however, similar to those played in other towns, whose records are more perfect ; and a tolerably fair idea of the series may be obtained by reference to the various accounts remaining of these performances, and the several collections of plays which have been preserved.

They were performed on movable stages constructed for the purpose. Dugdale describes them as "Theatres very large and high placed on wheels ;" and Archdeacon Rogers, who died in 1595, and saw the Whitsun plays performed at Chester, gives this very minute account of the mode of exhibiting them : "They were divided into twenty-four Pageants, according to the Companies of the City ; and every Company brought forth its Pageant, which was the carriage or place which they played in. And they first began at the Abbey Gates : then it was wheeled from thence to Pentice, at the High Cross before the Mayor ; and before that was done the second came, and the first went into Watergate Street ; and from thence into Bridge Street ; and so on,

one after another, till all the Pageants were played appointed for the first day; and so likewise for the second and third day. 'These Pageants or Carriages,' he says, "was a high place, made like a house with two rooms, being open at the top, and the lower room they apparelled and dressed themselves, and the higher room they played. And they stood upon six wheels."

The first of the Norwich Pageants, the "CREATION OF THE WORLD," was very likely the same, or nearly so, as that of the Drapers at Chester, or the Barkers at Wakefield. Hone gives a relation of a Mystery performed at Bamberg, in Germany, in 1783, which is so much in accordance with the stage directions in the old English and French Mysteries, and with the York, Coventry, and Newcastle accounts of expenditure on dresses and machinery for them, that I shall venture to repeat it.

"The end of a house or barn being taken away, a dark hole appeared hung with old tapestry, the wrong side outwards; a curtain running along and dividing the middle. On this stage the Creation was performed. A stupid-looking Capuchin personated the Creator. He entered in a large full-bottomed wig, with a false beard, wearing over the rusty dress of his order a brocade morning gown; the lining of light blue silk being rendered visible occasionally by the pride that the wearer took to show it; and he eyed his slippers of the same material, with equal satisfaction. He first came on, making his way through the tapestry, groping about; and, purposely running his head against posts, exclaiming, with a sort of peevish authority, 'Let there be light!' at the same time pushing the tapestry right and left, and disclosing a glimmer through linen cloths from candles placed behind them. The creation of the sea was represented by the pouring of water along the stage; and the making of dry land, by the throwing of mould. Angels were personated by girls

and young priests, habited in dresses hired from a masquerade shop, to which the wings of geese were clumsily attached near the shoulders. The angels actively assisted the character in the flowered dressing-gown in producing the stars, moon, and sun. To represent winged fowl, a number of cocks and hens were fluttered about; and for other living creatures, some cattle were driven on the stage, with a well-shod horse, and two pigs, having rings in their noses. Soon after, Adam appeared. He was a great clumsy fellow in a strangely-shaped wig; and being closely clad with a sort of coarse stocking, looked quite as grotesque as in the worst of the old wood-cuts, and something like Orson, but not so decent. He stalked about, wondering at every thing, and was followed from among the beasts by a large ugly mastiff, with a brass collar on. When he reclined to sleep, preparatory to the production of Eve, the mastiff lay down by him. This occasioned some strife between the old man in brocade, Adam, and the dog, who refused to quit his post; nor would he move when the angels tried to whistle him off. The performance proceeded to the supposed extraction of a rib from the dog's master, which being brought forward and shown to the audience, was carried back to be succeeded by Eve, who, in order to seem rising from Adam's side, was dragged up from behind his back through an ill-concealed, and equally ill-contrived, trap-door, by the performer in brocade. As he lifted her over, the dog being trod upon, frightened her by a sudden snap, so that she tumbled upon Adam. This obtained a hearty kick from a clumsy angel to the dog, who consoled himself by discovering the rib produced before, which, being a beef-bone, he tried his teeth upon."

The second Pageant was "PARADYSE," provided by the Grocers and Raffinen. In the Grocers' book, now lost, were the items of expenditure about this pageant: among others, for painting cloths for Adam and Eve; for gloves for him

who played God the Father, and for the angel. The York Pageants of this subject (which seem to have been in dumb show, and several sets of actors required to set forth one incident) were: "1. "God prohibiting Adam and Eve from eating of the fruit of the tree of life; 2. Adam and Eve with a tree betwixt them, the serpent deceiving them with apples; 3. God speaking to them and cursing the serpent; and, 4. An angel with a sword driving them out of Paradise." In the French collections, a legendary incident is added, which does not appear in similar English Mysteries. "When Adam attempts to swallow the apple, it will not stir; and, according to the legend, which is still prevalent in France, this incident was the cause of the lump in the man's throat, which has been preserved ever since." *

The third Pageant, "HELL CART," was brought forth by the Glaziers, &c. At Coventry, the name of the Drapers' play is not known; but one important item of expenditure about it appears to have been on "Hell Mouth." This was formed of painted cloth; and there are payments "for keeping of fire at Hell Mothe." In a note of the properties belonging to the play of "Old Tobit," performed at Lincoln in the 6th of Elizabeth (1564), the first article is "Hell Mouth with a Nether Chap." One of a series of illuminated drawings of the eleventh century, illustrative of the Old and New Testaments, part of the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, engraved by Sharp in his *Dissertation on the Coventry Mysteries*, gives a good idea of the manner in which this subject was represented in ancient Pageants. By no very complicated machinery, the huge mouth might be made to open and shut—an important and necessary addition, judging from the Lincoln account; and in an account of a performance at Veximiell, in 1437, it is observed, that "the Mouth of Hell was very well done, for it opened and shut when the devils

* Wright's "Chester Mysteries," 237.

required to come in and go out, and had two large eyes of steel."

In this play, demons are represented dragging into Hell a variety of classes of dishonest people; thus conveying a moral and satirical admonition against some of the crying sins of the day, which were most practised among, and most offensive to, the lower and middle orders of society. One of these great offenders was the Alewife who used short measures. In a Miserere in Ludlow Church, engraved in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*,* the demon is carrying the alewife, with her false measure and gay head-dress, to thrust her into Hell Mouth; another demon plays a tune on the bagpipes as she is carried along; a third, seated in the cusp to the left, reads from a roll of parchment the catalogue of her sins.

The fourth Pageant, "ABEL AND CAIN," was furnished by the Sheremmen, &c. "Abel and Cain killing sacrifices," was the York pageant. Disputes between Cain and his man were comic scenes which distinguished this play. The Townley one opens with "Caym" and his "boy" ploughing, and wrangling in no very decent terms. As a specimen of the *comicality*, I transcribe part of the scene after Abel's death.

Caym. But thou must be my good boy,

And cry, oyes, oyes, oy!

(*Garcio.* Browes,† browes, to thi boy.)

Caym. I command you in the King's nayme

(*Garcio.* And in my master's, false Cayme)

Caym. That no man at thame fynd awt ne to blame,

(*Garcio.* Yey, cold rost is at my masteres hame.)

Caym. Nowther with hym nor with his knafe

(*Garcio.* What, I hope my master rafe.‡)

Caym. For thay are trew full many fold,

(*Garcio.* My master suppys no coyle § bot cold.)

* Vol. IV., p. 215.

† Oatcake.

‡ Raves.

§ Broth.

Caym. The King writes you untill,

(*Garcio.* Yit ete I never half my fille.

Caym. The King wille that thaye be safe,

(*Garcio.* Yey a draght of drynke fayne wold I hayfe.)

Caym. At thare awne wille let them wafe ;

(*Garcio.* My stomak is redy to receyfe.)

Caym. Loke no man say to them, on nor other ;

(*Garcio.* This same is he that slo his brother.)

And so on. The boy's speeches being all "aside," caused, no doubt, prodigious applause.

The fifth Pageant, "NOYSE SHIP," was brought forth by the Bakers, &c. The description of the York pageants are :
1. God foretelling Noah to make the ark of light wood ; and,
2. Noah in the ark with his wife and three children, and divers animals.

At Newcastle, the only fragment of a Play remaining, is the Shipwrights' Play of Noy and his Ship, which finishes with the completion of the ark. The only characters are Noah, his Wife, and Diabolus ; great portion of it being composed of a dispute between Noah and his wife at the instigation of the third character. Noah exclaims :

Good wife, let be all this beare,
That thou makest in this place here ;
For all they wene thou art master,
And see thou art, by St John !

"Diabolus" is not present personally in the Townley Play ; but the conduct of the lady shows he is there in spirit ; for Noah feels obliged to carry out his threat :

Bot as have I blys
I shall chastyse this.

She taunting him—

Yit may ye mys,
Nicholle Nedy !

He stops beating her at last :

Bot wife,
In this last let us ho, *
For my bak is nere in two.

She adds :

And I am bet so blo,
That I may not thryfe.

The sixth Pageant was "ABRAHAM AND ISAAC," exhibited by the Tailors, &c. At York this Play is described as "Abraham sacrificing his son Isaac, a ram, a bush, and an angel." The Slaters at Newcastle-on-Tyne played "The Offering of Isaac by Abraham" so late as 1568.

The seventh Pageant was "MOSES AND AARON, WITH THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, AND PHARAOH WITH HIS KNIGHTS," brought forth by the Tanners, &c. "Whensoever," says the Ordinary of the Millers of Newcastle, in 1578, "the general Plays of the town shall be commanded by the Mayor, they are to play their ancient playe of the Deliverance of the Children of Israel out of the thralldrom, bondage, and servitude of King Pharaoh." There is not one on this subject in the Chester or Coventry series. At York, "Moses exalting the serpent in the wilderness," "King Pharaoh, eight Jews admiring and expecting," were the last of the Old Testament series.

The eighth Pageant, the "CONFLICT OF DAVID AND GOLIATH," brought forth by the Smythes, I can find in no other series to which I have had the opportunity of referring.

The ninth Pageant, the "BIRTH OF CHRIST, WITH SHEPHERDS AND THREE KINGS OF COLEN," exhibited by the Dyers, &c., was a very common subject. At York, the scenes were: "1. Mary, Joseph, a midwife, the Child born lying in a manger betwixt an ox and an ass, and the angels

* Stop.

speaking to the shepherds ; 2. The shepherds speaking by turns, the Star in the East, an angel giving joy to the shepherds that a Child was born ; 3. The three Kings coming from the East, Herod asking them about the Child Christ, with the son of Herod, two counsellors, and a messenger ; 4. Mary with the Child and the Star above, and the three Kings offering gifts." In 1536, the Goldsmiths of Newcastle were ordered to play the "Three Kings of Colen." The Sheremen and Tailors' Play at Coventry, the only one known of the Trading Companies' pageants there, has the same subject, and is opened by Isaiah in person, who speaks the prologue and prophesies the incarnation. Joseph's jealousy forms a conspicuous scene. The three shepherds present, one his pipe, the second his hat, the third his gloves. In the Townley and Coventry Mysteries, the Play commences with a ranting speech of King Herod, one of those which gave rise to Shakspeare's saying of "Outheroding Herod." In the fifth volume of the *Paston Letters*, J. Wheatly writes to Sir John Paston,—“And as for Haylesdon, my Lord of Suffolk was there on Wednesday : at his being there that day, there was never no man that played Herod in Corpus Christi Play, better and more agreeable to his pageant than he.”

The tenth Pageant, having for its subject the “BAPTISM OF CHRIST,” was exhibited by the Barbours, Waxchandlers, &c., &c. This was also the Barbers' Play at York and at Newcastle, but does not appear among the Chester or Coventry plays. At York the characters appear to have been, “Christ, St. John, and two Angels ;” as also in the “Johannes Baptista” of the Townley series.

The eleventh Pageant was the “RESURRECTION,” brought forth by the Butchers, Fishmongers, and Watermen. At Witney, in Oxfordshire, the priests used to exhibit a puppet-show of the Resurrection, &c. ; one of them, in the character

of a waking Watchman, espying Christ to arise, made a continual noise, like the sound caused by the meeting of two sticks, and was therefore commonly called "Jack Snacker of Witney." *

The twelfth and last Pageant was the "HOLY GHOST," brought forth by the Worstead-weavers. This appears in most of the collections, and exhibited the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles.

Most of these pageants seem founded on Scripture narrative; but a curious fact is mentioned by Hone, that of the earliest known plays (those of Chester, written about 1326), the Descent into Hell is the only one not expressly founded on Scripture, and that has a colourable authority by implication; while among the Coventry mysteries, produced ninety years after, there are, beside the Descent, no less than eight plays founded on legendary history, and having no Scripture warrant whatever.

The Reformation had not the immediate effect of annihilating these observances: in many places the Corpus Christi procession was kept up, as in Norwich, for years after. The plays were here put down, and in about ten or twelve years the Grocers' Company broke up and sold a dilapidated stage; the last of the pageant carriages. But in many places they were still performed. The Townley series continued to be played, we find, from some alterations in them. For instance, in the Play of "Johannes Baptista," John says:

I baptise the, Jesus, in hy
In the name of the Fader fre;
In nomine Patris et Filii
Sen he wille that it so be;
Et Spiritus altissimi,
And of the Holy Goost on he;

* Hone's "Mysteries," 225.

I aske the, Lord of the mercy,
 Here after that thou wold blys me.
 [Here I the anoynt also,
 With oyle and creme in this intent,
 That men may wit, where so thay go,
 This is a worthy sacrament.
 Ther ar vj othere and no mo,
 The whiche thiself to erthe has sent,
 And in true tokyn oore of tho,
 The first on the now is it spent.]

“ The lines inclosed in brackets have been struck through, and in the margin in a later hand is added, ‘ correctyd and not played.’ ” *

In 1569, Henry Brandling deposed in a suit in the Court at Durham, that Sir Robt. Brandling, of Newcastle, said on Corpus Christi Day, 1562, “ he would after his dinner, draw his will, and after *the plays* would send for his consell and make it up ; ” and they are mentioned in the Newcastle accounts as late as 1578.

In York and Coventry they continued for full half a century ; and Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, tells us that it was not until the beginning of the reign of James I. that they were finally suppressed in all the townes of the kingdom.

* Townley “ Mysteries,” 169.

A Synopsis
OF THE
PAINTINGS UPON SOME OF THE ROOD-SCREENS
IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES,

Respectfully offered to the Members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, with a request that, by furnishing descriptions of those in their respective localities, they will aid in the completion of a similar Synopsis upon an extended scale, as suggested in the accompanying account of the Rood-Screen in the Church of St. Andrew, North Burlingham.

NOTES.

(a). *Barton Turf Screen*.—The heads upon this Screen are very graceful and worthy of Italian art; while the hands and feet are remarkably ill-drawn. Of the three Orders of the Heavenly Host on the north side, which have the superintendence of spiritual affairs assigned to them, that, named "Potestates," is represented triumphing over Hell, Sin, and the Devil, its parent; another, named "Dominationes," wears the triple crown and papal vestments. Of the Guardians of temporal affairs on the south side, one protects the throne which he bears, together with the scales of justice and equity; another, (the Archangel) the citadel upon which he stands; and a third, (the Angel) the souls of Christ's "little ones" at his feet, whose hands are raised in supplication. St. Citha, or Ositha, the Abbess of Chick, near Colchester, (formerly called St. Martha, from the similitude of the names, and the keys which suggested the idea of her being cumbered about household concerns,) is painted also upon the Screen of North Elmham, and upon a fragment of a Screen in the possession of the Rev. James Bulwer.

Notes continued.

(b). *Irstead and Randworth.*—A comparative view of the arrangement of the Apostles upon Screens will be found useful in determining their emblems. At Irstead, either the Battle-axe or the Cross-tau, the one or the other, must belong to St. Matthew or St. Matthias respectively.

The Battle-axe (although attributed to St. Matthias) appears to be the emblem of St. Matthew here; and the Cross-tau of St. Matthias, respecting the mode of whose martyrdom a difference of opinion prevails, some affirming that he was first stoned and then beheaded; others that he was crucified. At Randworth (where the introduction of St. Paul does not leave room for both, and the preference is given to the senior Apostle,) the falchion is borne by St. Matthew, as his emblem.

(c). *Lessingham.*—The original figures upon this Screen were the Twelve Apostles, together with Four Female Saints upon the doors; viz., St. Catherine, St. Apollonia, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Margaret. It may be conjectured that, in consequence of the former having been much injured at the time of the Reformation, the restoration of the Screen was undertaken in the reign of Queen Mary, but left incomplete at its close. The places of five of the Apostles were filled with paintings of the Fathers, and of St. Giles, delicately executed upon paper, and pasted over their predecessors. The heads of the Apostles may be traced above the new figures, which are in a sitting posture, and considerably lower.

The Female Saints upon the doors are in a fair state of preservation; which, perhaps, was the reason why the Fathers were placed over the Apostles in preference. It may be remarked that this is a deviation from the usual emblematic arrangement; according to which the learned Commentators upon the Gospels are painted upon the doors, as guides to the Holy of Holies, represented by the Sanctuary; and the way was symbolized by the crucified Redeemer, placed above the Screen.

In the fifth new painting, the legend of St. Giles is well represented. At the right corner, the Prince, a very small and well-drawn figure bearing a bow, is seen in pursuit of the doe, which has fled for refuge to the Saint. The arrow aimed at the doe would, no doubt, have appeared to have hit the Saint, as in the painting in Great Plumstead Church, but a part of the design is effaced.

(d). *North Burlingham.*—The writer is desirous to correct some errors in his account of this Screen, occasioned by the injured state of some of the figures. The head of the Abbot, St. Benedict, proves to be tonsured and not mitred, as he imagined; and, therefore, it does not tally with the painting of the Bishop at Randworth: and the right hand of St. Thomas of Canterbury appears to be raised in the act of blessing, and not holding a book, as the Archbishop on the Randworth Screen does. There is not, therefore, sufficient ground in either of these cases to establish their identity.

(e). *Randworth (Parclose Screens).*—These are most splendid and gorgeous Screens: the angels above the figures produce a striking and brilliant effect; but they are not remarkable for beauty of execution.

The figures are very difficult to decipher; and the hope which I indulged of being able to identify the Archbishop and Bishop with corresponding ones on the Screen of North Burlingham, has, as above mentioned, proved a failure. It is probable that they represent two of the Fathers, St. Ambrose and St. Augustin; and that their companions were once upon the doors of the Screen.

St. Etheldreda here, is the same as the Saint which bears that name at Burlingham.

The discovery of the emblems in the hands of the children, has led me to the conclusion that the female Saints, on either side of the Blessed Virgin, are Salome, the mother of St. James and St. John; and Mary, the mother of the four kinsmen of our Lord.

(f). *Barton Side Screen.*—It has been ingeniously suggested, that the emblem of a loaf has a playful reference to the name of "St. Holofus."

SCREEN AT NORTH BURLINGHAM.

A Letter

TO HENRY HARROD, ESQ., AND THE REV. RICHARD HART,

Secretaries of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

MY DEAR SIRS,

In a recent excursion in the neighbourhood of North Burlingham, among other interesting relics of antiquity, the Rood-screen in the church of Saint Andrew in that parish particularly attracted my notice. The figures of Saints upon the panels are uncommon; and, as their names are written under them, they serve as a key to similar representations upon other screens. I venture, therefore, to send you a brief account of them, and to express a hope that other members of our Society may be induced to furnish descriptions of the rood-screens in their neighbourhood, in order that a synopsis may be formed, and, by a comparative view of them upon an extensive scale, much interesting information may be obtained.

I begin with the panels nearest to the entrance to the chancel, because they may be regarded as the posts of highest distinction, as appears by St. Peter being invariably placed there, or the Cherubim and Seraphim, when the heavenly Hierarchy is described.

On the Gospel, or north side, the first figure upon the first panel (for each panel contains two figures) is that of an Archbishop, with a cross-staff in his left hand: the right hand and great part of the portrait are effaced; and the name of "St. Thomas Martyr," no doubt St. Thomas of Canterbury, is written beneath. Several screens, as at Randworth and Stalham, may be pointed out, upon which a similar figure

GOSPEL, OR NORTH

THIRD.

SECOND.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| St. Apollonia. Book. Pincers, with tooth. | St. Citha. (otherwise called St. Osyth.) Keys and bag. Rosary. | Potestates. Right hand holding a Demon in chains, upon which he stands. The head of another demon protrudes from his body. An open jaw is on the right side. Scourge uplifted. | Virtutes. Right hand placed upon his breast. Sceptre. |
| St. James the less. One finger of the right hand extended. Faller's bat. | St. Thomas. Spear. Book. | St. James the greater. Pilgrim's staff, with scarp and escallup shell. Book. | St. John. Right hand in t act of blessing. Cup & evil spi |
| St. Simon. Two fish. Left hand upon his breast; fore- finger extended. | St. Thomas. Spear. Left hand hold- ing his vestment. | St. Bartholomew. Knife. Book. | St. James the greater. Pilgrim's staff Book. |
| St. Giles. Plain staff. A small figure, dress- ed in white, is on his right hand; and a white doe at his feet. (In a standing pos- ture, painted upon pi- per, and painted over an Apostle, whose head is visible above.) | St. Matthew? Battle-axe. Left hand raised to his breast. | St. Simon. One fish. Left hand up- lifted. | St. James the greater. Staff and waller (Figure much jured.) |
| | | St. Matthew. Represented as an angel, with gold- en wings. Right hand point- ing to a book open in his left. | St. Mark. Book closed in t right hand. Forefinger of t left hand pointing it. (Winged lion at feet.) |
| | | St. Augustin. Book. Pastoral staff. | St. Jerome. Book. |
| Figures painted over, & quite effaced. | | "Sca Withburga Virgo." Right hand by her side a transforn church in her left, labelled "Ec- clesia de Est-Deinum." Two does at her feet: one on either side. | "Scs. Benedict Abbas." Pastoral staff. Book. Two devils at his f one on either side. T on the right smit with the staff. |
| St. Withburga? (crowned.) Cross-staff. Book opened. | North St. John Baptist. Cross-staff. Lamb, on a book. | Parclose. St. Joseph? Bearing a scroll in both hands. | St. Barbara. Tower. Palm-branch. |
| | | Barton. (f) Side- "Scs. Edwardus." Sceptre. Signet-ring. | Screen, South At "Scs. Edmundus Sceptre. Arrow. |

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GOOSPEL, OR NORTH SIDE.

EPISTLE, OR SOUTH SIDE

[illegible]

of an Archbishop appears without the name ; and the position occupied in the first panel marks the high veneration in which this distinguished Saint and Martyr was held.

The second figure in the first panel is that of "S^cs Edwardus Rex," with the usual emblems, a sceptre in the right and a ring in the left hand

In the second panel appears, first a Bishop, bearing a pastoral staff in the right hand, and a book in the left, entitled, "S^cs Benedictus Abbas." This figure also corresponds with one on the Randworth screen, immediately opposite to that of the Archbishop. There is, however, this difference to be observed between them. In the Randworth screen the Bishop is not represented battling with two devils at his feet. In this, one devil is seen on the right side, wounded and bleeding profusely ;* while another is rampant on the left side of the Saint. This representation throws light upon the very curious oak carvings in the church of Saint Benedict in Horning, the same parish in which the great Abbey of Saint Bennet stood, and where such representations would naturally be expected.

The next figure in this second panel is the gem of the collection. St. Withburga, Virgo, bears in her hands a cruciform church, surmounted with a spire, and the spire surmounted with a lofty cross and a red pennon, or vane. Under it is written, "Ecclesia de Est Derham."

* On closer inspection, it appears doubtful whether the red marks are blood, or the red ground peeping through the injured black coating of the demons ; and it may be questioned whether spirits are capable of bleeding. In a fresco painting formerly in Worstead Church, a dragon-shaped fiend is represented bleeding under the stroke of Saint Michael's sword, which also is tinged with blood ; and Milton, Book VI., line 331, describing the battle between that Archangel and Satan, says :—

"From the gash,
A stream of nect'rous humor issuing flow'd
Sanguine, such as celestial spirits may bleed,
And all his armour stain'd erewhile so bright."



COWELL'S ANASTASIO PRESS IPSWICH

Figure from the Road-loft Screen in the Church
of Barlingham, St. Andrew's, Norfolk.



Figure from the Rood-latt Screen in the Church
of Buntingham, St. Andrew's, Norfolk.

There are two does at her feet, one on either side. Their faces are turned to her with a most amiable expression, which contrasts well with the rage and malice depicted in the visages of the dæmons adjoining. This very uncommon painting suggests a few remarks. It has been supposed that the bearing of a church denotes the Saint to have been the founder. That, however, is not borne out in the present, or other similar instances. St. Barbara, upon the Barton Turf screen, bears the tower in which she was incarcerated; and St. Withburga, according to Dugdale, was not the founder of the church of East Dereham, but an eminent saint, who lived and died there. Her father, Anna, King of the East Angles, erected a Benedictine Nunnery in that parish, and made his youngest daughter, St. Withburga, Prioress. According to Tanner, St. Withburga founded the Nunnery herself. Tradition affirms that she, together with the nuns, was miraculously supported by the milk of two does, which, on that account, are represented on this screen. About one hundred years after her death, her body was found in a remarkable state of preservation. It was removed by stealth to Ely; and a spring of water (over which a Baptistery was erected in commemoration of her) rose from the spot where she had been buried.

The present church of St. Nicholas is, probably, on the site of that of the Nunnery; and a chapel within it bears her name, but it does not appear that she was the founder.

On the third panel the figures are entirely obliterated.

On the Epistle, or south side, the first figure is St. John the Baptist, bearing the usual emblem—the Lamb upon a book. The second figure, St. Cecilia, has the emblems of martyrdom—a crown, bearing white flowers in her right hand, and a palm-branch in her left, and not a musical instrument, as is usually the case. There are three wounds in her neck, which are descriptive of the manner in which she was put to death. Almachius, Prefect of Rome, in the absence of the Emperor, Alexander Severus, commanded her to be cast into a bath of

boiling water ; but it had no more effect on her body than if she had bathed in a fresh spring. Then the tyrant sent an executioner to put her to death with the sword ; but his hand trembled, so that after having given her three wounds in the neck and breast, he went his way, leaving her bleeding and half dead. She lived, however, for the space of three days, which she spent in prayers and exhortations to the converts, distributing to the poor all she possessed ; and she died full of faith and charity, and singing with her sweet voice praises and hymns to the last moment. (MRS. JAMESON : *Sacred Legendary Art*. Vol. II. p. 205.) There is one circumstance respecting this panel which deserves notice. The names of the donors of each separate panel are inscribed beneath, with the usual prayer, and under this I read, "Joannis Blake et Cecilie uxoris suæ." This remarkable agreement between the names of the donors and the saints appears to indicate that the choice of these saints was made for their name's sake.

Upon the next panel, St. Walstan has a scythe in his left hand, two rings on his right, and a wallet at his girdle : he bears a crown upon his head, with reference to his royal extraction ; and the designation of "Opifer," with reference to the power of healing both man and beast, with which his relics were endued. (See Blomefield, II. p. 387.) St. Catharine is represented with the usual emblems. In the last panel, the first figure is nearly obliterated ; and St. Etheldreda, the second, bears a book and a pastoral staff.

The date of this screen appears to be early in the sixteenth century. The architectural details are of that period, and accord with those of the church, which consists of a nave with a square tower, chancel, and north aisle extended beyond the nave to part of the chancel. These are of Perpendicular character, except the north and south doors of the nave, which are of the Early English period, (the hood moulding over the entrance to the porch is curiously enriched,) and the

cast window is of the Decorated period. The bells bear, in character of the same date as the screen, the following inscriptions :—

“Ave Maria, gratia plena, Dominus tecum.”

“A tempestate protegas nos, Petre beate.”

“O Magdalena, duc nos ad gaudia plena.”

The name of the donor of one of the panels, viz. “Robertus Frennys,” is upon a brass in the north aisle, which records his death in 1528. Another inscription, “Orate pro aniīs Johannis Benet, et pro bono statu Thome Benet et Margarete uxoris suæ,” indicates, I suppose, that Thomas Benet was living at the time the screen was erected; but there is no mention of him in Blomefield.

I fear I have exhausted the subject, and your patience at the same time.

Believe me, dear Sirs,

Yours truly,

JOHN GUNN.

July 4th, 1849.



MURAL PAINTINGS AT DRAYTON.

LETTER

FROM THE VERY REV. F. C. HUSENBETH TO DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.

Cossey, August 4, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

The venerable old church at Drayton, which parish adjoins Cossey, has recently undergone some repairs; and, to use a familiar phrase, certainly not before they were needed. The archæologist, and especially the ecclesiologist, always trembles when parish authorities meet and determine on "doing up" the church. For its sacred original features are pretty sure to be destroyed; and if any hidden relics of antiquity are brought to light, it is usually their fate to be either annihilated, or again consigned to obscurity. In the present instance, some interesting frescoes have been uncovered, by scraping the walls for the purpose of stone-colouring them; but a portion of these have been already brushed over again and lost; and a similar fate, no doubt, awaits the remainder.

Having, however, paid several visits to the church since the operations began, and very carefully examined what was discovered, I have great pleasure in giving you the result, knowing how much the subject will interest you.

Between the north door of the church and the first window towards the east, a large portion of the wall is occupied by two subjects painted in fresco. A gigantic St. Christopher appears on the left hand. His head had reached to the top

of the wall; but when the roof was lowered long ago, he was decapitated. There remains of the Holy Infant, who was seated on his shoulder, only the right foot. The Saint has a red flowing robe over a close vesture of gold-colour, flowered. With his right hand he holds up his garments, and the broad gold-coloured hem of the red robe appears with strong effect, forming, as it now does, the margin of the painting; for there are only faint traces of the legs, one extended in the act of stepping out of the water; though no water remains to be seen, and of course the usual attendant fishes have disappeared. The left hand of the Saint grasped an enormous staff, like the trunk of a tree: the hand is gone, but a large portion of the staff remains. And this is, more ingeniously than artistically, represented so as to convey the incident recorded in the legend of the saint, that the Holy Infant, having made himself known to St. Christopher, directed him to fix his staff on the bank, and promised that it should, by the next day, grow into a tree, and produce leaves and fruit. Accordingly, the staff is here painted as a tree upon the bank, with much foliage at the top.

In a very curious position, just below St. Christopher, and in front of him, are traces of two figures, forming quite another subject. One figure stands under a kind of canopy or recess, and has nothing now left but the hands, and a small part of the robe in front, of an ochre colour. Before this figure is one kneeling and bending forward, dressed in a crimson robe, with apparently a black outline towards the feet. He has a venerable profile, with a beard and partially bald head. He extends his right hand towards the figure before him, who has his left hand raised upwards, and places his right upon the head of the kneeling figure. The subject here represented can be only conjectured. It may have been St. Thomas examining the wounds of our Blessed Saviour after his resurrection; but there is too little left, especially of the standing figure, to feel satisfied in this supposition.

Beyond the last window, and between that and the wall of the chancel, are two other paintings, one above the other. The upper one evidently represented St. George, standing, and piercing a dragon. The upper part of the Saint is gone, as also all traces of the hands. There are portions left of a flowing red cloak; and a black staff of a spear is partially seen. This probably had a cross at the top; for a red pennon with double-pointed end, is tolerably distinct. The Saint was turned towards his left side, and grasped the spear with both hands. His feet and part of each leg are very plain, cased in golden armour; and nearly the whole of the dragon can be traced writhing beneath the feet of his conqueror. His tail turns downwards on the right of the Saint; and on the other side, the head and black traces of the wings are still left, though the head is very indistinct.

Below this is the most interesting, best painted, and best preserved of these frescoes. It represents our risen Saviour appearing to St. Mary Magdalen. The face of our Blessed Lord has only a trace of the nose left; but the contour of the head is traceable, and there remains on it a golden crown with points and balls. Our Divine Redeemer has his breast uncovered, and exhibits, apparently, the wound in his sacred side. A very graceful mantle falls from his shoulders, of a violet hue, confined at the neck with a broad band of gold, and much resembling a cope. This he gathers and holds up around him with his right hand; while in his left, he bears a large cross, shaped like a **T**, with a very long top, and painted green. The holy penitent Magdalen is kneeling before him, holding up an ointment vase in her right hand, which is concealed under the folds of her robe. Her countenance is well preserved, and of great beauty. Round her head are rays of glory on a pale green circle, within another of still fainter green. Her hair, of flaxen hue, falls behind over her right shoulder, but is brought down in front on her left side in graceful tresses, which she probably held in her

left hand. Her robe is nearly of the same tint as that of her Divine Master.

The paintings, so far described, remain at present; but those to be now noticed, are again covered over and lost. The chancel arch, and the walls on the north and south of it, looking west, were covered with diapering of light and deep red colour, relieved with white and black. The patterns were rich scroll-work and alternate stripes, with flowers and stars. The only subject discovered, was our Divine Saviour seated on a throne, the upper part of his form without drapery, the lower covered with a robe of crimson. He seems to have exhibited his sacred wounds, as if to plead in judgment with man for the abuse of his plentiful redemption; for his hands were displayed, and the left hand had plainly the wound of the nail. Scarcely any features of the face remained. The whole figure was within an oval, or *vesica piscis*, coloured green. On the north side of the chancel arch appeared several lines of large black letters in the Old English character, but no word could be satisfactorily made out from the fragments; and before time could be found to scrape off more whitewash, and recover more letters, the whole was ruthlessly hidden beneath new stone colouring.

The only other paintings were three Consecration Crosses. One was in the centre of the wall in the nave, on either side, north and south; and these were of the same pattern,—a red floriated cross in a circle with a red border. The third was in a very unusual position, at the east end wall, near the east window, on the north side, and not in the middle of the wall, but more towards the window. It was of a most elegant design, painted green, with a narrow red edge, and within a circle similarly coloured, and having globular spots of red at intervals all round its periphery. It was perfectly preserved, and had a very rich appearance, but with the rest it has now disappeared. The subjects yet spared, but soon to be consigned again to oblivion, are very faint, for

the most part, and much broken and defaced ; but they have all the more venerable appearance, and it is exceedingly to be regretted that they will not be allowed to remain.

There is in the church chest at Drayton, a curious old cloth, which has remained unnoticed, and almost unknown. It is composed of fragments of ancient church vestments, probably of chasubles, and intended for a cover for the Communion table. It measures six feet in its extreme length, and is four feet wide. It is composed of five strips of white damask and green velvet alternately, which form the top of the cloth when laid on the table ; and a border nine inches deep hangs down on the sides and ends, being cut out at the corners, so as to fall close down the sides and ends of the table. The damask is plain ; but the velvet is embroidered with flowers of elegant patterns, worked in gold thread. The borders are divided into squares, alternately of coarse blue cotton cloth and pieces of embroidery from old chasubles, representing the following holy persons—Moses, Aaron, and two other Jewish figures, probably Prophets ; David ; and the Holy Apostles, Peter, Paul, James the Greater and Less, Matthew, Thomas, Jude, Philip, and Bartholomew. These are worked in gold thread and coloured silks, with great ingenuity, and are in very tolerable preservation. Such, my dear Sir, have been the researches at Drayton, of,

Your very devoted friend,

F. C. HUSENBETH.



NOTES ON THE THETFORD MINTS.

BY W. S. FITCH, ESQ.

Ipswich, August 31st, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

When I had the pleasure of visiting you a short time since, we had some conversation respecting the Early Mints in Norfolk; and you suggested that it would be desirable to print a list of the Coins, known to have been struck in the County, in addition to those published in Blomefield's *Norfolk* and Martin's *Thetford*. I have enclosed a list, as far as I have been able to complete it, of those minted at Thetford; and I sincerely hope that some one of the members of the Norfolk Archæological Society will undertake the Norwich Mints, as some of the pieces engraved in Blomefield's plates are erroneously named. For instance, the one described as being of Æthelred I., belongs to the second king of that name. That of Alfred is a penny of the London Mint; and the two given as coins of Edward the Martyr are those of Edward the Confessor. Nor is there any evidence to prove that the lead token, called St. Nicholas's Bull, was struck in Norwich; similar ones being found in considerable quantities on the sites of our Religious Houses, and particularly at Bury St. Edmund's.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

WM. STEVENSON FITCH.

To Dawson Turner, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

V.P. of the Norfolk and Norwich

Archæological Society.

In the plate of Anglo-Saxon and English Coins, given by Martin in his *History of Thetford*, are three pennies of Æthelstan, which he considered were minted at Thetford, as that town was regarded as the capital of the East Angles. But no numismatist can with certainty place them as having been minted there; although there are strong grounds in believing it had the privilege of a mint at a very early period.

A similar doubt exists as to the coin of Edmund the Martyr, on the same plate, No. 4.

The earliest coins known to have been struck at Thetford are those of EADGAR: one, No. 5, is engraved on the plate before mentioned.

Obv. Eadgr. Rex Anglor. *Rev.* Ælfgar mo Ðeotf.

Another, with a slight variation, is engraved in plate 20, No. 8, of Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, 4to., with the legend.

Obv. Eadgr. Rex Anglorm. *Rev.* Ælfgar mo Ðeotf.

And the same author gives, in his List of Coins struck here, one where the town is named.

Rev. Ti;

but the name of the moneyer is not stated.

Of EDWARD II., generally known as Edward the Martyr, one penny is extant, struck in this town.

Obv. Eadweard Rex A. *Rev.* Oswald mo Ðeo.

The type same as *Ruding*, plate 21, No. 1.

ÆTHELRED II. succeeded to the throne on the assassination of Edward, in A.D. 979; and numerous coins were struck by him in Thetford. Three, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, are in Martin's plate, with these legends:

Obv. Æðelred Rex Anglor. *Rev.* Æadgar mo Ðeot.

Ruding's type, plate 22, No. 15.

Obv. Æðelred Rex Anglor. *Rev.* Osbern mo Ðeo.

Ruding, plate 22, No. 3.

Obv. Ædelrid Rex Anglor. *Rev.* Byrneric mo ðeod;
and in the centre of this coin, between the limits of the cross,
"Crux."

Ruding, plate 22, No. 4.

Martin, on the authority of Keder, gives these reverses on the coins of this king minted here:

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | ..... | <i>Rev.</i> | Mana mo o ðeod. |
| — | ..... | — | Eadperd mo ðeod. |
| — | ..... | — | Eadpold mo ðeod. |
| — | ..... | — | Godpine mo ðeod. |

On other coins *Ruding* gives the town thus:

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | ..... | <i>Rev.</i> | ..... | Deodfo. |
| — | ..... | — | ..... | Deotfo. |
| — | ..... | — | ..... | Deotfor. |
| — | ..... | — | ..... | Deotford. |

There is considerable doubt as to the correctness of the legend on the obverse of the coin, No. 9, in Martin's plate, attributed by him to Edmund Ironside, of whom hitherto no coins have been discovered. From the ornament in the centre of the reverse, it is more probably a blundered penny of Edward the Confessor.

Of the coins of CANUTE, minted in this town, there are several varieties. Martin's plate, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, gives the following:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> Cnvt Reix. | <i>Rev.</i> Elfpine on ðeo. |
| — Cnvt Reix. | — Tidrid on ðeot. |

Ruding, plate 23, No. 22.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> Cnvt Rex Anglor. | <i>Rev.</i> Jelpine on Deotfo. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|

The following are also extant.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> Cnvt Rex. | <i>Rev.</i> Synolf mo ðeo. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|

Ruding, plate 22, No. 2.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> Cnvt Rex Anglorum. | <i>Rev.</i> Elfpine on ðeot. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|

Ruding, plate 23, No. 16.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> Cnvt Rex Anglorum. | <i>Rev.</i> Brunstan on Deoti. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|

Ruding, plate 23, No. 13.

Obv. Cnvt Rex.

-

Rev. Leofpine mo Ðeod.

- Pulfnod on Ðeod.

Ruding, plate 22, No. 19.

During the short reign of HAROLD I., the privilege of a Mint was granted to but few towns; that honour, however, was confirmed by him upon Thetford.

The following is in Martin's plate, No. 13.

Obv. Harold Rex T.*Rev.* Brunstan on Ðeoft.Type, *Ruding*, plate 24, No. 3.*Obv.* Harold Rex A.*Rev.* Elfpine on Ðeod.

- Harold Rex.

- Gearig on Ðef.

-

- Brunstan on Ðe.

-

- Edric on Ðeo.

-

- Lefpine on Ðeod.

-

- Elfpig on Ðeo.

-

- Leofpine on Ðeo.

-

- Elfpine onn Ðeo.

-

- Elfpine on Ðeot.

-

- Ælfpine on Ðeotford.

-

- Godric on Ðeod.

-

- Leofpine on Ðeod.

-

- Durstan on Ðeod.

Type, *Ruding*, plate 24, No. 4.*Obv.* Harold Rex.*Rev.* Brvnstan on Ðeotf.Type, *Ruding*, plate 24, No. 1.

The above coins were discovered a few years since at Wickham Skeith, in Suffolk, with a considerable number of Pennies of Edward the Confessor and Canute, There were also a few of Harthcanute, but none minted at Thetford.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR struck several varieties in this town. Martin's plate, No. 14 to 18, mentions the following:

Obv. Eadprd Rex Anglor. *Rev.* Blacere on Ðeot.*Ruding*, plate 24, No. 13.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obv.</i> Edpard R. | <i>Rev.</i> Stircol on Deotf. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 25, No. 18. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edpard An Re. | <i>Rev.</i> Oetele on Deot. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 24, No. 9. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edpard Re. | <i>Rev.</i> Esimond on Deod. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 25, No. 21. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edperd Re. | <i>Rev.</i> Scula on Deotf. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 26, No. 36. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edperd Rex. | <i>Rev.</i> Ligofrene on Deo. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 24, No. 4. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edp Rex on. | <i>Rev.</i> Edric on Deofi. Palx. |
| – Edpii Rex. | – Edric on Deod. Palx. |
| – Edpd | – Ðdred on Ðed. Palx. |
| – Eddpdd nc. | – Edrici on Deo. Palx. |
| – Heddpdxe. | – Brunstan on Ð. Palx. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 24, No. 12. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edpiedd Rex. | <i>Rev.</i> Brunsta o Deot. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 24, No. 8. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edpad Rex. | <i>Rev.</i> Leofpin Deod. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 24, No. 5. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edperd Rex A. | <i>Rev.</i> Estmund on Deo. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 24, No. 6. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edprd Re. | <i>Rev.</i> Elfric on De. |
| – Edpard Re. | – Elsig on Ðet. |
| – Edperd Re. | – Estmunda De. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 26, No. 36. |
| <i>Obv.</i> Edperd Re. | <i>Rev.</i> Benzed on Deo. |
| – | – Elfric on Deo. |
| <i>Obv.</i> | <i>Rev.</i> Blacere on Ðetfor. <i>Ruding</i> , plate 24, No. 13. |
| <i>Obv.</i> | <i>Rev.</i> Edricc on Deo. <i>Ruding</i> , Appendix, plate 28, No. 1. |

Ruding's List gives on other coins of this monarch this town thus :

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | <i>Rev.</i> Ðidfo. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|

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| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | | <i>Rev.</i> | | Didfoi. |
| - | | - | | Didfor. |
| - | | - | | Diodfor. |

HAROLD II. had a Mint in this town: one of his pennies struck here is given in Martin's plate, No. 19.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | Harold Rex Angl. | <i>Rev.</i> | Þurgod on Ðeot. |
| | | | <i>Ruding</i> , plate 26, No. 3. |

The following have also occurred.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | Harold Rex Ang. | <i>Rev.</i> | Þurgod on Ðeotf. |
| - | ..... | - | Godric on Ðeot. |
| | | | The same type as the first. |

WILLIAM I. appears to have had an extensive coinage in this town. In Martin's plate, 20 to 24, the following Pennies are engraved.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | Pillemu Rex A. | <i>Rev.</i> | Ciuric on Ðeotfo. |
| | | | <i>Ruding</i> , plate 1, No. 7. |

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Obv.</i> | Pillemus Rex. | <i>Rev.</i> | Godric on Ðeot. |
| | | | <i>Ruding</i> , additional plate, No. 4. |

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | Pillemu Rex A. | <i>Rev.</i> | Godric on Ðeotfo. |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | Pillemu Rex Anglo. | <i>Rev.</i> | Æsbearn on Ðeot. |
| | | | <i>Ruding</i> , plate 1, No. 5. |

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Obv.</i> | Pillelm Rex. | <i>Rev.</i> | Jelfpinc on Ðtf. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|

| | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------------------|--------|
| - | ..... | - | ..... | Ðtfi. |
| - | ..... | - | ..... | Ðtfr. |
| - | ..... | - | Folciard on Ðtfi. | |
| - | ..... | - | Folcard on Ðtfi. | |
| - | ..... | - | Godelef on Ðfri. | |
| - | ..... | - | Godelf on Ðfri. | |
| - | ..... | - | Godine on Ðtfrid. | |
| - | ..... | - | Godred on Ðtf. | |
| - | ..... | - | ..... | Ðtsen. |
| - | ..... | - | .... | Ðtfrd. |
| - | ..... | - | ..... | Ðtsp. |

Obv. Pillelm Rex.*Rev.* Godric on Ðtfrdi.

-

- Deothio.

-

- Ðterdi.

-

- Pulford on Ðte.

The above are engraved in Ruding's *Plate of Coins of William I. and II.*

Obv. Pillem Rex Au.*Rev.* Esbern on Ðeotf.

-

- Folcard on Ðtfti.

-

- Godric on Ðeotf.

Ruding, additional plate, No. 6.*Obv.**Rev.* Godric on Ðterd.

-

- Eggerd on Ðtfor.

Ruding, plate 1, No. 3.*Obv.**Rev.* Otbearn on Ðeote.*Snelling*, plate 1, No. 6.*Obv.**Rev.* Cenric on Ðeotfo.

-

- Esbearn on Ðeoti.

Snelling, plate 1, No. 7.

Ruding also gives the town on other reverses.

Obv.*Rev.* Ðefrd.

-

- Ðiotfo.

-

- Ðiotford.

-

- Ðofred.

There is great difficulty in distinguishing the coins of WILLIAM RUFUS from those struck by his father. Ruding gives the following, which he considers belong to this monarch, minted here.

Obv.*Rev.* Ðetf.

-

- Ðtfr.

-

- Ðtfrd.

Snelling also gives one, plate 1, No. 11.

Obv.*Rev.* Godric on Ðtfei.

Of the coins minted by HENRY I., the following are engraved in Martin's plate, No. 24.

The first of these is the fact that the
 population of the country is increasing
 rapidly, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.

The second of these is the fact that
 the land is becoming more and more
 valuable, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.

The third of these is the fact that
 the land is becoming more and more
 valuable, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.

The fourth of these is the fact that
 the land is becoming more and more
 valuable, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.
 This is due to the fact that the
 country is becoming more and more
 settled, and that the demand for
 land is increasing correspondingly.

Obv. Henri Re.*Rev.* Godric on Ðtfor.

This coin does not occur in Ruding.

Obv. Henri Riex.*Rev.* Godric on Ðet.

—

— Ðtf.

Ruding, Supplement, plate 2, No. 4.

But little information can be given respecting the coins of STEPHEN minted in this town. Martin does not mention any; but in the late Colonel Durrant's collection one occurs with the reverse,

Obv.*Rev.* Gefri Tetfo;

and on the authority of Ruding, another is mentioned, having

Obv.*Rev.* Tete.

HENRY II. appears to have been the last monarch having a Mint in this town. In Martin's plate, No. 25, is one with the following legend:

Obv. Henri R. Ang. *Rev.* Allem on Tetfo.

This nearly resembles Ruding's type, plate 2, No. 4.

Martin also mentions another with this legend:

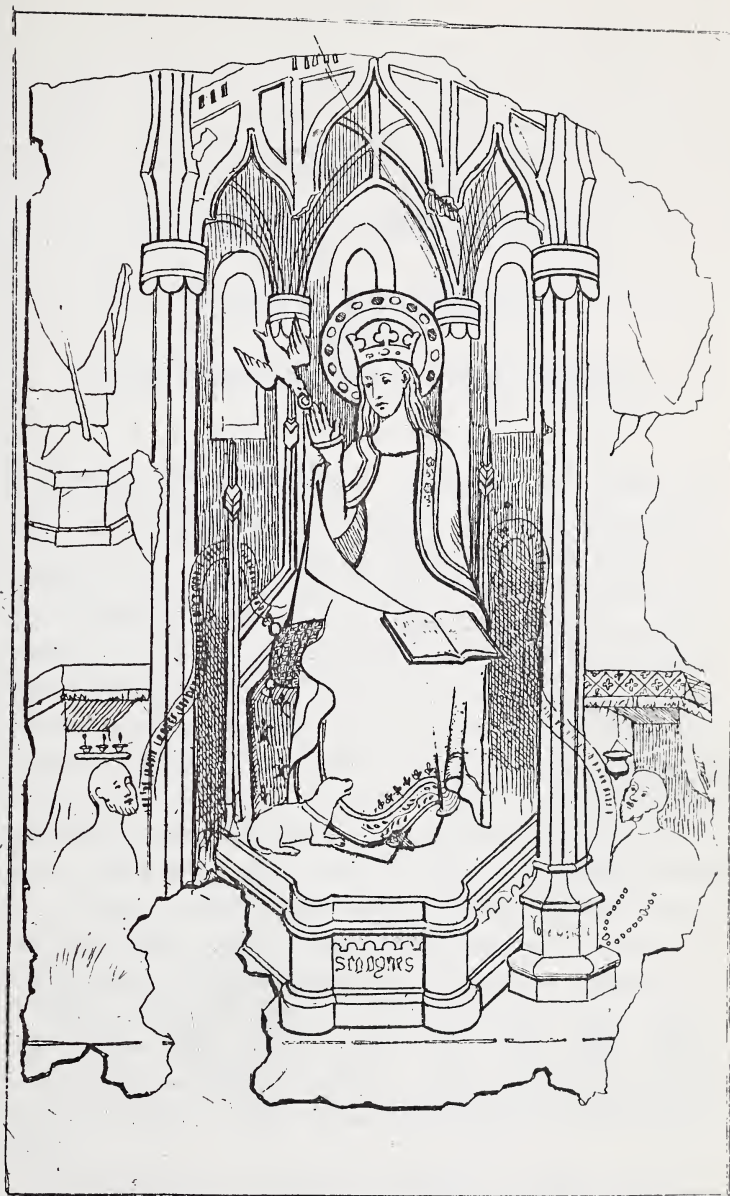
Obv. Henricus Rex. *Rev.* Re-as-tu on Tet.

The following was in the late Col. Durrant's collection.

Rev. Willem on Tetfo.

Ruding gives others minted here; but, unfortunately, omits the names of the Mint-masters

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| <i>Rev.</i> | ..... | Te. |
| — | ..... | Ted. |
| — | ..... | Tef. |
| — | ..... | Teff. |
| — | ..... | Teffo. |
| — | ..... | Tefo. |
| — | ..... | Thetfo. |
| — | ..... | Ti. |
| — | ..... | Tief. |
| — | ..... | Te. |



MURAL PAINTING OF ST AGNES

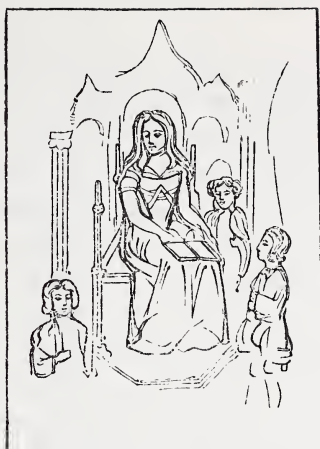
IN CAWSTON CHURCH.

NORFOLK.

NOTICE,
 BY THE REV. JAMES BULWER,
OF A
 MURAL PAINTING,
DISCOVERED
 In the South Transept of Cawston Church.

AMONGST the many objects of interest with which the church of Cawston, in the hundred of South Erpingham, abounds, my attention was directed, on a late visit, to a painting which was faintly discernible under the whitewash on the east wall of the south transept. Many of the parishioners, as I was informed, distinctly recollected it, and stated that it had been covered over fifteen or sixteen years. The Rector, on my expressing curiosity about it, very obligingly caused a scaffolding to be raised, and a mason was employed to clean it. He also informed me, that he had often seen the painting himself, and that it represented a lady sitting in a chair, with a book on her lap, and children standing round her. Vulgar tradition had called it a portrait of Mrs. Gurney and her family; and this was countenanced by a brass on a stone near the spot being inscribed to the memories of "William Gurney, gent., who died March 10th, 1578; and of Ann, his wife, who died Jan. 19th, 1596. They had one son and three daughters." The arms were, Gurnay impaling Waytes—azure, a fess between three fishes naiant, argent.

Upon partially removing the coatings of whitewash, the painting, as sketched from memory, was very like the annexed wood-cut. The lady was dressed in a green mantle,



with a tight bodice of a buff or brown hue; her hair was dishevelled, and very auburn. The children were in loose dark coats; and the ruddiest of hues on their cheeks gave a fair sample of the artist's beau ideal of youthful health and beauty.

I was not present at the operation of cleaning; but upon application of the brush and water, not only was the white-wash removed, but the greater

part of the colour of the painting just described; and there was discovered underneath it a specimen of mediæval art of much better execution, and of much more antiquarian interest, than the supposed portraiture of the Gurney family.

The etching is from a drawing made on the spot; and it will be seen at a glance, that the artist who painted the lady and her children took advantage, with some prudence if not originality, of such parts of the existing design as suited his purpose. He retained the chair, the book, and a portion of the pillars; transformed the monks into children; changed the crown of St. Agnes into hair; and blotted out the glory, the dove with the ring, and the lamb.

The prevailing tints of the original mural painting were red, yellow, and green. The interiors of the canopies were green, as also the bodice of Saint Agnes, and the lining of the chair. The crown and glory were studded with gems. The mantle had a rich border of small flowers; and traces of a diapered pattern were discernible on most of the draperies. The cushion, on which the Saint was seated, was covered with cloth of gold elaborately worked; at her feet reclined a lamb, and on the right and left of her head were

traces of two other figures, apparently of bishops, over the monks.

Those who have been engaged in examinations of this kind, are well aware how difficult it is to make out a subject accurately when the lines are partially obscured or obliterated. In the present instance this difficulty was much increased, by patches of the later painting being left adhering to the original design. A portion of green, the colour of the lady's robe, still covered the bottom of the drapery at St. Agnes' feet, and rendered the figure of a lamb, which was to be discerned, very obscure, and it was impossible to make it clearly out. The etching is a faithful transcript of all that remained, and better illustrates the subject than any verbal description. The original was twelve feet high, and about seven wide. The letters at the base of the left-hand pillar, forming "*Jon bridaie*," may belong to the legends, or may be the name of the artist or author. These legends were two; one on either side in a scroll, and in English; but their purport has hitherto baffled all my attempts at interpretation, and is still a mystery. I carefully transcribed the characters; and the following facsimiles may, I hope, enable some one learned in such things to point out the sense, or to refer me to the source from whence the artist may have taken them. On the right hand are the words,

*Wenie your be ban er be with you pre to God we make
good ende y^t be wiþe w^t his blod so brith.*

On the left hand:

*You prepe many hebene queyn y^t bar ye low y^t blisful fode
y^t this blisse we mou hi sein y^t seþr us alle + + + +
on rode.*

At the bottom, on the centre panel of the canopy:

SCA. AGNES.

I may mention that Cawston Church is dedicated to St. Agnes.

Analysis of the Harleian Manuscript,

COD. 4756 (BOUND UP WITH 1101 AND 5823,)

AND

A PART OF THE INDEX OF COD. 1109:

VIZ., THE LETTERS A, B, C.

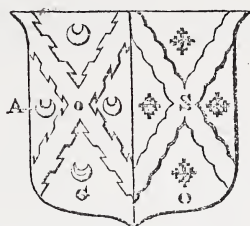
COMMUNICATED

BY THE REV. RICHARD HART, HON. SECRETARY.

I HAVE very rarely an opportunity of examining *unpublished* matter, calculated to promote the objects of our Society; and as it is not very agreeable to be, from a sheer lack of opportunity, a mere drone in a hive of working bees, on the occasion of a late visit to London, I gladly devoted a day to the Norfolk MSS. in the British Museum. The few pages which I now offer, were the result of that day's labour, and may, I trust, contribute, in however small a degree, towards the elucidation of our county history, by exhibiting, in a tabular form, (at once very dry and very useful) the tenure of property in this county about the year 1612, and for some generations earlier,—“The local habitation and the name.”

The Harleian MS., Cod. 4756, is a small folio, (bound up with Cod. 1101, and Cod. 5823), and has the very great advantage of being distinctly legible. The armorial bearings of the respective families, with the various quarterings achieved by intermarriages with heiresses, are neatly tricked at the end of each pedigree, the tincture being indicated by letters; a more convenient plan, to my mind, than the lines of modern heraldry. It is equally distinct as regards the blazonry, and does not impede the use of colour afterwards. I shall give

one example, though it is simply an impalement: viz., *Barnewall* impaling *Calton*.



Barnewall, gules, a saltier ragulie O, between four crescents, arg. Impaling *Calton*, O, a cross saltier engrailed sable, between four cross crosslets of the same.

Although, from want of time, I was barely able to extend my transcript of the Index of the MS. Cod. 1109, to the letters A, B, and C, even this fragment (which will, I hope, be completed by some antiquary who has the same zeal and more leisure than myself) is not without its value. It shows how many Norfolk families, once entitled to bear arms, are now *totally extinct* (for where are we to look for the Bolhs, Burgullions, Batwellins, Bashpooles, Buttrys, Catts, &c.?) That "*man shall not abide in honour*," is further manifest from the fact, that many of these names are now only to be met with in the cottage or the union-house. Among the names which belong to the history of this county, we find Appleyard, Bullen, Corbet, Cromwell, Braunche, Bygod (Bygot), Bosome (Bozum); and the ancient orthography of other names, bringing them nearer to their ancient etymology, is extremely valuable. *Quære*, whether *Begeville* is not the modern *Bengerfield*?—whether Bremewert has not been euphonized into Brewer, Baltman into Bateman, Carvil into Carver, Crestmer into Cremer, and Blondeville into BLUNDERFIELD?—an awkward name for a *farming-bailiff*, but which was borne by the man who superintended the farm at Bayfield Hall a few years ago.

As far as regards the Heraldic Visitations of the county,

I had almost unmitigated ill luck. It would appear that there are in the Museum only two Norfolk Visitations: viz., that of Harvey, (Clarencieux) in the year 1563; and that of Raven, in 1613. (He was Richmond Herald and Camden's Deputy.)

Although there are several transcripts of these in the Harleian Collection of MSS., I was most unfortunate in my selection from the Catalogue. Those which I saw, contained the mere bearings of Norfolk families, tricked out in a very slovenly way, *and without any pedigrees whatsoever*. This disheartened me; and I was delighted to find up a MS. legible and full in its details: viz., Cod. 4756, on which I expended nearly all my time.

There were *four* Visitations of the County of Norfolk.

(1) One without date, in the College of Arms.

(2) That of William Harvey, (Clarencieux) 6 Eliz., A.D. 1563.

(3) That of Robert Cooke, (Clarencieux) 32 Eliz. A.D. 1589.

(4) That of William Camden, (Clarencieux) by his Deputy, John Raven, 10 James I., 1612-13. Pedigrees 169.

I feel persuaded that an *Analysis* of the Harleian MS., Cod. 4755,* (a copy of Harvey's Visitation in 1563, consisting of 224 pages, and with an alphabetical index,) would be a great boon to our Society. I should be glad to see all the Norfolk Manuscripts (whether in the British Museum or the Library of Caius College, Cambridge,) actually in print; or at least to have a Norfolk volume of Pedigrees, similar to that of Berry's Sussex, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, &c.; but as this can hardly be, let us endeavour to procure *good indexes* of those MSS. most remarkable, *that our friends may know where to look*. At the very worst, these might be procured at a very trifling expense, by employing some of the officials at the Museum; or, by a distribution of labour among our

* I do not think that I can have referred to it.

members who may be willing to share the task, *without any expense to our Society whatever*. I by no means think it *necessary* to have these things PRINTED. Many of our friends may care nothing at all about them; while those who felt an interest in these matters, might be allowed to refer to them in manuscript.

I must say one word about the fifth column in my analysis (the number of generations in each pedigree). From the plan on which the MS. is written, this can be only an approximation, as time did not admit of my studying each very carefully.

Bibl. Harl., Cod. 4756.

| Folio in MS. | Names. | Residence in Norfolk. | From whence they came to Norfolk. | No. of Gen- erations in Pedigree. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Thowrogood . . | Grimston . . . | Cheston Temple, Herts | 5 |
| 1 (b) | Corbet, Knt., and Caple, Bart. . . | Sprowston & Fram- ingham Earl | .... | 9 |
| 2 | Hobart | Whayte & Blick- ling | .... | 16 |
| 4 (b) | Knyvett | Buckenham Hall. | Cawncester, Cornw. | 22 |
| 8 (b) | Mordaunt | Massingham . . . | Turney, Beds. . | 15 |
| 9 (b) | Barney | Parkhall . . . . | .... | 11 |
| 11 | Yelverton | Rougham & Rack- heath | .... | 12 |
| 12 | Cleere | Stokesby . . . . | .... | 18 |
| 14 (b) | Woodhouse . . . | Kimberley . . . . | .... | 10 |
| 15 (b) | Strange | Hunstanton . . . | Knockinge, Salop | 19 |
| 17 | Paston | Paston . . . . | .... | 18 |
| 18 (b) | Clarke | Wraxham . . . . | .... | 5 |
| 19 | Hastings | Hinderingham . . | .... | 16 |

| Folio in MS. | Names. | Residence in Norfolk. | From whence they came to Norfolk. | No. of Gen- eration in Pedigree |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 21 | Hevingham . . . | Ketteringham . | Hevingham, Suff. | 31 |
| 23 (b) | Shelton | Shelton . . . . | .... | 15 |
| 25 | Gresham | Holte . . . . . | .... | 15 |
| 26 (b) | Meye | Shouldham Abbey | Carlisle, Cumber- land | 3 |
| 27 | Calthorpe | Hickling & Ormsbye | .... | 22 |
| 29 (b) | Husse | Stallham | Salisbury, Wilts . | 4 |
| 30 | Beddingfield . . | Quiddenham . . | .... | circa 17 |
| 32 (b) | Cook | Croftwick . . . . | .... | 12 |
| 34 | Heydon | Heydon & Bacons- thorpe | .... | 13 |
| 35 (b) | Beddingfield . . | Whighton & Ox- burgh | .... | 5 |
| 36 | Townsend | Raynham . . . . | .... | 20 |
| 36 (b) | Browse | Topcroft . . . . | .... | 6 |
| 38 (b) | Steward | Wells . . . . . | .... | 12 |
| 40 | Hirne | Drayton . . . . | .... | 9 |
| 40 (b) | Pettus | Norwich | ... | 6 |
| 41 (b) | Gleane | Norwich . . . . | .... | 4 |
| 42 | Sedley | Depeham & Mor- ley | Southfleet, Kent | 7 |
| 42 (b) | Browne | Porland | Northamptonshire | 5 |
| 43 | Gawdye | Harleston | "Of the North" | 21 |
| 45 | Aldridge | Yarmouth & Man- grene | .... | 13 |
| 46 | Marshall | Stratton | ... | 7 |
| 46 (b) | Richers | Dersingham . . . | .... | 6 |
| 47 | Dowghty | Hanworth & Nor- wich | .... | 10 |
| 47 (b) | Couper | Raneton Holme . | Bowthney Court, Bucks | 5 |

| Folio in MS. | Names. | Residence in Norfolk. | From whence they came to Norfolk. | No. of Cop- ies in Folios. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 48 | Anguishe . . . | Alderford, Moul- ton, & Norwich | .... | 12 |
| 49 | Oxburgh . . . | Beechamwell & Lynn | .... | 9 |
| 49 (b) | Thorn . . . | Wyndham & Ing- ham | .... | 3 |
| 50 | Utber . . . | Norwich, Hoo (near E. Dereham), & Bilney | ... | 9 |
| 50 (b) | Goodwin . . . | Mattishall & Nor- wich | .... | 4 |
| 51 | Parrys . . . | Pudding Norton . | Lynton, Cambs. | 6 |
| 51 (b) | Pendleton . . . | Norwich . . . | Manchester, Lanc. | 8 |
| 52 | Billingford . . . | Blackford Hall, at Stoke Holy Cross | .... | 7 |
| 52 (b) | Clarke . . . | King's Lynn . . | .... | 5 |
| 53 (b) | Waldegrave . . | Stanninghall . . | Waldegrave, Northamptonsh. | 12 |
| 54 | Freston . . . | Mendham . . . | Altofts, Yorkshire | 7 |
| 54 (b) | Hill . . . | Lynn & Yarmouth | Bury, Suffolk . . | 8 |
| 55 | Mapes . . . | Rowlesby . . . | Feltham, Suff. . | 8 |
| 55 (b) | Reppes . . . | Thorpe Market & West Walton | Mendham, Suff. . | 11 |
| 55 (b) | Catlynn . . . | Honningham, La- kenham, & Kirke- call | .... | 3 |
| 56 (b) | Houghton . . . | Gunthorpe . . . | .... | 9 |
| 57 | Gisborne . . . | Cossey, Beckham, & Thorpe | .... | 3 |
| 58 | Suckling . . . | Wooton & Norwich | .... | 6 |
| 58 (b) | Crowe . . . | East Bilney . . | ... | 6 |
| 59 | Barsham . . . | Colkirk . . . | .... | 7 |
| 59 (b) | Pell . . . | Darsingham . . | .... | 7 |
| 60 | Beckham . . . | Beckham, West- acre, & Narford | .... | 16 |

| Folio in MS. | Names. | Residence in Norfolk. | From whence they came to Norfolk. | No. of Gen- erations in Pedigree. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 61 | Pepys | South Creek, & Burnham Ulp | Quottenham, Cambs. | 10 |
| 61 (b) | Scambler (Bishop of Norwich) | Hickling . . . . | .... | 2 |
| 62 | Drury | Bestthorpe . . . | Thurston, Suff. | 10 |
| 63 | Jerny | Helmington, An- tingham, & Marlingford | Mettfield Castle, Suffolk | 12 |
| 64 | Drury | Docking | Rougham, Suff. . | 7 |
| 64 (b) | Jermyn | Sturston | Rishbrooke, Suff. | 5 |
| 65 | Sydney | Walsingham Parva | .... | 16 |
| 66 | Browne | Elsing . . . . | .... | 7 |
| 66 (b) | Judd | Wyndham | Tunbridge, Kent . | 6 |
| 67 | Warde | Kirkeby, Postwick, & Yarmouth | .... | 6 |
| 67 (b) | Mayhew | Mattishall . . . . | .... | 5 |
| 68 | Mondeford . . . | Hockwold . . . . | .... | 17 |
| 68 (b) | Stubb | Buxton & Strump- shave | .... | 4 |
| 69 (b) | Crofts | Wilton & Felming- ham | .... | 10 |
| 70 | Baxter | Forngett . . . . | .... | 15 |
| 71 | Hewar | Oxburgh & Em- neth | .... | 6 |
| 71 (b) | Mingaye | Norwich & Arming- hall | .... | * * * |
| 72 | Guybon | Lynn . . . . | .... | 9 |
| 72 (b) | Ward | Brooke . . . . | .... | 5 |
| 73 | Chamberlayne . . | Burnham Broom . | Gedding, Suff. . | 6 |
| 73 (b) | Athowe | Brisley . . . . | .... | 11 |
| 74 | Woode | Norwich . . . . | .... | 4 |
| 74 (b) | Baker | East Walton & South Repps | Westthorp, Suff. . | 5 |

| Folio in MS. | Names. | Residence in Norfolk. | From whence they came to Norfolk. | No. of Gen- eration Religree |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 74 (b) | Cotterell . . . | Southrepps . . | .... | 5 |
| 75 | Thurlbye . . . | East Dercham . | .... | 4 |
| 75 (b) | Amyas | Wyndham, Depe- ham & Repps | Moland n ^r Ashe, Kent | 8 |
| 76 | Fowler | Brumhill Abbey . | Foxley, Bucks . | 10 |
| 76 (b) | Branthwayte . . | Ringwood . . . | Seamer, Yorkshire | 4 |
| 77 | Buxton | Dickleborough & Tybenham | .... | 7 |
| 77 (b) | Lany | Pulham | Crottfield, Suff. . | 3 |
| 78 | Smith | Walsoken & Carl- ton Rode | Cavendish, Suff. . | 10 |
| 78 (b) | Shepard | Kirkbye . . . . | ... . | 3 |
| 79 | Wyndham | Crownthorpe & Mileham | .... | 10 |
| 79 (b) | Goode | Croxton . . . . | .... | 3 |
| 80 | Bendishe | Witchingham . . | Bumpstead, Essex | 10 |
| 80 (b) | Layghton | King's Lynn . . | ... . | 5 |
| 81 | Davye | Gonthorpe & South Creake | .... | 11 |
| 82 | Cobb | Sandringham & Snettisham | .... | 22 |
| 83 (b) | Moule | Attleborough & Thetford | .... | 4 |
| 84 | Havers | Windfarthing . . | .... | 8 |
| 84 (b) | Sawyer | Dunstan . . . . | .... | 3 |
| 85 | Bell | Upwell | Hertfordshire . . | 6 |
| 85 (b) | Myhill | Gunton, Hanworth, and Hawston | Northamptonsh. | 5 |
| 86 | Rouse | Dynnington, Bad- dingham & Wor- megaye | .... | 6 |
| 86 (b) | Barnewall | Mileham | Cranesley, North- amptonshire | 5 |

| Folio in MS. | Names. | Residence in Norfolk. | From whence they came to Norfolk. | No. of Generations in Pedigree. |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 87 | Dethyke . . . | Wormegaye . . | Dethick Hall, County of Derby | 17 |
| 88 | Hunston . . . | Walpole . . . | Loudham, Notts. | 17 |
| 89 | Underwood . . | Byxeley . . . | ... | 3 |
| 89 (b) | Fermor . . . | Gateshead & Tattersall | .... | 5 |
| 90 | Cory | Bramerton, Norwich & Cringleford | .... | 8 |
| 90 (b) | Outlawe . . . | Little Witchingham | Laweshall, Somerset | 4 |
| 91 | Welby | Lynn Regis . . | Molton, Lincolnsh. | 12 |
| 92 | Gislingham . . | Downham . . . | Eye, Suffolk . . | 4 |
| 92 (b) | Osbourne . . . | Kerby Bedon . . | Clereley, Essex . | 9 |
| 94 (b) | Rickeman . . . | Heddenham . . | .... | 6 |
| 95 | Hartstonge . . | Egfield & South-Repps | .... | 5 |
| 95 (b) | Norgate . . . | Causon . . . . | .... | 9 |

Here this valuable manuscript ends. It is a small folio, legibly written, with the arms and quarterings neatly tricked at the end of each pedigree. In all, it contains 95 folios, or 190 pages.

The letter (b), included within brackets, after a numeral, shews that the pedigree begins on the reverse of that folio.

I have given an alphabetical Index of the *Pedigrees* only. A similar Index of the *Intermarriages* would much add to the value of this Analysis. It might be easily picked out from the Index to the MS.

At the end of THE NORFOLK TOPOGRAPHER'S MANUAL, the reader will find a most valuable account of the various Norfolk Manuscripts preserved in the British Museum. To the Genealogist I would especially recommend the following:

In the *Harleian* Collection, Codices 465, 756—760, 901, 970, 1154, 1174, 1177, 1363, 1386, 1552, 2230, 4756, (of which I now give an Analysis) and 6093. Also Codex 260 in the *Lansdowne* Collection. I have selected these MSS. as containing the best and fullest transcripts of the Visitations of this County, and Pedigrees of the oldest and most illustrious Norfolk families, and Church Notes.

Alphabetical Index to Bibl. Harl. Cod. 4756.

(The Numerals refer to the folios in the MS.)

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Aldridge | 45 | Cobb | 28 | Hartstonge | 95 |
| Amyas | 75 (b) | Cook | 32 (b) | Hastings | 19 |
| Anguishe | 48 | Corbet & Caple | 1 (b) | Havers | 84 |
| Athowe | 73 (b) | Cory | 90 | Hevingham | 21 |
| | | Cotterell | 74 (b) | Hewar | 71 |
| Baker | 74 (b) | Couper | 47 (b) | Heydon | 34 |
| Barney | 9 (b) | Crofts | 69 (b) | Hill | 54 (b) |
| Barnewall | 86 (b) | Crowe | 58 (b) | Hirne | 40 |
| Barsham | 59 | | | Hobart | 2 |
| Baxter | 70 | Davye | 81 | Houghton | 56 (b) |
| Beckham | 60 | Dehyke | 87 | Hunston | 88 |
| Beddingfield | 30 | Drury | 62 | Husse | 29 (b) |
| Beddingfield | 35 (b) | Drury | 64 | | |
| Bell | 85 | Dowghty | 47 | Jerny | 63 |
| Bendishe | 80 | | | Jermyn | 64 (b) |
| Billingford | 52 | Fermor | 89 (b) | Judd | 66 (b) |
| Branthwayte | 76 (b) | Fowler | 76 | | |
| Brewse | 36 (b) | Freston | 54 | Knyvett | 4 (b) |
| Browne | 42 (b) | | | | |
| Browne | 66 | Gawdye | 43 | Lany | 77 (b) |
| Buxton | 77 | Gisbourne | 57 | Layghton | 80 (b) |
| | | Gislingham | 92 | | |
| Calthorpe | 27 | Gleane | 41 (b) | Mapes | 55 |
| Cattlyn | 55 (b) | Goode | 79 (b) | Marsham | 46 |
| Chamberlayne | 73 | Goodwin | 50 (b) | Mayhew | 67 (b) |
| Clarke | 18 | Gresham | 25 | Meye | 26 (b) |
| Clarke | 52 (b) | Guybon | 72 | Mingaye | 71 (b) |
| Cleere | 12 | | | Mondeford | 68 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| Mordaunt | 8 (b) | Reppes | 55 (b) | Thorn | 49 (b) |
| Mowle | 83 (b) | Richers | 46 | Thowrogood | 1 |
| Myhill | 85 (b) | Rickeman | 94 (b) | Thurleby | 75 |
| | | Rouffe | 86 | Townsend | 36 |
| Norgate | 95 (b) | | | Underwood | 89 |
| | | Sawyer | 84 (b) | Utber | 50 |
| Osborne | 92 (b) | Scambler | 61 (b) | | |
| Outlawe | 90 (b) | Sedley | 42 | Waldegrave | 53 |
| Oxburgh | 49 | Shelton | 23 (b) | Ward | 72 (b) |
| | | Shepard | 78 (b) | Warde | 67 |
| Parrys | 51 | Smith | 78 | Welby | 91 |
| Paston | 17 | Steward | 38 (b) | Woode | 74 |
| Pettus | 40 (b) | Strange | 15 (b) | Woodhouse | 14 (b) |
| Pell | 59 (b) | Stubbs | 68 (b) | Wyndham | 79 |
| Pendleton | 51 (b) | Suckling | 58 | | |
| Pepys | 61 | Sydney | 65 | Yclverton | 11 |

A Portion of the Index to the Harleian MS. Cod. 1109.

NORFOLK FAMILIES ENTITLED TO BEAR ARMS.

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|---|------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Allen | 1 | Bockenham | 1 | Bertford | 3 |
| Ayleine | 2 | Brews | 1 | Bilny | 3 |
| Appleyarde | 14 | Brond | 13 | Baron, 3, 5, 7, 8, 16 | |
| Antingham | 7 | Britton | 1 | Buxton | 3 |
| Amberfield | 4 | Barry | 1 | Barrett | 3, 6 |
| Astley | 5 | Brampton | 1, 14, 4 | Braunche | 3, 6, 7 |
| Aslake | 7 | Brome | 4 | Burston | 3, 6 |
| Albany | 5 | Baltman | 2, 4, 5, 8 | Batwellin | 3, 8 |
| Awdley | 5 | Bullen | 2 | Bavent | 3, 7, 8 |
| Andrew | 12 | Briggs | 1, 2, 13 | Berkham | 3, 8 |
| Astell | 12 | Beaupre | 2 | Boyes | 3, 8, 14 |
| Abbys | 13 | Berny (<i>vide</i> Suff., fol. 18.) | 7 | Boyland | 3, 5, 7 |
| Arnold | 14 | Blundeville | 2, 9 | Bashpoole | 3, 9 |
| Anguish | 8 | Berningham | 2 | Barnard | 4, 8 |
| Aldham | } No Numbers attached. | Beringe | 2 | Bruton | 4 |
| Aldrich | | Burgullion | 2, 6 | Begevile | 4 |
| | | Beddingfield, 2, 6, 16 | | Beck | 4, 10 |
| Bradbury | 17 | Bolh | 2 | Bushe | 4 |
| Baynards | 15 | | | Bluet | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|
| Billingforde | 5 | Buttry | 8 | Curson | 4 |
| Berdwell | 5 | Brotherton | 8 | Church | 4 |
| Bekeswell | 5 | Bygod | 8 | Castell | 6 |
| Bancroft (?) | 5 | Bleverhasset | 7 | Corbet | 6 |
| Bishop | 5, 9 | Barham | 7 | Cotton | 6 |
| Burnham | 6 | Bremewert | 7 | Champneis | 6 |
| Bosome | 6, 15 | Barsham | 7 | Crewe | 7 |
| Browne, 6, 8, 17, 18 | | Brown Sr An- | | Coote | 8 |
| Bowet | 6 | thony | 18 | Craven | 7 |
| Buttes | 6, 12 | | | Colby | 8, 11 |
| Buers | 6 | Catlyn | 1 | Catt | 8 |
| Baxter | 6, 15 | Calthorpe | 16, 1 | Cappes | 11 |
| Butler | 6 | Clere | 13, 2 | Croftes | 11 |
| Bell | 16 | Cross | 2 | Cotterell | 11 |
| Blage | 15 | Carvile | 2 | Cordall | 11 |
| Bastarde | 14 | Charles | 2 | Chapman | 11 |
| Balam | 14 | Clipsby | 2, 10 | Cobb | 12 |
| Balden | 14 | Corbet | 2 | Carewe | 13 |
| Bullwer | 14 | Creston | 2, 3, 6 | Chatterton | 13 |
| Bexton | 14 | Colepepper | 3, 9 | Cecil | 14 |
| Boswell | 13 | Constable | 3 | Cooke | 14 |
| Bunting | 12 | Cromwell | 3, 5 | Clayton | 14 |
| Bolton | 11 | Clifton | 3, 4, 12 | Cary | 16 |
| Baker | 11 | Cockfeilde | 3, 6 | Clare | 16 |
| Berkingham | 10 | Cuddon | 4 | Coppin | 8 |
| Bale | 10 | Caly | 4 | Connisby | 18 |
| Benet | 10 | Caston | 4, 5 | | |
| Blakny | 10 | Crestmer | 4 | | |

End of the letter C.

N.B.—Although I continued this Index *only to the end of the letter C*, (being much pressed for time,) *one hundred and thirty-five* families, residing in Norfolk, are enumerated as being entitled to bear arms. And let it especially be noted, that only *one hundred and fifteen Pedigrees* are included in the Harleian MS. Cod. 4756, *although it includes the entire alphabet*. It would be most desirable to have this Alphabetical Index completed by some of our friends who may be able to command a greater amount of leisure than myself.

R. HART.

REMARKS, BY JAMES COPEMAN, ESQ.,
 UPON
 A MANUSCRIPT OF THE YEAR M.D.LVII.
The Property of E. R. Pratt, Esq., of Ryston ;
 CONTAINING
 AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RESIDENT IN THE FAMILIES
 OF THE SEVERAL OCCUPANTS OF LAND IN THE DIFFERENT PARISHES OF THE HUNDRED
 OF CLACKCLOSE, NORFOLK,
 AND THE QUANTITY OF CORN IN THE POSSESSION OF EACH.
 COMMUNICATED BY
 DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

THE manuscript above alluded to, containing 110 pages, fairly written, and evidently proved, as well by the handwriting as by the water-mark of the paper—a hand and star—to be of the time it professes, was confided to my care, three or four years since, by the kindness of the Rev. George Henry Dashwood. It appeared to me from the first to be well deserving of the attention of our Society; could but a satisfactory light be thrown upon its history and object. But here unexpected difficulties presented themselves. I submitted it to the greater number of those friends whom I regarded as most likely to be qualified to assist me; but no one was able to point out any Commission or Proclamation under which the presentment was made; nor could they agree, whether it was to be regarded as designed to serve for the basis of an intended taxation, or as the means of putting Government in possession of the quantity of the different kinds of corn actually in hand, with the view either of guarding against famine, or of providing food for the troops in the event of a hostile incursion. Very remarkable also did it appear to them, as to myself, that numerous, extremely numerous, as such returns must necessarily have been, supposing them to have been made by every hundred of

every county in the kingdom, not a single other should be known to be extant or should have been heard of. Even Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy-Keeper of the Records, could tell me of no one in any of the great national repositories under his charge. And thus I continued in obscurity and unable to act, till, upon shewing the manuscript to our valuable Local Secretary, Mr. Copeman of Loddon, his learning and acuteness supplied the desired clue. With his permission I subjoin his letter to me on the subject; prefixing to it the general heading of the document and a portion of the return of the Parish of Barton, the first in the book, as a specimen of the whole—a sort of “ex pede Herculem.”

CLACCLOYS HUNDREDE.

The certificat and verdic mayd and delyverede by George Wyllowyhby, esquyer, Umfry Shulldham, esquyer, Robart Mylles, gent^l, Thomas Ingylbryght, Wyllm Walkr, John Dolyvale, Rychard Guybone, Rychard Harple, Xpofor Mas-ham, John Olyet, Wyllm Walphm, Thomas Constable, Thomas Pranke, John Hubarde, yem^c, according to the articles unto the whiche thay were sworne and chargid to present, the xiiij daye of Marche, in the thyrde and fourthe yeres of the raygnes of o^r soūreigne lorde and soūreigne lady Kyngge Phillippe and Quene Mary, by the grace of God Kyng and Quene of Englonde, ffraunce, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ire-londe, &c.

Bartone.

George Gānar, in his howsholde vij pšons.

In barly viij combes.

In malt j combe.

In rye iiij combes.

He shall sow this yere xvj ac^r w^t barly. — ij^{lb}.

He haithe a kyll.

Robart Menyke, vj pšones.

In barly xiiij combes.

In malt vj boschells.

In rye ij combes.

He hath a kyll.

He shall sow this yere xxiiij acř. — ij^{lb}.

George Roose, vj persones.

Dothe sow this yere ij acř. and di.

In barly iiij combes (for ñkett ij combes iij bs. and
di. boshell);

& in malt ij combes;

& j combe rye. — ij^{lb}.

Henry Goodryke, iij pšones.

He haith no grayne nor malte. — not^g.

George Seykes and his wyfe:

have no grane. — not^g.

— Sekes, iij pšons: no grayne. — not^g.

John Mower, iiij pšons: no grayne. — not^g.

John Austyn, viij persons.

Doth sow this yere xxx acř.

He haith a kyll.

He have viij combes barly. — ij^{lb}.

Thomas Kandlar, iiij persones.

He haith a kyll.

He sowethe this yere xij. accř.

He haith but iij combes barly. — ij^{lb}.

Robart Kempe, viij pšons.

He hayth a kyll.

He haith ij combes malt of mable brushe of Doun-
ham, & vij combes malt, & v combes ; in barly xxx
combes.

In meslyn viij combes.

Sowythe this yere xxij ac̃ w^t barly. — ij^{lb}.

John Aschwell, iij p̃sones.

He haith j bs. & di. rye. — not^g.

John Harply, v p̃sones.

He haith a kyll.

He soweth this yere xx ac̃ w^t barly.

He haith in malt iij combes.

In barly x cōbes.

In rye j bs. — ij^{lb}.

Abram Kortyne, x p̃sones.

He haith a kyll.

He soweth this yere xl ac̃ in barlye.

In barly xxxv combes.

He oweth to m^r John Teryke, esquere, xx combes
barly for ferme.

In rye v combes.

In malt iij combes. — ij^{lb}.

Roger Emnytht, iij p̃sons : haith no grayne but iij boshels,
& he must sow this yere iij ac̃ barly. — not^g.

John Farrar, p̃sone of Saynt Andrews :

v p̃sons. He haith a kyll. He sowethe this yere
xxvj ac̃ w^t barly.

Haith in barly xxij combes.

In rye viij cōbes, & iij combes of rye for the ñkett.

Thomas Stedeman, ix p̃sons.

Haithe a kyll. He sowethe this yere xl ac̃ barly.

He haithe in barly vj combes, & x combes for the ñkett.
 In malt xx combes, & x combes for the ñkett.
 In meslyn xij combes ; vj combes for the ñkett.
 In wheate iiij combes, & ij combes for the ñkett.
 Mr Dethyke must have v combes barly for ferme.

Loddon, 25th June, 1819.

MY DEAR SIR,

After reflecting upon Mr. Pratt's curious manuscript, relative to the proceedings taken in the 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary in Clackclose Hundred, I feel myself only the more confirmed in the opinion I gave you ; and have, in compliance with your wishes, committed the following remarks concerning it to paper.

I observe that the manuscript professes to be a certificate and verdict, made and delivered by fourteen persons, according to articles to which they had been sworn, and which they accordingly presented.

There will, I submit to you, be no great difficulty in ascertaining the particular occasion of this "Certificate," and the cause of some persons having a mark of £2. opposite to the description given of their property, whilst others are exempted from contribution by the exonerating word, "nothing;" the richer proprietors and occupiers being charged 40s. each, whilst the comparatively poor were passed by scot free.

The occasion alluded to was a *subsidy* ; but this document might also serve to point out the quantity of corn in the Hundred, and (under legislative authority) a class of agricultural offenders, and those who were liable to the repair of gaols and bridges.

By an Act of Parliament of 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary, c. 23, a subsidy of the laity was granted, of 8*d.* in the pound on property of the value of from £5. to £10. ; of 12*d.* in

the pound on property of the value of from £10. to £20.; and of 16*d.* in the pound on property of the value of from £20. and upwards; but the subsidy of the clergy was in the same year fixed at 6*s.* in the pound.

To levy a subsidy in accordance with the law and custom of that period, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, issued into every Shire, City, Town, and Borough, a Commission to personages whom he approved; and they directed a precept to such number of "substantial, discreet, and honest persons" as they deemed requisite. Each of them was sworn before the Commissioners as follows: "I shall truly enquire with my fellows that shall be charged with me of the Hundred, &c., of the most value of the substance of every person abiding within the limits of the places that I and my fellows shall be charged with; and thereupon, as near as may be, truly present and certify before you the names and surnames, and the utmost substance and values of every of them, as well of lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, possessions, and profits, as of goods, chattels, debts, and other things chargeable; without any concealment, love, favour, affection, dread, fear, or malice, as near as God will give me grace."

After making this Inquisition, the "substantial, discreet, and honest persons" were to sign a "Certificate," and deliver it to the Commissioners.

These acts were done in Clackclose Hundred by George Wyllowby, Esquire, and his thirteen companions, named in your manuscript, in the well-known course of that period; as appears by the minute directions of an Act passed one or two years afterwards (1st Eliz. c. 21), which granted a subsidy and two fifteenths and tenths, "*to be paid, taken, and levied in manner and form aforesaid used;*" and which provided, that from the property of each owner and occupier "a deduction was to be made of every sum which he or they do owe, and in his or their conscience intend truly to pay."

That rule was observed in your manuscript; for we find that Abram Kortyne and Thomas Stedeman were liable to their landlords for corn which had not been rendered.

My attention having been particularly drawn in your extract relating to Barton parish to the name of "John Farrar, p̄sone of Saynte Andrews,"—whose household consisted of five persons, and his possessions of twenty-three coombs of barley, with a kiln for making it into malt, and eleven coombs of rye (three being for sale), besides sufficient barley for the seed of twenty-six acres, intended to be planted—I looked into Blomefield's *Norfolk*, and discovered a notice of this John Farrar, in Clackclose Hundred, (Parish, Barton,) showing that, though learned, he was unmarried, unlicensed, non-resident, and inhospitable.* He succeeded Henry Gardyncer, who had been deprived in 1555, "being a secular married priest."

I beg your excuse for this digression about the personal and, in some respects, not enviable qualities of the man, and now proceed to the auxiliary or incidental uses of the manuscript.

At the time of making this Inquisition, it was important to obtain the information which it supplied with reference to the quantity of corn in the district. Baker, in his *Chronicle*,

* Under the head of Barton All Saints, *Blomefield*, Vol. VII., p. 286, the name of John Fayrlhawr, alias Farrar, occurs, as "presbyter, non conjugatus, satis doctus, non residet, non hospitalis, in Rectoriâ suâ de Barton Andrea non predicat, nec licentiatus."

To "keep hospitality," is a phrase found continually in the questions of the Episcopal Visitations. The Injunctions of Edward VI., 1547, in Cardwell's Documents, have, "whether they be resident upon their benefices and keep hospitality, or no; and, if they be absent, whether they do make the due distributions among the poor parishioners, or not. They shall gladly receive persons sufficiently licensed to declare the Word of God." Again, in 1554, it is asked, "whether the Minister, being able, do keep hospitality, feeding his flock with his good living, with his teaching, and relieving them to his power." And, in the return made by Bishop Cox, of Ely, to Archbishop Parker, the answer in one case is, "non alit hospitium."

under the reign of Queen Mary, says, "In her fourth year before harvest, wheat was sold for four marks the quarter, malt for four and forty shillings the quarter, and pease at six and forty shillings and eight pence." This, of course, was a famine price; and an Act of 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary records a lamentation, that, "Contrary to a laudable custom, divers purveyors had of late excessively frequented the markets of Cambridge and Oxford, and thereby given occasion to make victuals more scant and much dearer, to a notorious decay of scholars, *which also in this great dearth is likely to increase*, to the hindrance of God's service, the dishonour of the Realm, and the discomfort of all good and holy men loving learning and virtue." And, about the same time, that is, in 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary, c. 5, there is a dolorous preamble, that "sundry covetous and unsatiable persons, seeking their own lucre and gains, daily do carry and convey innumerable quantity, as well of corn, cheese, butter, and other victual, as of wood, out of this Realm into parts beyond the seas; by reason whereof, the said corn, victual, and wood, *are grown into a wonderful dearth* and extreme prices, to the great detriment of the commonwealth."

In order to ascertain the quantity of corn and grain in the realm, and the state of cultivation of the soil, a general inquiry was instituted at that very time by the legislature (2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary, cap. 2); which enacted, that "Commissions shall be awarded to certain persons, to hear and determine all defaults and offences committed since 10th Henry VIII., contrary to the statutes 4th Henry VII., and 7th Henry VIII., c. 1. The Commissioners shall bind by recognizance, in good sums of money to the King and Queen's use, the persons offending in any decays or defaults, for the re-edifying of decayed houses, for the converting of pasture into tillage again, and for the destroying and diminishing of conies in a ground in or near any corn-field, not being lawful warren."

Your manuscript regarding "Claccloys Hundrede," contains the precise information which was then demanded, relative to the number of persons in each household, the quantity of grain and malt in store, and the quantity of corn about to be used or planted for future crops.

The ominous "ij^{lb}." may, besides answering the purposes of the subsidy, indicate the defaulters, who were bound in those "good sums" to observe the legislative requirement in the management of their occupations.

This statute of 2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mary, cap. 2, was in confirmation of 4th Henry VII., cap. 19; and by looking at the preamble of the latter, which is very curious, we shall see clearly what was meant to be redressed:

"The King, our Soueraigne Lord, having a singular pleasure about all things to auoide such enormities and mischiefes as bee hurtfull and prejudiciall to the common weale of this his land and his subjects of the same, remembreth that, among other things, great inconveniences daily doe increase by desolation and pulling downe, and wilfull waste of houses and townes within this Realme, and laying to pasture lands which customably have beene vsed in tillage; whereby idlenesse, which is the ground and beginning of all mischiefes, daily doth encrease. For where, in some townes, two hundred persons were occupied and lived by their lawfull labours, now there are occupied two or three heardmen, and the residue fall into idlenesse; the husbandrie, which is one of the greatest commodities of this Realme, is greatly decayed; Churches destroyed, the service of God withdrawn, the bodies there buried not prayed for, the Patrons and Curates wronged, the defence of this land against our enemies outward feebled and impaired, to the great displeasure of God, to the subuersion of the pollicie and good rule of this land, if remedie be not provided."

As these grievances continued, Henry VIII. caused it to be enacted in the seventh year of his reign, (cap. 1) "If any

person shall decay a town, a hamlet, or house of husbandry, or convert tillage into pasture, the immediate lord of the fee shall have the moiety of the offender's lands until the offence be reformed."

We find by Baker, that in the harvest of the year after this Inquisition, (that is, 5th Philip and Mary,) "there was a great mortality, and especially of priests; so as many churches were unserved, and much corn was lost in the field for want of workmen; whereupon ensued a great scarcity, so that corn was sold for 14s. a quarter, and wood sold in London for 13s. a thousand billets, and coals ten pence a sack."

When the inquisition was completed, it also effectually served another purpose; in shewing what persons were liable to the repairs of gaols and bridges, under the Statutes of 22nd Henry VIII., cap. 5, and 23rd Henry VIII., cap. 2, by the ownership of lands of the annual value of £2., or by the possession of moveables worth £20.

I am aware that to the general reader who seeks amusement only, this reference to Acts of Parliament must necessarily be dry and uninteresting; but in attempting to explain and illustrate a statistical document of this nature, I was glad to have access to sources so authentic as the Statutes of the Realm, some of which, being obsolete, are not to be found in the huge volumes printed for public use, but exist in the black-letter tomes of bygone ages. If you think my labour in collecting these materials will be of the slightest service with reference to your manuscript, I shall feel gratified; but should you deem me to be in error, you will oblige me by kindly laying aside this paper, as an unsuccessful effort on the part of,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES COPEMAN.

To Dawson Turner, Esq.



Letter

FROM THE REV. WM. BEAL, VICAR OF BROOKE, NORFOLK,

ADDRESSED

TO DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

DESCRIPTIVE OF CERTAIN MURAL PAINTINGS

LATELY DISCOVERED IN HIS CHURCH.

Brooke Vicarage, Nov. 7, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

Permit me to offer you tracings, made by Mrs. Beal, of the greater part of the Mural Paintings, which, in the course of last August, were detected in the church of this parish. There were others; but none of them, I am sorry to say, in a state to be traced or drawn. These I send, for the purpose of asking you to explain them to me, who am, unfortunately, little versed in such matters; and, at the same time, I would beg of you, if you see no objection, to submit them to our Norfolk Archæological Society.

It may, as a preliminary step, interest you to know the precise circumstances under which they were brought to light. In the course of the necessary reparations of the church, it appeared expedient to clean the walls by the removal of the numerous churchwarden-coats of whitewash, with which they had been successively besmeared. Below these, we came upon a tolerably thick layer of plaster, on the scraping away of which, upon the Western wall, now a letter and now a disconnected word became here and there visible. Our curiosity was excited; and, with care, we were enabled ultimately to uncover the whole of the Creed, written in eleven small,

narrow, parallel columns, that extended the whole width of the church. The type, though not modern, was not of the Old English black letter. The colours were red and black. It reminded me of the early days of the Reformation; and I was much struck with the fact, that, when the Creed was read or recited, the faces of the congregation would not be turned towards the East.* Much as we had accomplished, it was still necessary to go yet farther with our operations; and, proceeding with the work of exorcism, we shortly afterwards arrived at marks of art and design. Nor was it long ere we had before us what was once evidently a large painting; its width at least seven or eight feet, and its height not less than from six to seven feet. Its lowest part was about ten feet from the floor of the building. The only portion in anywise entire, is that of which you have a representation; traced, like all the rest, from the *ipsissima picta*, and consequently of the original size. You will easily judge, therefore, how much of the contents of the seven feet must have perished, when all that I can send you is little more than the female figure, who is drawing from the caldron of molten liquid, some of its fiery contents. At the same time, we fancied we could discover that the piece originally contained two distinct subjects, both upon the same level, and separated by an interval of about three feet; the base, in both, being of the dull reddish hue, which is given with tolerable exactness in the tracing, under the stool that supports the caldron. Of the remainder, the indistinctness was so great, and its fragments so disjointed and incomplete, that, while it was in vain to attempt to copy any portion, it was equally impossible to guess at what it was intended to portray. Here, however, I must beg you not to misunderstand me, and suppose that, because I say that we could form no idea of the intention of the artist in the *effaced*

* See Bishop of Worcester's *Charge*, for 1845, pp. 17—20.

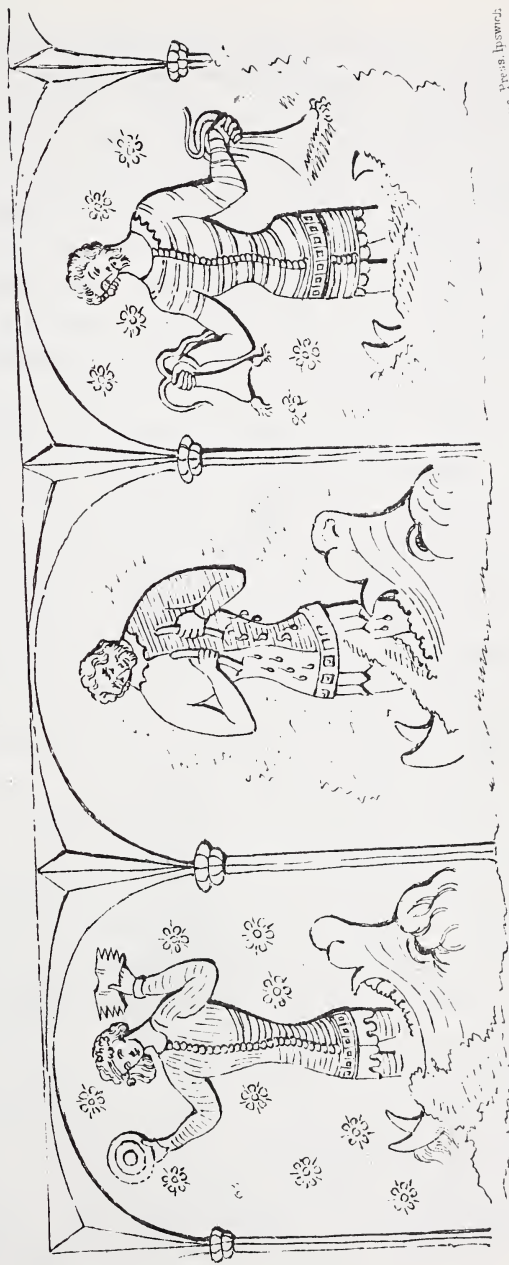
portion, I am therefore able satisfactorily to explain what is comparatively perfect. Such an inference would be most erroneous. You must rather allow me honestly to confess that "Davus sum, non Œdipus." I even doubt if it would be otherwise, could I see the whole of the picture in its original integrity, when the part, now irrecoverably lost, might be expected to throw some light upon that which is preserved. The only attempt at an explanation, and *that*, far from a satisfactory one, which has been given me of the female with her pot of flames, is, that she may represent the wicked Alewife; a curious figure of whom, copied from a Miserere in Ludlow Church, has been given by Mr. Wright in the fourth volume of the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*. The same able antiquary there tells us, that transgressors of this description were classed of old among the great offenders of the day; inasmuch as, by the use of short measures, they habitually defrauded the poor at once of their support and their enjoyment. But, admitting the heroine of our picture to be of this number, how can we account for the angel descending from above and issuing from a cloud or volume equally full of flames, yet in his face and gesture typifying mercy? Or how, to go a step farther, can we reconcile it with an observation of Mr. Wright's in another place, that the "Mysteries and Miracle Plays," and, *a fortiori*, the Mural Paintings in Churches, "indicate the quantity and the peculiar character of the religious knowledge inculcated into the population in Catholic times?" It were difficult to imagine how such a subject, or indeed another in the series I send you, was calculated to convey instruction, or to inculcate faith, or in any way to give a useful lesson to the rude forefathers of our hamlet.

On the South wall we discovered, after scraping away the whitewash, two painted tablets, containing the Ten Commandments. The date of these was probably of the reign of Edward the Sixth; for we find in the Churchwardens'

Accompts of St. Mary Hill, London, a charge of £4., in 1547, for "painting the rood-loft with Scriptures;" and in those of St. Mary, Westminster, in 1554, a charge of one shilling, for "washing out of the Scripture of the high Altar-table." I suppose they must, at all events, be earlier than 1560, when "the Tables of the Commandments" were ordered to "be set or hung up in the East end of the Chauncell, to be not only read for edification, but also to give some comlyc ornament and demonstration, that the same is a place of religion and prayer." (*Regist. Park.*, folio 215, a.) Underneath the Tables of the Law, was a large patch of dark blue paint, which we removed; and, after again taking off a substratum of plaster, we came upon another painting, from six to eight feet in height, and about the same width; the lowest part of it being nearly five feet from the floor of the Church. I regret to say, that this picture was so imperfect, and the plaster so friable, that it was utterly impossible to secure any tracing of the whole or even of portions of it; and my regret is increased by the consideration, that we might otherwise have had some interesting illustration of the costume and architecture of the day. One part represented a building of large dimensions and great beauty, with three gables, giving it the look of a cruciform church, and with windows of an ecclesiastical character. Outside the open door, stood a human figure, with arms partly extended, and in a stooping posture; evidently receiving with welcome a tattered, bare-legged, disconsolate-looking individual, who, half bent towards the ground, seemed to implore help, yet almost to despair of receiving it. On the right hand, was a third figure, stalking away with indignation; his back turned on the others in evident displeasure. He was well clad. In the distance, within what appeared to be some kind of inclosure, were swine, running as though to some one engaged in feeding them; but we could discover no remains of the swineherd. The person receiving and welcoming the stranger

exhibited so benign an expression of feature, and the tattered stranger himself, a countenance so betokening the "no more worthy to be called thy son," that I cannot hesitate to believe that this painting was a representation of the parable of the Prodigal Son. From the style of the clothing, &c., the date must have been, I think, about the middle of the fourteenth century. Most appropriate was the position of this picture, as exhibiting the consolations of repentance, above the dismal punishment of heinous sin; for, immediately beneath it, were four arched compartments, each containing a human figure, in the act of being swallowed up in the open jaws of a huge monster, clearly intended, as you have yourself shown in the Mural Paintings at Catfield and Crostwight, to designate the jaws of hell. "*Noctes atque dies patet atri janua ditis.*" It cannot be doubted that the victims here represented, were wretched sinners of the most fearful description; but there may reasonably be a question, how far the painter intended, as in the instances just mentioned, to exhibit what are peculiarly denominated the mortal sins; for there were absolutely no traces of more than the four compartments I send you. Indeed, I might almost venture to say, that the arcade could at no time have included seven of them.

To enter into any lengthened discussion upon this question, or upon the figures themselves, would lead me beyond what the present occasion warrants: would weary you, and not be satisfactory to either of us. I should touch upon the subject, too, with the greater reluctance, in consequence of the conflicting opinions of two of the most distinguished of our Norfolk Antiquaries, Mr. Hart and Mr. Husenbeth, to both of whom I had the pleasure of showing the paintings. At the same time, I cannot help feeling that these are points not to be passed wholly in silence. I will, therefore, endeavour to be brief. The opinion of the last-mentioned gentleman was, that the first of the series—the female with the comb in one hand and a mirror in the other, her boddice rich, her



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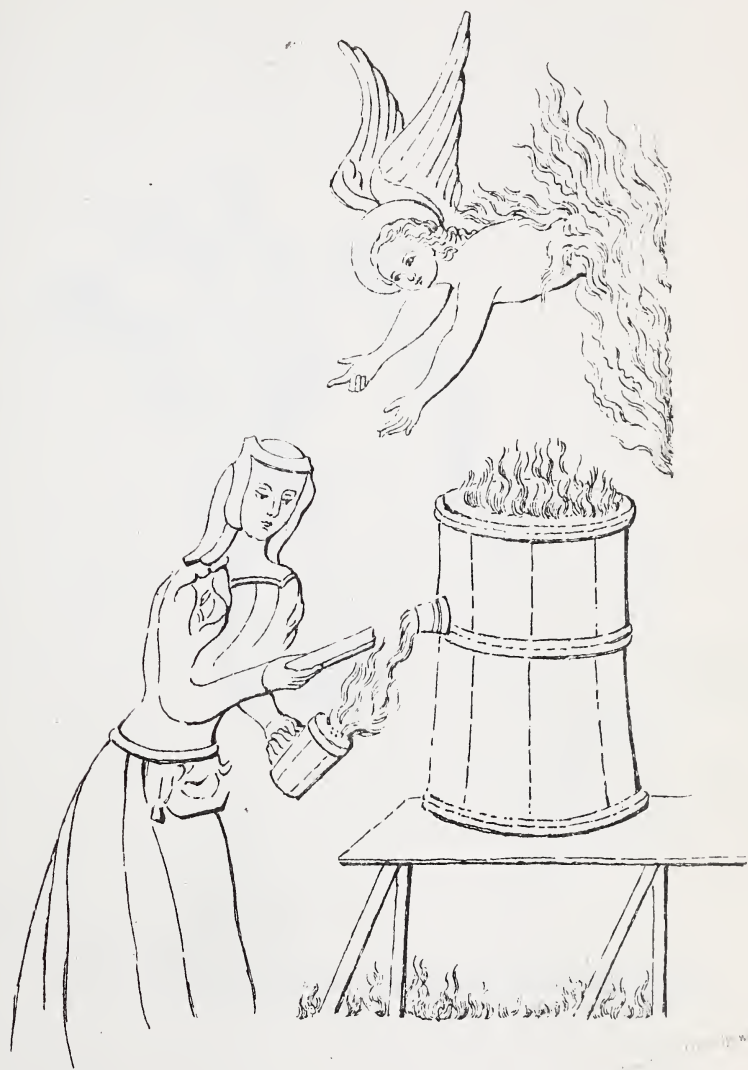
Mural Painting from Brooks Church, Norfolk.

hair ornamented with fruit and flowers—personified *Gula*. But, surely, these accompaniments are rather the symbols of Vanity than Gluttony; and Vanity, though not to be found in the sevenfold roll, can scarcely require less to be guarded against, by the wives and daughters of a rustic congregation. If, indeed, she be, comparatively, innocent in herself, she is, at all events, too often found to be the incentive to much that is otherwise. The second figure—he, whose dress, to speak heraldically, is party per pale, gules and argent, and thus confirms the date I have already ventured to assign to my frescoes—the man whose face betokens rage, and who grasps, in either hand, a knife which he has plunged into his breast, is by Mr. Husenbeth regarded as the emblem of *Ira*, but by Mr. Hart, of *Acedia*. My friend of Catton considers, that Anger, however it may be “a short-lived frenzy,” and may occasionally vent its fury upon itself, would hardly bring its victim to suicide; while he proves, by numerous quotations, that the mortal sin he names, is not unfrequently the father of despair, which ends in this miserable result. In reply, he will, I am certain, allow me to urge, that *Acedia* is considered, by churchmen of old, as synonymous with *Socordia*; is in English rendered *Sloth*; and is, in the Catfield frescoes, pictured, as you know, by a man half asleep, with his head supported by his hands. Notwithstanding, therefore, the definition of the learned, and that this sin is, in the words of Archbishop Peckham, “a loathing of spiritual good, inasmuch that a man delights not in God nor divine praises, but is attended with laziness, cowardice, despair, and the like,” I cannot but consider that the fact of its having been painted after the manner just pointed out in a neighbouring parish, and by an artist of the same period, shows that the latter was the prevailing belief regarding it, and that our “accursed slayer of himself” cannot be typical of *Acedia*. Upon the third figure we must all be agreed. The bag, in right hand and in left, clearly indicate the miser; and

an objection will hardly be started, in consequence of his tunic being like that of his neighbour, but of a single colour, and more ornamented, and carefully buttoned down in front; for *Avaritia* does not proscribe attention to personal appearance. The male or female in the fourth compartment was too much obliterated for any opinion to be pronounced upon it. All that could be seen, was a figure holding in one hand an open can, from which flames were issuing, and in the other, a vessel with a closed cover and round handle, like a milk pan. The coincidence between the female on the West wall and this, will not escape you. I only regret, that both are equally inexplicable to me; or perhaps you will permit me to say, that I the more regret the defacing of the latter, as we otherwise might have been able to tell whether the flames indicated any thing miraculous; for I omitted to mention, in speaking of the lady, that in her case they can scarcely be so, seeing that the fire under the cauldron might be supposed to account for them. The first three figures were under flattened arches, each compartment separated from the adjoining one by a pillar, and the background diapered. In the last, the diapering, pillars, and arches were all gone.

The grotesque painting of the Bear, belted and sworded, walking on its hind legs, and holding over its shoulder the bound feet of the half-armed, swordless human figure, which it drags along,—“an unkouth thyng, and strange ageyn nature,”—occurred on the same part of the South wall, some distance above, and, I think, not in connection with the large painting to which I have referred.

There were—as I have mentioned at the beginning of my letter—in other parts of the church, paintings which we could not uncover with sufficient distinctness or completeness to enable me to give you any account of them. On the North wall there had evidently been several. Over the South door, also, there had been a large one, most probably St. Christo-



Mural Painting from Brooke Church. Norfolk



Cowell's. Amman Press, Ipswich

Mural Painting from Brooke Church. Norfolk.

pher; and there was one between every arch. They were all daubed over with the same thick coating, of dark blue paint and plaster, and, last of all, with repeated coverings of whitewash. Some, I ought to remark, were on paper, fragments of which I was enabled to pare off; and I showed them to Mr. Hart, who believes the practice to have been common, and is strongly supported in this opinion by another of our members, the Rev. John Gunn, who has very much directed his attention to our old paintings in churches, and has found more than one similar instance. I never, however, heard that it had been noticed before.

Perhaps I should not omit to mention one of the subjects carved on the old screen, of which we have scarcely any remains. Our first parents, in the garden of Eden, have been tempted by the serpent, which is twined round the trunk of a tree; the upper half of its body shaped in the form of a human female figure. "Turpitèr atrum desinit in piscem mulier formosa supernè." The fallen and guilty pair are leaving the garden; and the cherubim, beautifully carved, with flaming sword,* "keep the way of the tree of life." I am the more induced to notice this, for the following reason. The church and manor were given by William the Norman, or perhaps indeed, as it would seem by one account, earlier, to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. A poetical life of this Saint was written by Lydgate, in 1433, to commemorate the long visit paid to the monastery in that year by King Henry the Sixth. The original book presented to that King, (MSS. Harl. 2278,) is ornamented with no less than 120 limnings, among which are two banners, feigned by the poet to have been borne by St. Edmund, at "Geynesburuho," against the Danes. The first of these represents Adam and Eve by the tree of life, about to eat the forbidden fruit, which is reached to the woman by the serpent, who appears, down to the middle, with a human shape. (Dugdale's *Monast.*, p. 104, n.)

* See Dr. Hinds' "Three Temples," &c., p. 10.

This would no doubt be a favourite subject for representation, by the monks of Edmundsbury; and the carving corresponds, with tolerable exactness, with the limning of the poet, who undertook his work by command of Abbot Curteys.

But I have already detained you too long. If what I have said about the Mural Paintings discovered in our Church, which appear to be both legendary and allegorical in their character, shall interest you in the smallest degree, I shall be very much gratified that this letter, undertaken as it is at your request, has been written.

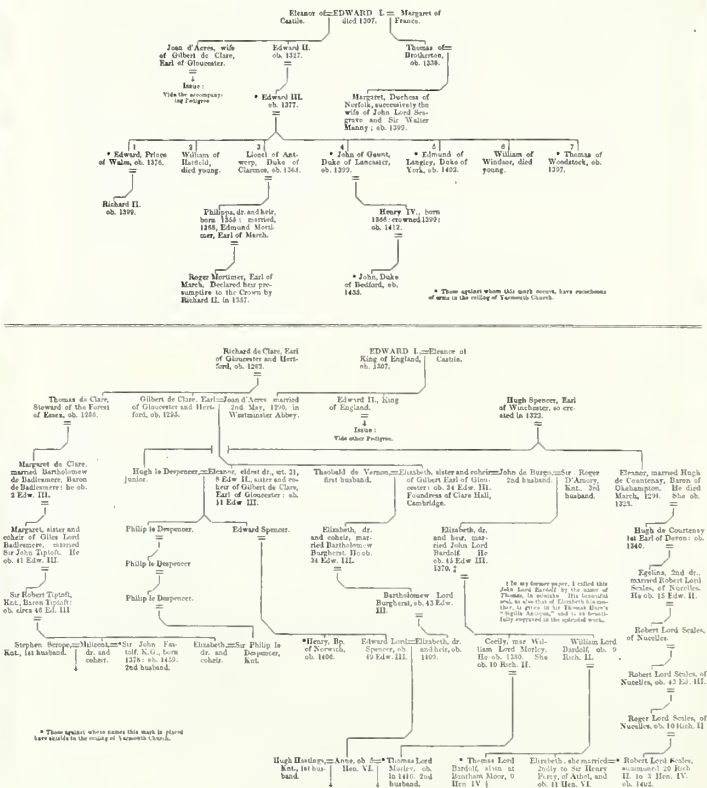
I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BEAL.

To Dawson Turner, Esq.

PEDIGREE.



Introduction

Chapter I

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Chapter IX

FURTHER REMARKS
ON THE
Ancient Shields in Yarmouth Church.

ACCOMPANIED BY
A PEDIGREE.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KING, ESQ.,
York Herald.

IN offering the accompanying Pedigree to the notice of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, I avail myself of the opportunity it affords me of presenting a few additional remarks on the supposed date of the ceiling of the South aisle of Yarmouth Church; it having been suggested that its erection took place about 1376 or 1377; being some few years earlier than I assumed it could have been erected, from the richly emblazoned shields with which it is decorated: namely, between 1399 and 1406.

Firstly, with regard to the Prince of Wales's shield, I beg to observe that it could scarcely have been placed in the ceiling for Richard of Bordeaux, as it has been lately supposed, to reconcile such supposition with the above-mentioned earlier date, as he was only created Prince of Wales in January, 1377, and succeeded his grandfather, as King of England, in June of the same year. There was no Prince of Wales from 1377 until Henry of Monmouth was so created in 1399. I would, therefore, rather assume that it was placed in memory of the Black Prince; as those of other sons of Edward the Third appear with the other royal shields.

Upon a similar principle, it has also been recently surmised that the shield which I have considered to belong to the famous John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, might have

been placed in the ceiling as representing his father, Henry (afterwards Henry the Fourth), as they both bore the same distinguishing label in their arms. It is, however, to be remembered, that as Henry was born in 1366, he was only about ten years of age in 1376 or 1377; and at that time was very remote from the line of succession to the Crown, and remained so until he usurped the regal authority; upon which the Duke of Bedford became the son of the reigning sovereign.

Henry, while Earl of Derby, married Mary, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford; and John, Duke of Bedford, his third son, was born 20th June, 1389,* being, therefore, about seventeen years of age in 1406, my latest date. He presided as Constable of England in the Court of Chivalry, at the controversy between Reginald, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and Sir Edward Hastings, about the right of bearing the arms of Hastings; upon which judgment was given on the 9th day of May, 11th Henry IV., 1410.† At this time he could not have been of age, though entrusted, as it were, with the judicial decision of a matter which caused an imprisonment of many years to Sir Edward Hastings. I have merely mentioned this incident of his early life, to shew what position he held as a member of the Royal Family, and as a statesman. From Bedford's early association with Fastolf, who was eleven years his senior, though said, in Fuller's "Worthies," *sub Norfolk*, to have been a ward of the Duke's, I think we may presume that the arms of these cotemporary illustrious men would be found in such a place as Yarmouth

* The date of the birth of this Prince is taken from the *Cott. MS., Vespasian*, D^{XXVII}. 80^b. "*out of ye Duke of Bedford's cronicle*;" where also the dates of the births of the other sons of Henry IV. are given; and perhaps this is the only authority to be found for this information. *Query*.—Could the Chronicle here referred to, be the Bedford Missal in the possession of Earl Spencer?—Vide Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. xxxi.

† An account of this Controversy was edited by the present Sir Charles Young, Garter; and privately printed at the expence of Lord Hastings, in 1841.

Church, in the neighbourhood of which—nay, in the same town—the brave Fastolf had landed estate. Fastolf was twenty-eight years old in 1406.

A remarkable coincidence of dates occurs in the periods of the death of several of the individuals whose armorial insignia are in the gorgeous roof of Yarmouth Church.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Thomas of Woodstock . . . | died in 1397 |
| John of Gaunt | „ 1399 |
| Edmond of Langley | „ 1402 |
| Robert, Lord Scales | „ 1402 |
| Spencer, Bishop of Norwich . | „ 1406 |
| Thomas, Lord Bardolf | „ 1406 |
| Thomas, Lord Morley | „ 1416 |

being, with the exception of two of them, within the period I have assigned to the ceiling. Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, daughter of Thomas of Brotherton, also died in 1399; by which it may be inferred that her arms were placed up to her memory in the last royal shield in the series. The event of this lady's death and burial is thus noted in the Cott. MS., Vesp. DXXII. 77^b.: "1399, y^e 24 marche died Margaret, Duchesse of Norfolk and Countess Mareschall, and S^r John Ffastolf, Knight, was her *bercer*, and remaind wth her and rode to London wth her, to se her buried at y^e fires minors there, and she was doghter of S^r Thoñis of brotherton." This shows Sir John Fastolf's early connection with the Royal Family; and the office which he held near the person of the royal lady, whose remains he sedulously attended, was probably in her household; but I have not yet discovered its nature. He was then about twenty-one years old.

In the MS. just quoted, there is also the following passage relating to a member of the Spencer family: "Anne, daughter of Lord Spencer, married first Hugh Hastings, who died in Spain, and had issue Edward Lord Hastings; she re-married to Thoñis lord Morley, that was in y^e viage wth John, Duke

of Bedford, on the Carrecks, died at Calice, and is buried at y^e Austen friere in Norwich." (Vide *Pedigree*.)

From the original position of the royal shields of the House of Plantagenet, in the centre line of the ceiling, which formed one unbroken series, in the following order: Edward III., the Black Prince, John of Gaunt, Edmond of Langley, Thomas of Woodstock, The Duke of Bedford, and Brotherton, immediately followed by the shields of the Bishop of Norwich, Morley, Scales, and Bardolf,—I am of opinion that we have all the royal shields that were ever placed there; as I think it would be unlikely that any containing the arms of Princes of the Blood Royal, would have been arranged in the lower or collateral lines of bosses. We may conclude, therefore, that as an *historical* series it is complete; and thence deduce the period when those shields were put up, and, consequently, that of the roof itself. At the same time, I should be glad to find my opinion corroborated by such observations on the architecture and style of ornament, so rich and profuse as that of the numerous bosses are, as may be safely given by those fully experienced in such matters.

THOS. W. KING,

Herald's College,

York Herald.

22nd Feb., 1849.

P.S.—It may not be uninteresting, nor, indeed, irrelevant to the subject of the foregoing remarks, to mention, that a short time ago a small copper shield, having the arms of Henry, first Duke of Lancaster, was found in a field at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, the label of difference having three points, each of which was charged with *two* fleurs-de-lis, instead of the ordinary number of *three*; being the only instance which has come under my notice, except those occurring in the shields in Yarmouth Church.

Original Unpublished Letter

FROM KING JAMES I.

TO

SIR ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY.

COMMUNICATED BY

DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

THE same abundant source of curious manuscript matter, which enabled me contribute to our Society the Letters from Oliver Cromwell and Sir Isaac Newton, has likewise supplied the following, in itself not otherwise than interesting. So numerous are those that have already appeared in print, from the pen of this prince, who was an unwearied scribbler, that I should have hesitated in producing the present as new to the public, had I not been supported by the highest authority—our very valuable honorary member, Sir Henry Ellis. Of such a composition it hardly requires to be stated, that the original is wholly in the hand-writing of the monarch, of whose signature I have annexed a fac-simile, as also of the direction on the cover. The quaint peculiarity of the latter, and not less so of the commencement within, might well have been regarded as an enigma difficult of solution, were it not that there are in existence other letters from the King, known to have been addressed to the Earl of Salisbury, and beginning in the same words. Such had probably been seen by Horace Walpole, who, after designating this nobleman as one who “had the fortune, or misfortune, to please both Queen Elizabeth and James the First, who, like the son of the Duke of Lerma, had the uncommon fate of succeeding his own father

as prime minister, but who, unlike him, did not supplant his parent,"* goes on expressly to tell us, "King James gave him the familiar appellation of his *Little Beagle*, it is presumed, from his unshapely figure, and from the intelligence which he was enabled to procure by means of the secret agents he employed at the different courts of Europe." A still stronger proof that Lord Salisbury was the individual thus styled, is contained in the particulars of the "Expensis of the Doges passand to Denmark, &c.," printed in the third volume of the *Miscellanies of the Maitland Club*, p. 340.† We there read—"curious illustrations of the partiality of all James's family for buck-hunting, the pastime which he so anxiously followed, and instances of the metaphor with which the Queen termed one noble courtier, *my kind dog*, and the King addressed another as *my littill beagill*, will be found in the very interesting letters presented to the Maitland Club by Sir Patrick Walker, and printed by them, 1835."‡

With testimony less decided and unequivocal before him, the reader would probably have been disposed with myself to fancy, that the individual to whom the King gives so playfully endearing a soubriquet, to whom he writes in such familiar terms, whose letters might only be delivered to him "when he was all alone in his chamber," and whom he hopes to see, when he "shall have come back to his chimney-corner again to hunt a mouse, having so much mind of large hounds in that rainy deep weather, as to have forgotten all beagles," could not but have been of the opposite sex, and was probably one that he did not care distinctly to name, or even more pointedly to allude to. In saying this, it is only jus-

* *Royal and Noble Authors*, Park's edition, II., p. 33.

† This article is more intelligibly headed in the work, as "Account of the Expenses of certain Dogs sent to the King of Denmark, and of Requests by King James VI. to the Earl of Mar for *Terrieres* or *Earth-Dogs*."

‡ To this volume, I am sorry to say, I have no means of reference; but I know, from the late lamented Secretary of the Society, Dr. Smith, that it was Lord Salisbury, who was here also thus called.

tice to state, that, much as has been published touching the Monarch's character, and various and conflicting as are the opinions it has given rise to, I am not aware that an imputation of the kind was ever cast upon it. Not unfrequently did it happen that the royal ears were tickled with the sounds most acceptable to them, when he was hailed the Solomon of his age; an epithet bestowed upon him, indeed, in the spirit of sarcasm by his contemporary Henri Quatre, but in the most entire sincerity by many of his British subjects. By none, probably, was it more strongly, and, I may be allowed to say, by none more absurdly, if not more impiously, than by Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, when, on the 7th of May, 1625, he preached at Westminster Abbey his Funeral Sermon on the death of the King.* In this long discourse, replete with theological and classical learning, the prelate, who was also Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, carefully analyses the leading traits of the mind and conduct of his late royal master, traces the particulars of both from first to last—"from fruitful A to unproductive Z"—and compares them, generally and individually, with those of the wise King of Israel. Nor, while lavish in his eulogies upon the deceased, does he entirely forget the duty he owes to the reigning monarch; for he terminates his sermon in the following words, "I will, therefore, conclude these exequies of Solomon with a saying spoken by that imitator of Solomon, '*Mortuus est pater, et quasi non est mortuus; similem enim reliquit sibi post se,*' whom God long prosper." On the other hand, there have not been wanting those—and not small is the number—who have nicknamed James the pedant Sovereign, and have held his writings and actions in great contempt; uniting their

* See *Lord Somers' Tracts*, published by Sir Walter Scott, II., p. 93. The editor subjoins, in a note, "This Sermon, now for the first time inserted in the collection, merits preservation, both as a curious specimen of the eloquence of the times, and of the talents of an eminent statesman, divine, patriot, and linguist."

suffrages to that of the Lord of Strawberry Hill, who, in the work above quoted, does not scruple to say, "quotations, puns, Scripture, witticisms, superstition, oaths, vanity, prerogative, and pedantry, are the ingredients of all his sacred Majesty's performances, and were the pure produce of his own capacity, and deserving all the incense offered to such immense erudition by the divines of his age and the flatterers of his court." In which of these two opinions the greater justice lies, the Norfolk Archaeological Society may possibly be enabled to arrive at some conclusion, from the letter here submitted to them. For myself, I will only add, that it is in an entirely perfect state, even to the two small seals, and portions of the silk with which it was fastened according to the fashion of the age; and that the engraving upon these seals—the arms of France and England, quarterly—shows it to have been written after the Scottish Monarch came to the English throne; but in what particular year there are no means of now determining.

D. T.

MY LITTILL BEAGILL,

Nou that the maister falconnaire doth returne, I cannot but accompanie him with these few lynes, althoch indeid I nicht uerric euill haue spaired him at this tyme, as well for rewling of the haulkis, as for being so fitte a man for trying of oure houndis: yett since he will needes be gone, I praye you let him be salutid with a goode pype of tobacco; and I praye you putte out him of his new custome, quhiche is to drinke nothing but aile after supper. Suirlic ye made a braue choice of him, for presenting your cyphred letters unto me, for he himself can wryte nothing but cyphres; but in goode faith he hadde almost putte me in a fraye at the resaite of thaim, for he came uerric

grandie unto me quhill I uas sitting at supper, and quhis-
perid in my care uerrie quyetlic that he hadde letters from
you unto me, but he durst not giue me thaimie till I waire
all alone in my chamber, and left me to gesse quhat kynde of
maitter it coulde be; but I praye you comende me hairtely
to goode maister intelligencer, and wishe him to be plaine in
two things: first, quhat moued him to enuye my doing ho-
noure to my poore younge babie Chairles; and next, quhat
ayles him at Skotland: for in treuth I know not quhat he
can meane by querreling thaire continuance in thaire forme of
gouuernement; but it is well ye haue him nou to be Œdipus
of his owin ridles. And thus praying you to comende me to
the tuo mentioned in my former letre, not omitting all the
rest of youre honest societie, I bidde you hairtelie fairuell,
hauing now so muche mynde of goode large houndis in this
rainie deepe urther, as I have forgotten all beagills till I come
bakke to the chimney corner againe, to hunte a mouse.

James P.

To my weill wiffe waffe.



PARTICULARS OF

The Hundred of Tunstead.

BY

THE REV. WILLIAM TYLNEY SPURDENS.

THE name of this Hundred unquestionably is taken from that of the parish of Tunstead. In *Domesday-Book* it is written Tonsteda, Tunsteda, and Tunstada. It is bounded on the East, and in a little part on the South-east, by the Hundred of Happing, from which it is divided for several miles—viz., from Wayford Bridge, commonly called Wafer Bridge, to Horning—by a river, till of late nameless, but now authoritatively, I suppose, called the River Ant; as it is so denominated in the Act of Parliament for rendering it navigable from Wayford Bridge to Antingham, in North Erpingham Hundred, in or about which village it takes its rise. To the North it is bounded by the German Ocean; to the North-west by the Hundred of North Erpingham; and to the South-west by the Hundred of Taverham, and a very small part of the Hundred of Walsham, from both of which it is all the way divided by the River Bure, viz., from Wroxham Bridge to the extremity of Horning. It contains twenty-seven parishes, one of which is the market-town of North Walsham.

From an old parchment roll, in the hand of that time, *penes* Thomas Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, we read that “On the execution of the Commission for appointing Beacons and Watches upon the sea-coast, in the year 1291—forasmuch as it appeared

to the Commissioners that this Hundred joined to the sea from Monesley Beck to Walcote for the space of four leagues, they appointed a watch to be kept day and night by six men of Kasewyk, and that the Hundreds of Humbleyard and Forehowe should contribute to the expences of the same."

These regulations continued, at the least, till the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the towns of Lakenham, Heigham, Eaton, and Earlham, after they were made part of the City of Norwich, continued to pay their quota for watching the beacons in Norfolk, and particularly to this Hundred of Tunstead, as having been part of the Hundred of Humbleyard, one of the contributing Hundreds. The two Hundreds of Humbleyard and Forehoe were to pay three shillings a week each; and as the watchmen were, by the same regulations, to have threepence a-piece for a day and night, that left the charge upon this Hundred of 4s. 6d. a week for the same.

"In the Mayoralty Book of Norw.,* in the time of Phil. and Mary, there is an entry, that, in the year 1556, the contribution money was paid into the hands of John Baspool, Chief Const. of the Hund. of Tunst.; and in 1558 there is an entry, that the parishes of Lakenham, Eaton, Earlham, and Heigham paid their proportion of the charges for watching the beacon of Keswyk within the Hund. of Tunst., for 4 months up to June 1558; viz., Lakenham, 16^d., Eaton, 6^d., Earlham, 4^d., and Heigham, 8^d. a month: it was then paid into the hands of M^r Dame; as it was the following months also. In the 27th of Eliz., A^o 1585, at a Court of Assembly at Norw., held the 18th of Sep^r, M^r Mayor produced a precept, which he had rec^d from S^r Ed. Clere and S^r W^m Heydon, K^{nts}, D^y Lieutenants for the County of Norf., to levy within the County of the City £4. towards erecting a Beacon

* *Lib. Congress. Norw. et Lib. Civ. Norw.*, from Kirkpatrick's *Collections*.

in Bromholm,* in Tunst. Hund.; whereupon a precept was made to the Constables of Lakenham, Eaton, Earham, and Heigham, having been sometime pt of the Hund. of Humbleyard, to levy the s^d £4. within the s^d 4 Towns.” †

The parts marked with quotations (“ ”) are derived from a transcript (with large additions) of Norris’s MS., made by the late Mr. Blofeld of Hoveton, and borrowed for me by the late Rev. W. Gunn, of Smallburgh, from the Rev. Calthorpe Blofeld, of Hoveton, with permission to transcribe, April 1837.

The MS. under Hickling is dated 1784, down to which year Mr. Norris seems to have brought his collections.

This Hundred was given to the Abbot and Convent of St. Bennet in the Holm (*Blomefield*, V., 1389) by Canute, on his founding that Abbey; or rather, by Edward the Confessor, since it is plain that they had it when he gave them his confirmation of their possessions, among which it is mentioned. ‡

“The Convent, not long after, granted it, along with the great office of Dapifer, or High Steward,§ to Godric, in the reign of William I. This Godric, by his wife Ingreda, had a son, Radulfus, and by his second wife, Lescilina, another

* It seems as if the parish of Casewick, or Kasewick, had been already so wasted by the sea, that it had become necessary to remove the site of the Beacon, probably to the precinct of Bromholm; and it is no unreasonable supposition, that the preservation of the North Transept of the Abbey Church, and its conversion into a Tower, by filling up its southern side, formerly open to the space beneath the great central tower, with masonry, as it now appears, was done for the purpose of converting it into a Beacon Tower.

† *Kirkpatrick’s Collections, ut ante.*

‡ See *Parkins’s Continuation of Blomefield*, Vol. III., p. 716.

§ *Ibid.*

son, Hermannus. Radulfus, on his father's death, had the office of Dapifer, and this Hundred of Tunstead, which went with it. He died s. p., and was succeeded in both by Hermannus, his brother. Hermannus had three sons, viz., Adam, William, and Peter. To Adam, the eldest, Abbot William and the Convent in full chapter granted this Hundred in fee, with the Stewardship of the Abbey, 'ut, post Abbatem, totius Abbatie sit procurator et dapifer, sicut Pater ejus erat.'

"This Adam assumed the name of Calthorpe, from his manor there; and was the first of his family who did so. He died without issue; leaving William his brother his heir, whose descendants sometimes used the surname of de Calthorpe, and sometimes that of de Alto Bosco, or de Haut Bois, from those respective manors. In the 12th of King John, 1211, Peter de Hobois, or de Alto Bosco, recovered seisin against the Abbot of this Hund., with the manors of Thurgarton and Antingham, and the High Stewardship of the Abbey, for the fine of 20 marks and one palfrey, paid to the King.* 'A^o. 12 Hen. II. 1166, William de Calthorpe, Dapifer, was Lord of this Hund., whose son, Sir Peter de Calthorpe, or de Hobois, i. e., de Alto Bosco, released to the Abbot all his right in this Hund. of Tunstead, and in the office of Dapifer, Steward, or Procurator to the Abbey, and died soon after.' †

In the 34th of Hen. III., the Hundred was valued at six marks per annum.‡

After the release to the Abbot by Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, as noticed above, we find no mention of the said office of Dapifer, nor of any person's holding this Hundred by grant from the Convent; but they seem from henceforth to have kept it in their own hands.§

* See Madox's *Hist. Excheq.*, 4to., Vol. I., p. 462. note m.

† Sir Peter's release to the Abbot bears date A^o. 23 Hen. III., 1239.

‡ Blomefield, Vol. V., p. 1389.

§ Blofeld's MS.

Sir W. de Redham, by deed s. d., released to the Abbot all his right in the fishery of the water between Weybridge and the Abbey; and Alexander, son of Alexander de Wroxham, all his right in the fishery of the water between Wroxham and Grabbard's ferry.*

1287. A°. 15 Edw. I., the Jury present the Abbot to be Lord; and that he paid the King 28^s. in a quit-rent (*de alba firma*) for it; and it was said to be worth 9 marks p. ann.†

1315. 8 Edw. II., the Sheriff returned that the Hund. of Tunst. was then in the hands of the Abbot of St. Benet; and it continued so until the possessions of the Abbey were annexed by Act of Parl^t. in 27 Hen. VIII., to the Bishoprick of Norw.: A°. 1364, 38 Edw. III., the Jury present, that whereas, &c. (*Blomef. V.*, 1389, 9 v.)

"In an extent and valuation of the possessions of the Bp^rick, made by Commiss^{rs} appointed 20 May, 35 Hen. VIII., 1543, this Hundred was valued at £2.

"In a computus from Mich^s 1566, to the same 1567, it appears to have been in lease to Bertram Themilthorpe, Gent., of Worstead. By the lease made by Bp. Scamler to Queen Eliz., of almost all the lordships belonging to the See, 4 Oct., 1588, for the term of 80 years, this Hundred was demised in the following words: 'All that, the Hund. of Tunst., and all Courts Lect, Escheats, Issues, Fines, &c., and all Jurisdiccions, Liberties, Royalties, and other, &c., to the said Hund. belonging, at the yearly rent of £2.'

"In 1602, it was in lease to Edw^d Themylthorpe, of Worstead, Esq., at the same yearly rent of £2.; in 1612, to Sir Edw^d Themilthorpe, Kⁿt. There was a fee-farm rent payable out of this Hund. to the Crown. In 1612 Tho. Corbet, of Sprowston, Esq., High Sheriff of Norf., levied of Bishop Jegon, 24^s. 6^d. *pro Alba Firma* for the Hund. of Tunstead.

"In 1637, this Hund. paid to Ship-money £260. 13^s. 6^d.,

* Blomefield, *ut supra*.

† Ibid.

was rated to the Land-tax at £10,007. 17. 11., and paid to the said rate upon a £300. levy, £10. 16. 3.

“In 1615 it was still in lease to Charles Themilthorpe of Worstead. On the 25th Sep., 13 Ja. I., a court was held there by Thomas King, Gent., Steward of the Hundred, in which actions of Debt, Trespass, &c., arising in the Hund. were tried, the same as in the County Court.

“Upon the aid granted to Ed. I. in the 31st year of his reign, 1303, it was found by the Inquisition that the Abbot of St Bennet held a Barony in the Hund. of Tunst., and s^d Hund. at 2½ Knt’s fees. A°. 1402, 3^d Hen. IV., upon the aid granted to that King for marrying Blanch, his eldest dau^r, it was found by the Inquisition that the Abbot of St Bennett held of the King in capite one Barony in the Hundred of Tunstead.”

This Hundred contains twenty-five villages and one market-town. It had anciently *three*; but those of Worstead and Tunstead have long been disused, leaving only one at North Walsham. There is a tradition, which points to the site of the market at Tunstead on the South side of the Church; and all uncertainty on the subject is removed by the Tunstead Leet Rolls. It undoubtedly had a market; and the town and market existed, agreeably to the tradition, on the South and West sides of the churchyard.

The following is a specimen of the language of this Hundred, A°. 9 Hen. IV., 1408; as found in the Rolls in Tunstead Church.

“Cnowyn thyng be to all men, that I, Robert of Berneye, wil alwey that the wille of Margarete atte Rede, Wiffe to John atte Rede of Tunstede, my sister, was, that Nichus Hereld of Tunstede chuld habyn to hym and to hisse for is tvaile a threrode of bonde londe in Tunstede, for as mychel as he was besy foto selle the remennant of the bonde londe that he stod enfeffyd In, to parformyn the wille of John atte

Rede and of Margarete is Wyfe, qwiche that I cnowe well & wilalwey wytnessyn, that was parformyd, levande the forseide Margarete; werefor, Worchiepful sires, and it leke zou, me thynkyth that the heires of the forseid Nichus chuldeyn not be lettyd ther of be non hother man.

“Be Robert of Berneye.”

Addressed to “Nicholas de Wichingham,

“Senescal. Lete de Tunstede.”

Sloley,*

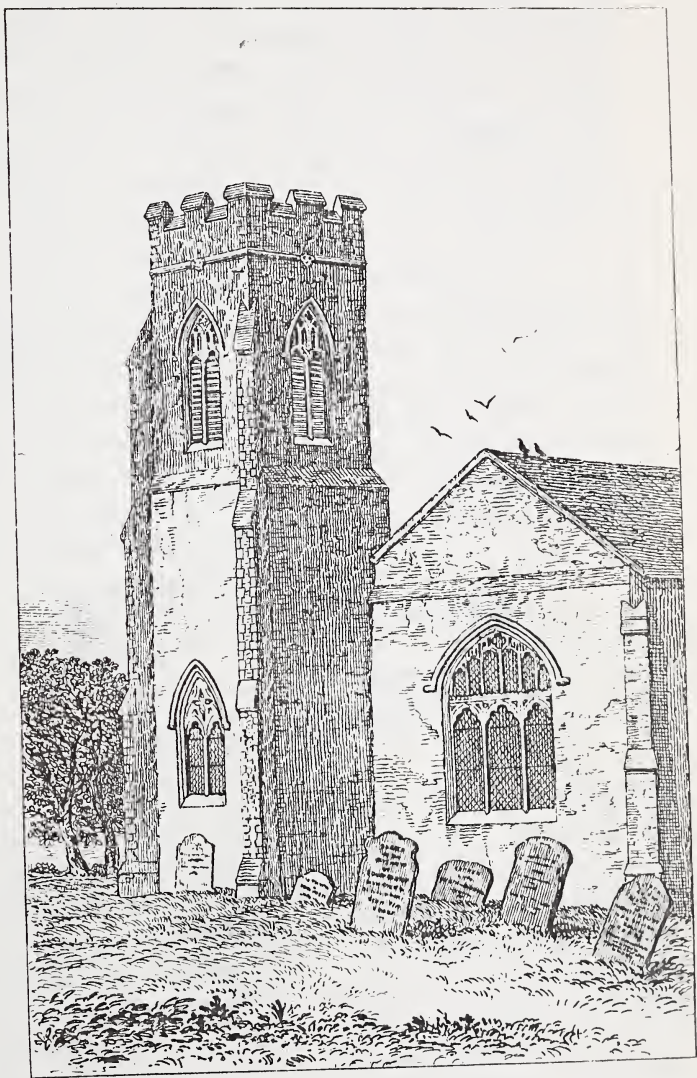
IN THE HUNDRED OF TUNSTEAD.

NAME.—This place is twice spelled *Slaleia* in the Conqueror's Survey. The last syllable presents no difficulty: it is obviously leah or leag—*campus*, *pascuum*; but it is not so easy to know what to make of the first, *Sla*, or *Slo*. I should conjecture that it is *sla*, *prunus sylvestris*, a *sloe*; because I find the names of places usually derived from some plant, or natural produce of the soil. If I am right, then, it means *Sloe-field*.

POPULATION.—In 1810, 260; in 1821, 308; in 1831, 267; in 1841, 291.

CHURCH.—There was a *Church* at the Conqueror's Survey, in this parish, and, most likely, on the spot occupied by the present Church; although I can discover no existing traces of so ancient an origin. But there is much reason to believe

* At the same time that it is humbly hoped that the Almighty may be graciously pleased to vouchsafe to the author life and health to furnish the Norfolk Archæological Society with an equally full account of all the parishes of the Hundred, where Blomefield's (*not Blomefield's*) History is miserably deficient, it has been thought right to make a beginning with the present, in which it will be found, by reference to the work of our Topographer, that he not only does not say a syllable respecting the Church, but does not even give a single sepulchral description.—Committee.

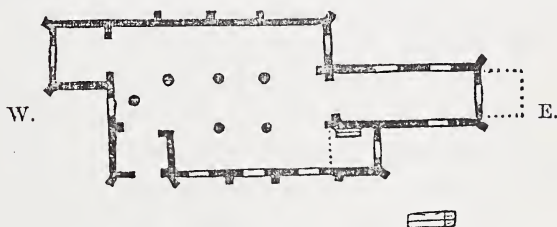


SOLEY CHURCH (*West End*)

NORFOLK.

that the first churches of the Anglo-Saxons, especially in remote villages, were buildings of timber. Where it was not so, the ancient mason's work may usually be found, even when the whole has been re-edified, wrought up in the walls of the restored fabric; and in all cases where we find the ancient writers, in speaking of the rebuilding of a church, representing it as "*ecclesia de lapide*," or "*lapidibus edificata*," I think we may safely infer that it was not "*de lapide*" before. This ancient church was not very sumptuously endowed; for it is described as, "*j cēēlia, j ac., 7 val. ii^d*."—*A church with one acre, of the value of two-pence.*

Judging from the characteristics of the edifice before the alterations made in 1841, when it underwent a thorough repair, the present Church appears to me to have been erected not earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century. These characteristics, however, are now much changed, by new windows, and a new arch between the nave and choir. The plan of the structure, also, is rather unusual; the tower being placed



at the West end of the North aisle. This is a very pleasing arrangement, both exteriorly and interiorly. Exteriorly, the play of light and shade has an excellent effect; and interiorly, an opportunity is afforded for obtaining much light to the body of the building, from a very effective West window. I like, also, the borrowing of a porch from the West end of the South aisle. The West window of the nave is quite new, both in materials and form, and very handsome, but hardly in character with the rest of the building; being of the Perpendicular, inclining to the Florid Gothic, in its elaborate tracery,

and in an arch from two centres. The South aisle is as long as that on the North side; running as far beyond the nave Eastward as compensates for the portion cut off for a porch. And this part constituted the Chapel of St. James, on the North side of which is the tomb of Oliver le Groos, Esquire, inarched in the wall. This tomb appears to have been constructed when that wall was built, and may serve to confirm my conjecture as to the date; since his Will was made in 1439. A partition having, in the recent repairs, been run across the aisle, about seven feet in height, formed out of some few ornamental remains of the screen, the chapel now serves for a vestry. The East window of the chancel is not so fine as the West window of the nave; but they are both ornamented with stained glass, and the former has a shield of the arms of the Rev. Benjamin Cubitt, under whose directions, and chiefly at whose expense, the repairs were made, by Watson, the mason of Norwich Cathedral. At the East end of the chancel was a small building, (*see ground-plan*,) now removed, the original purpose of which is not known; as it does not appear—though apparently coeval with the rest of the fabric—ever to have had any interior communication with it. Before its removal, it had served for a stable! Some remains of a staircase to the rood-loft are left at the angle between the North aisle and the chancel, on the outside.

The font is admirably preserved, by having been encased in whitewash, the accumulation of years: it is an octagon, and has on its eight faces, panels sculptured with the Sacraments of the Romish Church; the Sacrament of Baptism being twice represented, under the form of Infant Baptism and the Baptism of our Lord. The shaft and pedestal also are highly wrought with figures, well carved.

There appears to have been an altar under each of the Eastern windows of the aisles, as each retains a piscina. That in the South aisle was, as said above, the Chapel of St.

James; and that in the North aisle was that of St. Erasmus. A third piscina is to be seen within the altar rails, and, immediately adjoining it, a cleristery of three seats; two upon the same level, and one, the most westerly, a little lower. On the communion-table is carved I. G. 1634.

The scraping of the walls, consequent upon the repairs of 1841, showed that they were originally ornamented with paintings, of which, however, nothing more could be satisfactorily made out, than a man, naked except a girdle round his waist, with a staff in his hand, on the North side of the chancel window; and on the East wall of the South aisle, three naked females, apparently walking forward, with what may be the fragment of a wheel behind them.

In the churchyard, nearly opposite to the South-east buttress of the South aisle, is an ancient coffin-shaped gravestone, (*see ground-plan*), ridged slightly, with a cross on the ridge; probably the memorial of some former rector.

The altar-tomb of Oliver le Groos, already mentioned, is curious. In the spandrils of the arch are shields of his arms; that on the left of the spectator being contained within a sort of collar of ss, from which depends an eagle displayed, buckled to the collar with two mascles: the other is surrounded by a common chain; and behind each shield passes a thong, inscribed, the one,

Oliver : Groos : Sum̃er : here : lyeth : he :

On the other,

Off : quous : soul : god : have : m̃ry : & : pete :

There are alternately roses, and shields now plain, in front of the tomb. But, when Norris wrote, the latter were painted; some with the arms of Groos only, others impaled, but too much defaced to be distinguished. The arms before mentioned are cut in the stone, and both are those of Groos, with the martlets, instead of the mullets.

“There was one Oliver Groos, of this town, Esq., who died

A° 1407; and another who died [*q.* lived?] in A° 1450, and 1460; for which latter I am inclined to think this monument was erected." (*Norris MS.*)

On a seat in the same chapel are carved the arms of Le Groos; as also the following arms or rebuses, for I know not which they are,—in one shield, a dagger between two scallop shells; in another, a spear and battle-axe saltier-wise; in a third, a plain cross.

The family of Le Groos, or Le Gros, afterwards removed to Crostwick (or Crostwight) in the same Hundred, in the person of Miles Groos, Esq., 38 Hen. VIII. (see Pedigree annexed) together with his brother, John Le Groos. And it appears that they had the manor there, 46 Ed. III. The remains of their seat at Crostwight are now (1842) standing—an interesting ruin.*

* "The Manor of Sloley was for a long time in the ancient family of the Gross's, or Le Groos's, who, for many years, had their seat in this town. Of this family, the best and only account I can give is to mention such persons as, in several deeds in my possession, I have chanced to meet with. The first of them, in a deed, dated in Sloley, is Reginald le Groos, Rector of Ingham, and son of Gervais le Groos, of Slaci, or Sloley, in the year 1293. Sir Reginald le Groos, Knt., in 1316 and 1317. Sir John le Groos, of Sloley, Knt., in 1370. Oliver le Groos, in 1406; and in a deed, dated 1407, there is an abuttal upon the land 'quond' Oliveri Le Groos,' which makes me think he was then dead. Oliver le Groos, Esq., in 1432; and again with his son, John (who, it seems, was his 2^d son, and dwelt at Irsted), in a deed dated 1447. This I take to be the Oliver whose tomb is in this church, John Groos, in 1452. John Groos, Esq., son of Rowland Groos, in 1471, 1473, 1475; and on this John Groos was entailed, by a deed, dated 1477, one moiety of this manor, and divers other lands and tenements, and to the heirs male of his body; and, for want of such heirs, rem^r to the heir of Sir John Groos, Knt., (and by the same deed the other moiety was likewise entailed on Robert Ashfield, son of John Ashfield and Ann, his wife, daughter and heir of Simon Groos,) and to the heirs of his body; and, for want of such, rem^r to the heirs of Sir John Groos, Knt. In the year 1491 lived Robert Groos, who had issue, John, his son and heir. Mr. Wever mentions Sir Oliver Groos, Knt., buried in the Church of the Carmelites, Norwich, but without any date. Sir Charles le Groos, Knt., of Crostwick, was Lord of this Manor before the year 1632, and after 1648. After whom I find Thomas



1137.

Le Groos.

Quarterly, ar. & az.
on a bend sab.,
3 mullets or.Quarterly, ar. & az.
on a bend sab.,
3 martlets or.

1440.

Sir Reginald le Groos, = Petronella.
temp. Stephani.Sir Reginald le Groos, =
1247-1289.Gervase le Groos, =
of Slalei, 1293.Reginald le Groos, Rec-
tor of Ingham, 1286.Sir Reginald le Groos, =
Knt., 1316, 1317.Allanore, dr. = Sir Oliver le Groos, Sir John le Groos, = Ann, dr. of Sir
of Sir Simon Fel- riv. Edw. I. of Sloley, riv. 1370. | Robt. Clare. .
brigg: ob. 1368.Sir John le Groos, = Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Oliver, William.
John Tudenham. 1406.Oliver le Groos, = Joan, dr. of Sir John White,
Will dated 1439, John Brewes, of Shotesham, by Joan, dr.
of Sloley. His of Salle. 1st of Piers Hovell, of Swan-
tomb is at Sloley. wife. nington. 2nd wife.Simon = Margaret, daur. of
le Groos. Sir Henry Ingloss,
Knt., of Diliham.
Amitia,
dr. and heir.John le Margaret,
Gross, Esq. dr. of Sir
of Irstead, John He-
1447. (2) veninghamRowland = dr. of -
Gross. (1) Thuxton, of Thux-
ton, Norfolk.Miles le
Groos, 38
Hen. VIII.John le Gross, = Ann, dr. of Ro-
sep. in St. Lawrence's bert Herward,
Church, Norwich, 1487. of Alburgh,
Esq.John le Gross, = Elizabeth, dr. of Wm. Cobb, Miles.
Esq. ob. 1558. | Esq., of Sandringham.Thomas le Groos, Esq. = Frances, dr. of Erasmus
Paston, Esq. Oliver le Groos,
s. p.John s. p. Sir Thomas le Groos, = Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Ann, = Nath. Bacon, Esq., of
knighted May 11, 1603, Chas. Cornwallis, Freston, in Suffolk.
by King James I. Knt., of Brome.Sir Charles le Groos, = Muriel, dr. of Sir Thomas Knevett,
of Ashwellthorpe.Thomas le Gross, Charles. Catherine, = Richard Harman, Esq.,
Esq. s. p. s. p. of Wood Dalling.Thomas Harman. Charles Harman, took
the name of le Groos, = Elizabeth, dr. of Wm.
Turner, Gent.Anne, dr. and coheir, = John Spelman, Esq., Thomas Weston, Esq.,
ob. Oct. 14, 1736. of Narburgh. dr. and coheir. of Abington Magna,
Cambridgeshire.In these the name of le Groos became extinct; having flourished in Norfolk from the time of
King Stephen, at the least.

The following inscriptions in the Church are not mentioned by Blomefield, or by Norris.

In the North aisle, towards the East end :

To ye memory of John Quantrell, of this parish, that layeth buried in ye North aisle of Scottow Church. He died July 11, 1742, aged 28. He left a daughter, Elizabeth.

To the memory of John Mack, Gentleman, who departed this life Jan. 31, 1788, aged 53 years. And of Mary, his Wife, daughter of Thomas Cubitt, of Honing, Gentleman ; who died Mar. 10, 1821, in her 75th year.

West end of North aisle :

Here lyeth the bodys of 2 sons of John and Mary Quantrell : both Johns : died Infants, April 20th, 1736, and July ye 28, 1738.

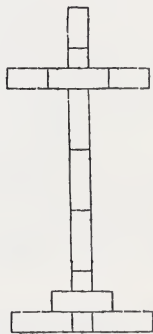
The Shield of Arms of the Rev. Benjamin Cubitt, in the East window, bears

CUBITT. *Sab.* a bow in pale bent with an arrow in fess, *arg.* Impaling *Gul.* a bend *vairy arg.* and *az.* between three lions *ramp. or.* An escutcheon of pretence.

This was put up in 1841.

On the South side of the tower, I remarked, what appeared unusual, a Cross in the wall, formed of red bricks, edgewise, inserted in the flint-work, at the original construction of the masonry.

The roof of the Church is, I think, the original one, formed, at first, without cross-ties, (although iron rods have been thrown across, at the recent repairs,) and without collar-beams. It is quite plain, and must



le Gros of Crostwick, Esq., in 1656 ; soon after which the family ended in a female heir, married to — Harman ; whose son Charles, took the name of Groos ; but, having no issue male, he barr'd the entail, and sold this and the rest of the estates of this ancient family to Lord Walpole.

"In the Pedigree of the Pastons, I find Thomas Groos, Esq. married Frances, daughter to Erasmus Paston, Esq., about the latter end of Hen. VIIIth's reign, or in that of Ed. VI." (*Norris.*)

have depended on the wall-pieces to prevent spreading. The church is covered with lead, and the chancel with reed. In the tower are three bells.

Ladbroke's Lithograph of the Church is incorrect in the drawing of the porch; but it is interesting, as giving the building at the East end, which I have mentioned as removed in the late repairs.

What looks like a door between the two buttresses in the middle of the South aisle, appears, on the spot, never to have had an aperture, but to have probably been made for a monumental tablet, now destroyed.

"Data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris."

Again to quote from Mr. Norris's MS. :

"The Rectory stands in the MS. Survey as follows :
 Car : le Gros { Sloley R. vñl. £5. 6. 8. Dec. 10^s. 8^d. } Edm'd.
 Miñ. { Sy. 2^s. pc. 1^s. 4^d. ar. 6^s. 8^d. } Symons.

"The Church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

"I find mention of Sir Reginald le Gros in a roll of Carhow, dated 26 Ed. I. 1298. The Lady Matilda le Groos was Celeress of the Priory of Carhow, A° 20 Ed. II. 1337. Oliver le Groos, Esq. was Sheriff of Norfolk, A° 5 Hen. VI. 1427. Cccily Groos was a boarder at Carhowe A° 2 Hen. V.

"Sir Edmund Jenney, of Knottishall, Kñt., by his deed dated 3^d of K. Hen. VIII., granted to John Jenney, his youngest son, inter alia, his Manor of Sloley and Morchall, in Norfolk.

"Sir Charles le Groos, Kñt., was High Sheriff of Norf. A° 1628. He married Muriel, the eldest da. of Sir Thomas Knyvett, the younger, of Ashwell-Thorpe, and had issue, *inter al.*, Bridget, who married, first, Richard Scotowe, of Melton; and he dying A° 1656, she afterwards married Thos. Townshend, of Horstead, Gent., and died 1662. Sir Thomas's other daughter married to Ralph Ward, of Horstead, Gent., and died A° 1652.

“ Francis Norwych, Rector of Slolye, 1590.

“ Robert de Slolye was Exör to Sir Thomas Gissing, Kñt., and was an Augustine Fryar of Norwich, 1382.

“ John Sloley, an Augustine Fryer, is reckoned by Fuller, in his *Hist. of Cambridge*, among the learned writers who had their education in that University, A^o 1477.

“ Sir Charles le Groos, Kñt., was Member for Orford, in Suff., in the Long Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1640; as he had also been in the former Parl^t., begun April 13, of the same year.

“ Anthony Parmenter, of Sloley, 1590.

“ Anthony, his son.

“ Adrian, born 1589.

“ Anne Parmenter: she gave legacies to Peter, Elizabeth, Ann, and Mary Blofield, her sister's children. This Ann Parmenter was daughter of Vesey, of Hintlesham Priory in Suffolk, Gent., and married one Ward; under which name she died 1663. The family of the Parmenters continued till 1719, since which time, I am informed, they are extinct here.”*

The greater part of the following inscriptions I transcribed from brasses in the church chest, whither they were removed on the repairing of the church in 1841.

Orate p' aia Johis
Heynys cuj' aie p'piciet' deus.

Hic jacet Thirkyld Willyñ
Cujus anime p'piciet' deus.

Hic jacet Adam Ryall cuj'
Aie p'picietur deus amen.

* Thus far Norris. I believe the Parmenters, now spelled Parmeter (without the n), are still a family of good substance at and near Aylsham.

Orate p'āñ Robti Glaveyn rectoris istī ecclie de
Sloley, qui obiit xxi^o. die Januar. A^o. Dñi. Millesimo
ccccvi^o. Cuj' aīe p'piciet' deus.

The chalice above this inscription is lost.

This Robert Glaveyn was instituted to Sloley in 1486, by
John Groos, Esq.

On a brass in the chancel, in old text:

Orate p'āñ Ade Sparhawke qui obiit vicesimo
Secundo die mēs Augusti A^o. Dñi. M.ccccxix.

In the middle isle, on a brass, old text :

Hic jacet Willelmus Ward, Capellanus,
Cujus anime propīetur deus amen.
Quisquis eris qui transieris sta perlege plora
Sum quod eris fueramque quod es p'me p'cor ora.

On other brasses, old text :

Orate p'āñ Thomæ Hardyngam
Cuj. aīe p'pitietur de' amen.

Orate p' āñ Johannis Hardyngam.

Of the Hardinghams, I find Tho. Hardingham, of Sloleye, party to a deed dated, at Tunstead 20 Ed. IV. 1480; Wm. Hardyngham and Thomas Hardyngham, both witnesses to a deed, dated at Tunstead the 32^d Hen. VIII. 1541; John Hardyngham, Exör to Robert Elwyn, of Sloleye: Will dated 1434; and also Exör to John Atte-fen, of the same, 1439. Tho. Hardyngham of Sloleye, Exör of Wm. Couper of the same, 1462; also to Clement Atte-Kytechon, who directed to be buried here, 1464. This family were benefactors to the Church.

Orate p' aiābs Willi Kechyn & Alicie uxoris ej' quor'
aiābs

Of the family of Kichyn, or, as it appears sometimes, Atte-Kytechon, I only find that they resided here, A^o. 1460;

and an inscription, formerly in one of the North windows of the Church, records the making of that window by them; probably by him whose memorial brass, less fragile than glass, still remains. On this it is spelled Kichyn. They were of reputation at Tunstead

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Mack, who died the 25th of March, 1728, aged 57 years.

In Memory of John Mack, the son of Thomas Mack and Mary his wife, who died the 30th of August, 1729, aged 30 years.

Here resteth the body of John Gilburd, Yeoman, who departed this life the 9 daye of August, A.D. 1646.

Here lyeth the body of William Steward, who died the 9 of July, 1678, aged 59.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the daughter of William Philips, Gent., who died in July, 1696.

In one of the North windows of the aisle is the following inscription, much broken :

Orate p' aiabz I Kech-n et uxoris sue qui
..... fenestram fieri fec 1464.

On the opposite South window is merely the name,
..... Hardyngham

Sir Thomas Gresham is said to be patron of this church,
A^o 1594.

The List of Incumbents in Blomefield is not correct. Add these :

1384. Henry Stokes.

1404. John Hod.

1414. Henry Stoket, who held it with Tunstead.

1438. Thomas Dercham.

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*

1804. William Gunn.*

1841. Benjamin Cubitt (the present Rector).

* Mr. Gunn lies buried in Sloley Church, where an elegant monument was lately raised to his memory by his son, the Rev. John Gunn, rector of Irstead. He closed, on the 11th April, 1841, a life protracted to the unusual length of 91 years, and happily permitted to form an exception to the dictum of the Psalmist, that "though men be so strong that they come to four score years, yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone." For this peculiar privilege he was mainly indebted, under Divine Providence, to a singularly amiable placid disposition, to conduct unstained by reproach, and to habits, at all times, of much temperance. The last of these secured him a freedom from various diseases; the others brought him that peace of mind, which, while it is essential to health, can only arise from a clear conscience, and gained him universal respect, esteem, and regard, from his neighbours and acquaintances. For fifty-seven years he was rector of Sloley, and for thirty-nine, an acting magistrate; in both capacities exemplary, nor less so as a father and a friend. His habits were studious, and his knowledge extensive and profound, especially in mediæval history. Most conversant was he, too, with subjects of art, to which his attention had been particularly directed by two visits, both of considerable length, in the prime of his life, to Rome. His associations were there chiefly with men of learning and artists; and, among others, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Knight, of Angelica Kaufman, of Zoega, and of Flaxman. He likewise so distinguished himself by his attention to Italian literature, that he was admitted into the Academy della Crusca, under the name of Filistor. Nor must it be omitted to be mentioned, that he was at that time greatly honoured with the marked attention of Prince Augustus, afterwards Duke of Sussex, then a resident in that capital, by whom he was early employed in a negociation to procure him the possession of the Stuart Papers. From his Royal Highness he received unvaried kindness during his life; and he equally preserved unbroken a close friendship with Mr. Flaxman. By such friends, his access to the library of the Vatican was naturally facilitated; and he proved, on his return to England, the use he had made of it, by the publication of Nennius' *Historia Britonum*, of a correct edition of the *Love-Letters from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn*, and of *Extracts from Original State Papers of the Sixteenth Century*, all from the manuscript treasures of that stupendous repository. Of more importance are his *Enquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture*, one of the earliest publications upon that now highly popular subject; and his *Historical and Critical Account of the Cartoons of Raphael*, which appeared under the title of *Cartonensia*, and gained him great and well-merited celebrity.—D. T.



Found at Starbuck, Norfolk.

In the possession of Robert Fitch Esq F.R.S.

ENGRAVING OF A GOLD NIELLO,

Found at Hatlast, Norfolk,

IN THE POSSESSION OF ROBERT FITCH, ESQ.

COMMUNICATED BY HIM.

FOR the kindness and the liberality shown to the Society on the present occasion, the Committee feel themselves called upon to offer to Mr. Fitch their especial thanks. Not only has he, in the most obliging manner, consented to allow his precious relic to appear in their volume, but he has caused an engraving to be made of it by a distinguished artist, Mr. De La Motte, and has supplied the requisite number of impressions at his own expense. His engraving is a most faithful copy of the original, which is of the same size, and represents the crucified Saviour; not with the Virgin, the Mater Dolorosa, standing, as usual, on one side of the cross, and the Evangelist, the beloved disciple, on the other; but, in their places, a Bishop, mitred and holding his pastoral crook, but with no attribute of any kind to designate him; and the Baptist, pointing with his right hand to the Lamb, the Agnus Dei, who is recumbent on a book, held in his left. The figures are surrounded by flowers and foliage of the most delicate and graceful workmanship; and the same terms may be applied to the execution throughout, which will bear a comparison with those of a like magnitude figured by Ottley or Cicognara. An opinion might hence naturally arise, that this Niello was, like those, a production of a high period and school of art; but the objection at once occurs, that, in such a case, it could not have been admitted, that

those, who, we learn from the Holy Scripture itself, occupied this position at that awful moment, should have been supplanted by the Baptist and a Prelate.* This remarkable, though far from unique, deviation from Gospel truth, joined to such able workmanship, cannot but suggest the idea of a barbaric conception, wrought by Italian hands; and, however the question may at first sound startling, it nevertheless deserves to be put, whether this interesting relic may not be of Græco-Byzantine art, or, in plainer English, may not have been made in Russia. Count Leopoldo Cicognara, the author of the admirable *Storia della Scultura*, commenced, not many years before his death, a similar History of Engraving,† but, unfortunately, only lived to publish the first three sections: those upon Niellos, their origin, their composition, and their decomposition; upon Playing-cards; and upon Lithography. He in this work makes particular mention of a Treatise, entitled, *Diversarum Artium Schedula*,‡ by a monk of the

* Since the above was written, it has been stated to the author by the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, that it is not uncommon to find Saints thus standing at the foot of the Cross. "I have seen," he says, "St. Dominic substituted for the Beloved Disciple, and St. Catharine of Sienna for our Blessed Lady. In other cases, St. Francis of Assisi or St. Anthony of Padua. The Bishop I should think meant for St. Nicholas; as, when a Bishop stands without any emblem, it is generally he who is meant. My idea is, that St. Nicholas, the patron of mariners as well as of children, was placed there as most appropriate for the wearers of the reliquary." The same kind friend objected to its being of Russian origin, from the robes of the Prelate being those of the Eastern, not the Western Church. But, though the remark deserves the greatest weight, it is, surely, not overwhelming; for it is far from being the case with articles of any kind, and least of all with those appropriated to religion, which is "omnium temporum, omnium regionum," that they should be manufactured exclusively for the country where they are produced. Italian workmen, too, might naturally love to represent Italian priests.

† *Memorie Spettanti alla Storia della Calcografia*, 8vo., Prato. 1831: with a folio volume of plates.

‡ Bartsch, in his "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Découverte de l'Impression des Estampes," (*Peintre Graveur*, Vol. XIII.) mentions, p. 2, this work of

eleventh century of the name of Theophilus, whom he styles "un autore altrettanto prezioso quanto chiaro nel suo modo di esporre;" and in an Appendix he gives a translation of the three chapters appropriated by him to Niello. From another part of the treatise he quotes the following extract: the author, in speaking of the celebrity acquired by different places from their skill in producing works of art, proceeds to say, "Quam si diligentius perscruteris, illic invenies quidquid diversorum colorum generibus et mixturis habet Grecia, quidquid in electorum operositate seu Nigelli§ varietate novit Ruscia, quidquid ductili vel fusili seu interrassili opere distinguit Arabia, quidquid in vasorum diversitate seu gem-

Theophilus, which was first published by C. Leiste, at Brunswick, in 1787, from a MS. in the Wolfenbützel Library. A notice of it, with some interesting particulars touching the author, had previously appeared in the *Bibliotheca Naniana*, of Morelli. Other copies exist in manuscript in the Public Libraries of Vienna, Paris, Leipzig, and Cambridge.

§ It needs scarcely be said that the Latin word *Nigellus* is obviously the same as the Italian *Niello*; the only difference lying in that the latter language softens the pronunciation of whatever is adopted into it, and changes the final consonant into a vowel. Here, too, is clearly seen the real sense of the term; except that, instead of meaning *blackish*, as might be imagined, it is rather to be translated intensely black. It may be added, that this mention of Niello by Theophilus, at once contradicts the generally received, but very erroneous, impression, that the making of them originated with Finiguerra. Such a manufacture was evidently the modification of the art of inlaying one metal with another; and, not to mention the "*murenulæ aureæ vermiculæ argento*" of the Song of Solomon, or Homer's Shield of Achilles, or the Jupiter of Phidias, numerous and decisive proofs are given of the existence of such workmanship by various classical authors. But it was with Finiguerra, as will be found stated at length in the conclusion of this Paper, that the application of them to the taking of impressions of engravings on paper had its rise; and hence their celebrity as the leading-star to calcography: hence, too, their high marketable price, never more clearly shown than in the sale of Sir Mark M. Sykes' Prints, in 1824, when a Pax in Niello (Part III., No. 1244) was bought for £315 by Mr. Woodburn, who, the following day, told the writer of this note that he considered that the possession of it added a thousand pounds to the value of his collection of engravings.

marum ossuumve sculpturâ auro decolorat Italia, quidquid in fenestrarum pretiosâ varietate diligit Francia, quidquid in auri, argenti, cupri, et ferri, lignorum, lapidumque subtilitate solers laudat Germaniâ; &c.” It thus appears that Russia had distinguished herself in the manufacture of Niellos at a very early period, a period considerably anterior to the revival of art in Italy; and the learned Ciampi has shown, in the *Anthologia Florentina*, that the character then acquired by her was never lost, but was continually maintained by the introduction of fresh engravers from other countries.

It is begged, however, that whatever has been said upon this subject may be received simply as matter for inquiry, and nothing further. The writer cannot too distinctly disavow any intention to offer an opinion of his own. To do otherwise were truly an unpardonable piece of presumption, when judges so conversant with the subject as Cicognara and Ottley have not ventured to pronounce decisively upon the date, or even the country, of a considerable number of the specimens figured in their respective works. The former of these, in the publication above cited, introduces plates of 124, all in his own cabinet, then the richest in Europe. He describes a few others; and he notes the existence of 292 more, in addition to the 165 enumerated by Duchesne.* Our own countryman, of whom it may safely be said, that few men were better qualified, as well by acuteness of intellect, as by diligence of inquiry, and depth and variety of knowledge, to treat of art in all its ramifications, has entered much at length into the subject of Niellos in his two most important publications, the *History of Engraving* and a *Collection of Facsimiles of scarce and curious Prints by the early Masters of the Italian, German, and Flemish Schools*. In the first of these he has confined himself to giving two plates after Niellos by Finiguerra, both of large size, and one of them of extensive notoriety. The

* *Essai sur les Nielles, gravures des Orfèvres Florentins du XV^{me}. Siècle.* 8vo. Paris, 1826.

second contains fifty-six; one only of the magnitude of those just mentioned, many of the rest extremely small. But here it is necessary to stop: to advance further would be to enter upon the History of Engraving, a most inviting, but at the same time most dangerous ground; for who that sets his foot in it can tell where he shall stop? and any disquisition of the kind would be altogether unsuitable to an occasion like the present. Thus much, however, it may be allowed to add, that every author upon the subject, from the time of Vasari, happily designated by Ottley the "Herodotus of Art," has considered that it is to Niello we are indebted for the existence of those prints, the ornaments of our portfolios, our libraries, and our drawing-rooms, the inexhaustible source of unceasing instruction and pleasure. Nor can it be otherwise than acceptable to a large number of the members of the Society that this short memoir should be closed with the following account of the mode of making Niello, and of the invention of Caligraphy by their means; both as translated by Ottley from Vasari.

On the first part of the subject, he says, "The way of making works of this kind is, first to design the intended subject with a steel point upon the silver, which must be of an even and smooth surface, and then to engrave it with the *burin*, an instrument which is made of a square rod of iron, cut at the end from one angle to the other angle opposite, obliquely; so that, being sharp, and cutting, as it were, on both sides, its point runs along with great ease, and the artist is enabled to engrave with it most delicately. . . . When, therefore, he has engraved and finished his work with the burin, he takes silver and lead," (with the addition of copper, sulphur, and borax, as is properly observed by another writer,) "and, mixing them together on the fire, makes a composition called *niello*, which is of a black colour, very brittle, and, when melted, of a nature to run with great nicety into the work. This composition is then bruised very

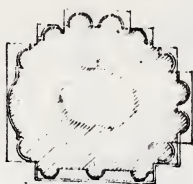
fine, and laid upon the engraved silver plate, which it is necessary should be quite clean. The plate is then placed near a fire of green wood, when, by means of a pair of bellows, the flame is blown upon the *niello*, which, being dissolved by the heat, runs about till it has filled all the engraved work made by the burin. Afterwards, when the silver is cold, the superfluous part of the composition is scraped off, or worn away by degrees with a pumice-stone; and, lastly, the work is rubbed with the hand, or with a piece of leather, until the true surface appears, and every thing is polished." He subsequently adds, "The art of copper-plate engraving derived its origin from Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine goldsmith, about the year of our Lord 1460. For it was the custom of that artist, whenever he had engraved any work in silver, which was to be filled with *niello*, to take an impression or mould of it, previously, with very fine earth: over this mould he poured melted sulphur, from which, when cold, the earth was removed: the sulphur cast, then exhibiting an impression corresponding with the engraved plate, was lastly rubbed with soot moistened with oil, until all its cavities were filled with black, when the whole produced an effect similar to that which the *niello* afterwards gave to the engraving on the silver. He also took impressions upon damped paper, with the same dark tint, pressing a round roller, smooth in every part, over the paper, by which means his works became printed; the impressions so taken assuming the appearance of drawings done with a pen."

To return to Mr. Fitch's Niello,—its being of gold cannot fail to be accounted remarkable, inasmuch as the material of every one of those mentioned by Cicognara and Ottley is, without exception, silver; although many of them are represented as ornamented here and there, and some as covered all over, with gilding. One only other gold Niello appears to be known to exist. This latter was found at Devizes, and is in the possession of the Rev. Wm. Maskell. It is not very

dissimilar in form from that before the Society, but is somewhat larger. What is very extraordinary, it also bears the figures of the Baptist and the Bishop, with flowers by their sides. Is it not therefore possible that both may have been engraved in honour of some particular prelate, or to commemorate some remarkable occurrence? There is, at the same time, this strong difference between them, that in the Wiltshire Niello the Crucifixion is wanting, and the figures stand singly on the two sides of the little casket—for a casket it is clear that each of these was, though, in the case of the Norfolk specimen, one only of its faces remains. The loss of the other may possibly be accounted for by the circumstances under which it was found. A labourer driving his waggon into a clayey field in wet weather, observed something that glittered protruding into the deep rut, and drew out this, the precious object of his discovery. The locality affords no clue to its probable former possessor; for Matlack is a village where no religious house ever existed, and where no man of rank or opulence is known to have resided. The only allowable conjecture seems to be, that it may have belonged to one of the Paston family; nor does *that* stand upon any better foundation than that they were the lords of the soil from 1467 to 1740. Its sacred subject obviously points out its religious destination. And such was the common use of Niellos, which were generally employed in the ornamenting of church plate. The custom seems to have been peculiarly prevalent of introducing them into Paxes; when, carried to the lip, they could not escape the observation, and could scarcely fail to arrest the attention of the eye. So seldom were they used for other purposes, except the ornamenting of knife-handles, and articles of that description, that Cicognara avowedly congratulates himself upon the possession of a very small number charged with portraits and armorial bearings. These he figures; but it is to be observed, that of his many plates, abounding with incidents from the life of our Saviour, none contains the Cru-

cifixion. It should also be noticed in conclusion, that, while there is, as stated above, every reason to believe that Mr. Fitch's Niello was, like Mr. Maskell's, a casket, and designed to be suspended from the neck or at the girdle, it has a further resemblance to it in being too shallow to have held any but the smallest relic, and was "not improbably destined to receive one of the consecrated tablets of wax, the Agnus Dei, blessed by the Pope at Easter, in the first year of his pontificate, and every seventh year subsequently, and accounted to be of especial efficacy against pestilential vapours, the falling evil, sudden death, and other calamities." *

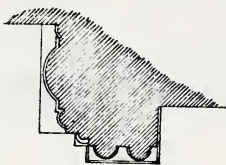
* *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, Vol. V., p. 157, where will be found a full account of Mr. Maskell's Niello, illustrated with two engravings on wood. From these it is plain that the lines are coarse, and that it is in execution far inferior to that in the possession of Mr. Fitch. Below one of the figures is inscribed "a mon derreync," which has very much led the author of the description to regard it as of the workmanship of the fifteenth century, and probably French. He further conjectures, that the prelate upon it, who is an Archbishop, not a Bishop, may be intended to represent St. Germain. With regard to his suggestion, as to its being intended to contain an Agnus Dei, Mr. Husenbeth doubts how far these are ever made sufficiently small for such an inclosure. He adds, that the Archbishop in the one case, and the Bishop in the other, are shown, by the haloes round their heads, to have been Saints.



Tower Pier Plan



Choir Pier B



Choir Pier C



D

S.W. Tower Wall Pier



E



- Foundations excavated
- Walls standing above ground
- Conjectural
- Modern Walls

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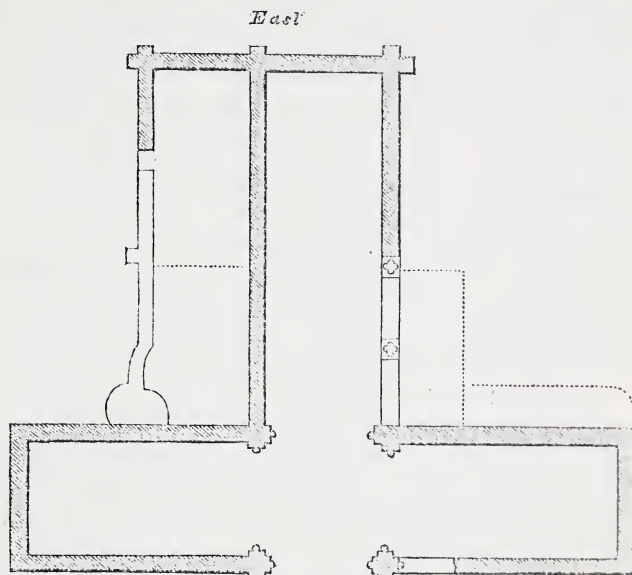
Observations on the History
AND
PRESENT STATE OF THETFORD PRIORY.
WITH A PLAN.

BY HENRY HARROD, ESQ., HON. SEC.

THE Cluniac Priory at Thetford was naturally an object of considerable interest at the late meeting of the Norfolk and Suffolk Societies in that town. Founded and in great part maintained by the ancient Earls of Norfolk—the Bigods, the Mowbrays, and the Howards—and for centuries the cemetery of their race, it could not fail to attract the attention and excite the inquiries of archæologists; more especially those of this county. But so great has been the destruction, that a gateway of the late Perpendicular period, a few rough walls, and one or two fragments retaining some architectural features, rising to a considerable height above a long mound in the centre of the Precinct, are all that have been left visible of this once noble fabric.

Martin sketched a plan of the Church, from the ruins existing in his time, of which I subjoin a reduced copy. This is by no means satisfactory, as it is impossible to form from it any idea of the architecture, extent, or arrangement of the building. With a view of supplying, if possible, these particulars, I undertook and carried out, as far as time and funds would allow, excavations of which the accompanying Plan shows the result. And here I would beg permission to record

my thanks to the proprietor and tenant of the estate, for the facilities afforded me; and to those inhabitants of Thetford who contributed so liberally to the somewhat expensive undertaking.



Martin's Plan, 1779.

With respect to the early history of the Priory, Blomefield and Martin are so full and accurate, that it will not be necessary for me to do more than to glance very briefly over that portion of the subject.

Roger Bigod, the founder, instead of making a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, as he had intended, at the earnest desire of his friends brought some Cluniac Monks from Lewes Priory, and established them in a monastery he commenced in 1104,*

* Blomefield adds, in a note, (8vo. edition, Vol. II., p. 102,) "Most writers say 1103;" but in Brame's "Chronology of Memorable Events to the year 1399," in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is the following entry: "Anno gr'e MC&I. Constructio Mo'sterii S'te Marie de Thetford." Brame was a monk of this house.

on the site of the present Free-School, on the Suffolk side of the river, where, for three years, the first Prior, Malgod, sedulously laboured at the building. Prior Stephen, who then succeeded him, thought that site much too confined, and, by the advice of the King (Henry I.), who seems to have taken considerable interest in the matter, re-commenced and built the Priory on the Norfolk side of the river, on the spot lately explored. The foundation was laid in 1107; and in 1114, the Prior and twelve monks entered and occupied the building, the Church having been dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Andrew. The grand ideas of this Prior may be conceived, when I state that all the foundations I have at present been able to trace, with the exception of the Chapel of the Virgin, the extension of the Choir Eastward from the arch of the Presbytery, the Refectory, and the small Chantry Chapel to the North of the Nave, are of his period.

Eight days after the foundation was laid Roger Bigod died, and his body was forcibly taken to and buried in Norwich Cathedral by Bishop Herbert; although his earnest desire was to be buried in this Priory-Church. But, with the resources placed by him at the disposal of the Prior, the aid and assistance given by the Bigod family, and the exercise of the vast talents and ingenuity of the Prior, the works were but little retarded; and in seven years was constructed one of the largest monasteries in Norfolk,—inferior to Norwich and Walsingham, but superior in extent to Castleacre, which it much resembled in style and arrangement.*

Although the founder was not buried here, his son Hugh, and many members of the great family of the Bigods made it their last resting-place.

After the death of Prior Stephen, about 1118, the revenues kept largely increasing; and in the thirteenth century, the

* See the Plans in Bloom's *History of Castleacre*; and in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*.

Chapel of the Virgin was erected, and other additions made to the structure.

Brame's narrative of the erection of the Chapel will be found translated in the Appendix to Martin's *History* (p. 81), and Blomefield has an abstract of it. With an appearance of precision as to time, he leaves it entirely uncertain whether the events he records took place in the twelfth, thirteenth, or fourteenth century; but here the architecture of the chapel assists us: it was undoubtedly constructed in the Early English period. A poor workman has a "vision of the night"—he fancies the Virgin appears to him three times, requiring him, if he desires to recover his health, to tell the Prior to build her a chapel. The prior complies, building one of wood; the Virgin, however, again appears, and one of stone is erected. This tale is so much in accordance with the spirit of the times, that I can see no reason to doubt the correctness of it. Brame (or some earlier chronicler from whom he copied) has made many marvellous additions; for which I beg to refer those who delight in such things to Martin's *Appendix*. The site selected was an excellent one, as, from the sandy nature of the soil, a very considerable further expense would have been required about the foundations and walls, had the Chapel been erected at a distance from the Church, or placed at the Eastern end of it; and some would be inclined rather to conclude that the selection of the site was made by the able men who had the conduct of the works, than credit Brame's marvellous account of the manner of it.*

* Brame's Manuscripts form a small volume in the Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. By far the greater portion of it is taken up with the history styled by Nasmith (in his Catalogue of the Manuscripts in that Library,) "porro fabulosa in qua tempore Britonum frequens Normannie et Saracenorum mentio," the history of one "Waldeus, King of Norfolk and Suffolk." This is divided into six parts, and these parts into many chapters, and relates his adventures in England and Spain, and divers countries. King Waldeus and his adventures may be fabulous: Brame states he trans-

When this Chapel was erected on the North side of the Choir, the apse of the latter was removed, (as I shall shortly

lated them out of French and English into Latin; and it does appear as if several distinct histories had been woven into one. Still it is worthy of a more careful examination than it has hitherto received; a good deal of useful truth may be extracted from the mass of fable. For instance, many places are named as places of strength and importance shortly after the departure of the Romans from Britain, which have for ages ceased to be so; although with regard to some a great deal of corroborative evidence exists, whilst in others a floating shadow of a tradition alone remains. The tale opens with a statement as to the building of Castor by the Romans, and how after they abandoned Britain, the Britons began quarrelling and fighting with each other, and how ultimately his hero, Waldeus, established himself as King of Norfolk and Suffolk. Part of this is veritable history. He then speaks of the building of the "City" of Attleburgh, which town, there is little doubt, did rise into importance then or shortly after. Narburgh is a strong place, where he gathers his host together to fight a Count Okenard. At Browneaster, (Brancaster) he disposes of one Urry. Martin extracts (*Appendix*, p. 128) the whole 28th chapter of the 2nd part, which relates the fight between Thetford and Roudham; certain kings, Roud, Knoud, and others, being the antagonists of Waldeus. It is described in a spirited manner. In this battle Roud and Knoud are slain. The battle field is pointed out as about three miles from Thetford, not far from a certain marsh. The kings are buried there, and on this account the people of the province afterwards built a chapel on the spot; and because one of them was Roud, sometime King of Thetford, they called the next town Roudham. This locality abounds in Roman British remains. As a matter almost of course in a tale of this period, Merlin is introduced. Uther Pendragon too. The relation of a reconciliation between Waldeus and "Sweyn," which occurs shortly after, certainly seems "porro fabulosa." Elvedon is the site of another battle. In the fourth part, Waldeus goes during a siege of Thetford, to the Church of Saint Martin, and thence to his palace. Saint Martin's was one of the oldest churches in Thetford, if not the very oldest, was on the Suffolk side of the river, and had ceased to exist in Brane's time.

Of the remainder of the volume, Martin has printed all but the "*Chronologia rerum memorabilium ab incarnatione verbi ad annum 1399.*" This is about the worst of its kind I have seen. The only bits I thought worth extracting are—

Anno gr'e DCCCij^o Stus Edmund^s de Hoxne ubi ocebuit tñslat ad byttesword.

Anno gr'e Mill^o x^o Stus Edmund^s de Bytryeesword londonias transuchit

point out,) and the building extended forty feet from the arch of the Presbytery, the Eastern end of the Choir and that of the Lady Chapel forming one continuous line; five monks were added to the establishment, and the Refectory was much enlarged to accommodate the large accession of visitors brought here by the rumours of the efficacy of oblations at the Virgin's Shrine.

In 1375, the then Prior had sufficient influence with the King to get the Priory made denizen, it having been hitherto a Cell to Cluny.

The Bigods having run their course, were succeeded by the Mowbrays in the patronage of the Priory, several of whom during the fifteenth century were buried here; and from them it came to the Howards, many of which noble family sleep their last sleep within these hallowed walls. The last connection of this great family buried here (Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Somerset, 1536) can scarcely have been placed in his tomb before the note of preparation was sounded for the destruction of these magnificent edifices.

In 1538, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, addressed the following letter to Matthew Parker, then Master of the College of Stoke Clare.*

Anno gr'e Mill^o xij^o Stus Edmundus de Londinia reducit^r ad bytry-
cesword.

Anno gr'e Mill^o xiiij^o Stus Edmund^s lancea sua regem Sweyn interfecit^r.

* * * * *

Anno gr'e Mill^o Cxliij^o pu^o Willi^{us} c'efix^o e' a judeis ap^d Norwye
anno etatis sue xij.

Anno gr'e Mill^o Clxxxj^o pu^o Robert passus e' a judeis ap^d Stu^m Edm'd.

* * * * *

Anno gr'e DCCCLxx^o Bellu' int^o Stu^m Edmundū & Inguarn' p'pe Thet-
fordia.

* From the original in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; to the Master and Fellows of which College my thanks are due, for permitting me to transcribe this letter, and to inspect Brame's and other manuscripts relating to Thetford, in their possession.

"In my right herty maner I comend me unto you. And wher the King's highnes is content that the monasterie of Thetford, beyng of my fundation, wher my lord my father and other myne auncestours doth lie, and wher also I myself, God willing, do semblable entend the like, shalbe made a Colleage of Secular Prests. And forasmoch as I pceyve your Colleage is founded of an honest sorte as I wouold right gladly have this house to be, I have therfore thought conveniēt by these to require and hertely pray you to send unto me, uppon the sight hereof, yo^r originall fundation, or els the veray trewe copie of it, wich shall remayne wth me no longer, but so long as one wth diligence may write it, or else take owt such notes of it, as shall s^{ve} for my purpose in that behauf. And so shall ye have it again redelyv^d unto you with my most herty thanks. Thus fare ye hertely well. Written at Denshon, this Monday, the xixth of August.

"Y^r loving frend,

"T. NORFOLK."

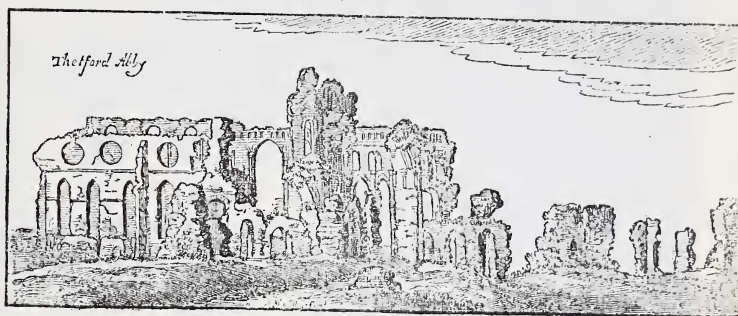
Addressed,

"To my wellbeloved frende, the M^r. of the Colleage of Stoke Clare, and in his absens, to his deputie and deputies theire, or to one of them."

Although the King at first lent a favourable ear to the proposition, he did not long continue in a compliant humour: he considered it would be a dangerous precedent if he permitted the Duke to carry out his intention, and the Priory, therefore, shared the fate of the other monasteries. The site and possessions were given to the Duke, who removed the bones and tombs of some of his family from Thetford to Framlingham, and the building was then abandoned to ruin and decay.

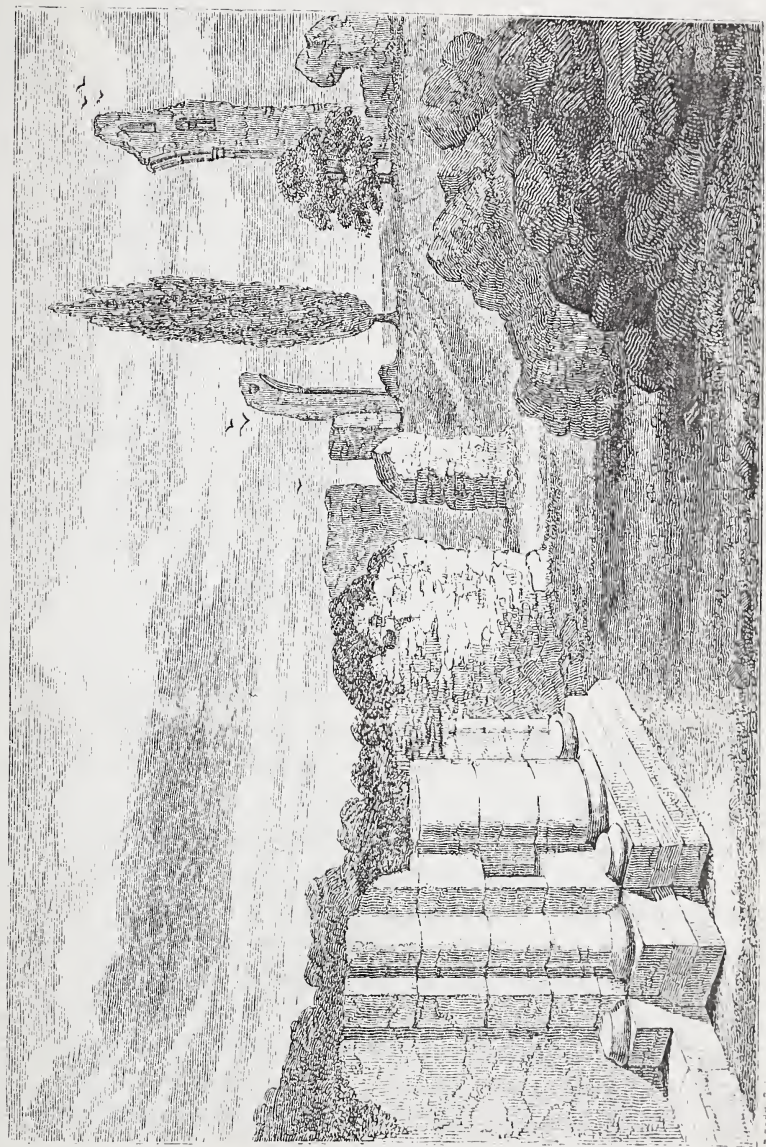
From this time our records of its fate are very scanty. Mr. Bidwell has favoured me with the loan of a small etching by

Hollar, of the ruins as they existed in his time. This print, of which I insert a facsimile, was probably executed by him between 1650 and 1670.



The spectator stands a little North of the spot marked as the Sacristy in my Plan; and it will be seen that at that time, the North wall of the Chapel of the Virgin, with lancet windows below and round windows in the Clerestory, was nearly entire: beyond, may be seen the walls of the Choir, also but little dilapidated. Portions of the great central Tower are shewn with part of the South Transept beyond. Three arches of the South Aisle of the Nave are also standing, but the fragments Westward are, unfortunately, too indistinct to be identified.

Between Hollar's time and our next date (Blomefield 1738-9, and Buck's View 1738) many further portions of the building had fallen, or been pulled down. Blomefield says, the ruins had been "much lessened within a few years for the stones' sake." Even in his time part of the stone roof of the Choir existed. Buck's View is from the South-east, and shows, in addition to the fragments now in existence, part of the East end of the Choir and Lady Chapel, a part of the North wall of the latter, a large piece of the South side of the central Tower, rising to a greater height (if Buck's perspective be correct) than the fragment of the arch of the Presbytery, still



VIEW FROM INTERIOR OF NORTH-WEST TOWER, LOOKING EAST, THIRTIETH PERIOD. NOV. 1849.

standing; a part too of the South Aisle of the Choir, all of which Aisle, with the exception of the South-east corner, has long since disappeared.

The view in Martin's *History* (1779), from the same point as Buck's, has little beyond what at present remains, with the exception of the East end of the Lady Chapel, and this was existing in 1789; for Gough, in his *Additions to Camden's Britannia*, (Vol. II., p. 103,) says, "The Abbey Gate and some remains of the East end of the Church are still extant; but the ruins of this last building are every day hastening toward a total dissolution by the destroying hands of rapacious tenants."

It will thus be seen, that no violent and immediate destruction fell upon this structure; but that from time to time the walls gave way when the lower portions of them had been pared of their freestone casing, to supply the wants of "rapacious tenants." Many fragments may be discerned adorning the houses in the vicinity: a huge *gurgoyle*, with a large hole for the spout turned upwards, a trap for the feet of the unwary, forms the step of a door in one of the adjoining streets; and the materials of the walls of the houses were no doubt also obtained from the same source.

Within memory, there still remained a large pit in the centre of the Cloister, dug by some of these tenants of the farm; to make an easier access to which, the South wall of the Nave was so nearly destroyed that I had to excavate to a considerable depth to ascertain the line of foundation.

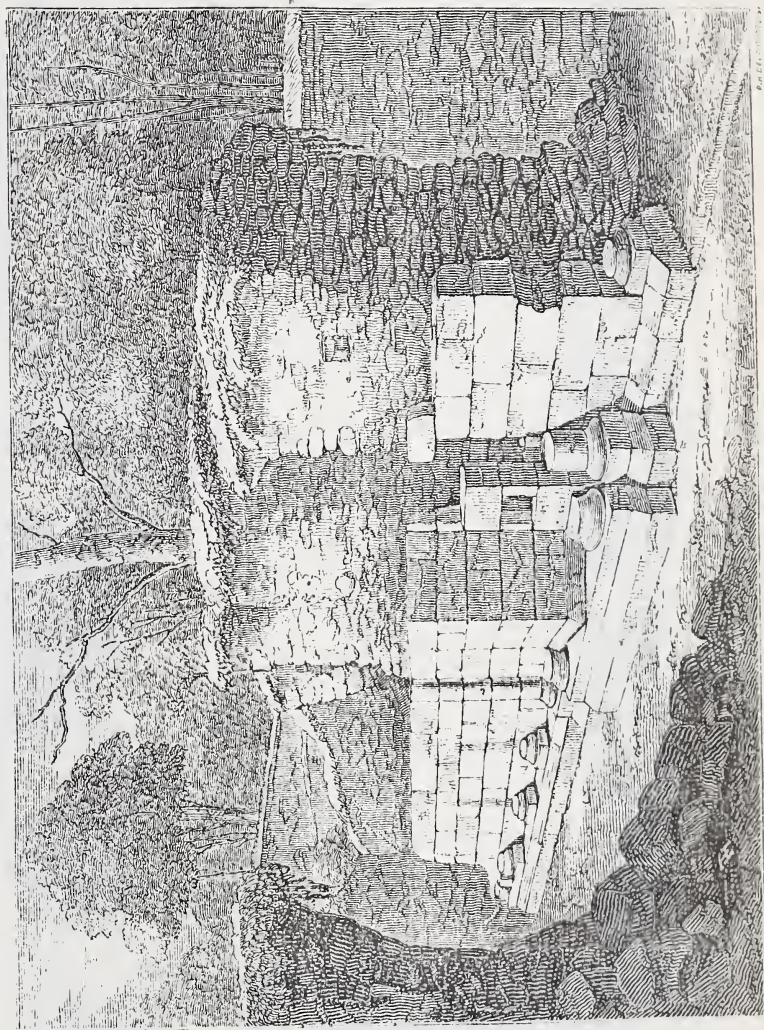
The fallen walls had formed a mound, rising about six feet above the floor of the Chancel, which increased to thirteen on the site of the central Tower, between the Transepts, and across the Chapel of the Virgin; gradually falling off from the central Tower, it had been cut across near the Western end for a roadway to the pit, then rose again to a height of thirteen feet, and the wall of the garden of the farm, built

of the old materials, formed the Western termination of the mound.

Some huge masses of fallen wall lying bare at this point appeared to indicate the site of some important part of the structure. The excavations confirmed this idea. Here was the great Western Entrance of the Church, through a deeply recessed Norman arch; the bases of four shafts remain on the North side of the recess. On each side rose a massive Tower, as at Castleacre, each having a small Western Doorway.

In the accompanying plates, two of the internal piers of the Northern Tower are depicted. The view in the first plate is from the interior of the site of this Tower, looking East; and the different parts of the edifice seen from this point may be easily identified on reference to the Plan. Thus the wall to the left, with the Tower Pier against it, is all that is left of the North wall of the Nave, through the first opening in which, where formerly was the North Porch, runs the road-way above mentioned, which now leads through the Cloister (the pit having been filled up) and away over the South-east corner of it towards the town. On the hill beyond, and to the left of the view, are the walls of the apsidal Chapel in the North Transept (distinguished by ~); still further distant, a little to the right, a tall fragment (marked ~ ~) is the North-east angle of the Chapel of the Virgin. The poplar stands on the wall, between the Choir and Chapel; and the lofty piece of wall, with a part of an arch to the right, (having ~ ~) is the South side of the Presbytery Arch. The whole of the hill seen in this view, is formed of the *débris* of the Church.

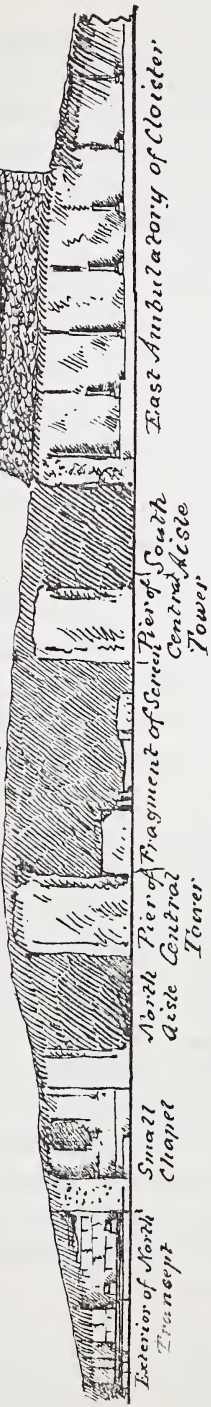
The second plate is a view of the interior of the West end, from nearly the same spot as the other view, but looking in a nearly opposite direction. The most prominent object is one of the internal Piers of the Tower, with its singular angular face; to the left are the bases of an arcade along the



INTERIOR, WEST-END, THETFORD FERRY. NOV. 1849.

FIG 1.

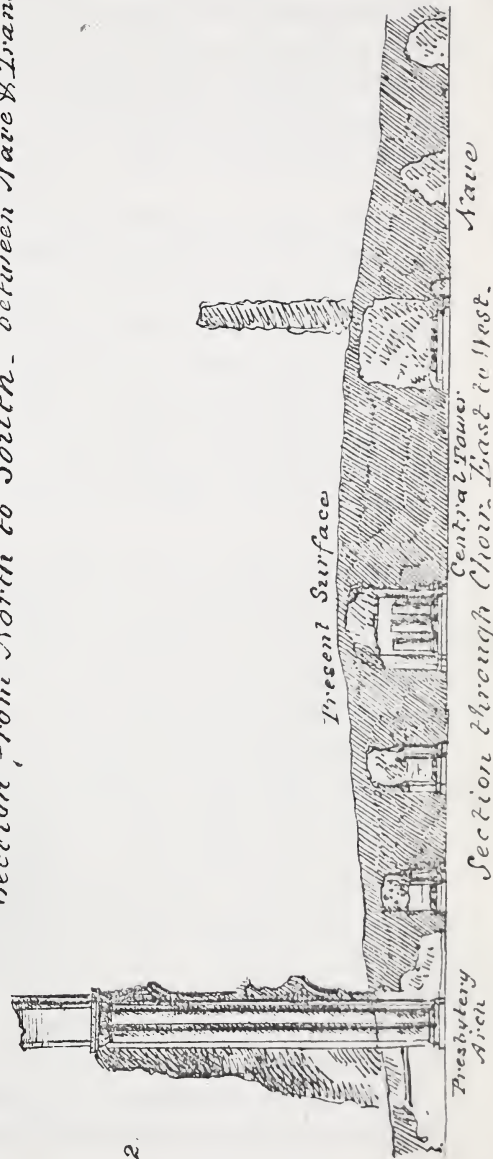
Present Surface



Section from North to South - between Nave & Transept.

FIG 2.

Present Surface



Section through Choir, East to West.

Thetford Priory.

wall to the great West Doorway. The excavations here were full twelve feet deep, and attended with great difficulty, from the size and consistence of the masses of wall which had fallen into the interior. A few of the black and red tiles of the floor were found: they were quite plain, and about six inches square. The walls were of rubble, faced with freestone; and the bases of the shafts of an arcade remain, nearly perfect, both within and without.

Proceeding up the site of the Nave, from which an immense quantity of building materials have been removed, no excavations were made, except where indicated on the Plan to ascertain the position of the columns and outer walls, until the top of the hill was reached, at a distance of 121 ft. 2 in. from the West wall. Here a deep trench disclosed the site of the Rood-screen, all that remained of it being a piece of plastered wall, and part of the bases of the Door into the Choir, between which was a step, deeply worn by the feet of the votaries.

Extending this trench Southward, the wall of the Eastern Ambulatory of the Cloister was uncovered, with the bases and shafts against it, which supported the roof. Here a great number of pieces of worked freestone bases, shafts, capitals, and mouldings, from various parts of the Church, were buried up. One of the shafts was of an elegant twisted pattern, and seemed to have belonged to the interior arcade of the Clerestory of the Church. Fig. 1, plate 3, is a section of the hill from North to South. To the right, the wall of the South Transept stands erect; about half way up, will be observed the indentations caused by the insertion of the roof of the Ambulatory. The surface of the wall, where preserved by the accumulation of soil against it, was plastered and whitewashed. On the extreme left is the wall of the North Transept, still retaining its freestone facing, with the bases of an arcade similar to that at the Western end of the Church.

Jutting out from the North wall of the Nave, the wall of

the Transept forming its Eastern side, is a small Chapel, about twelve feet square. A stone step to the altar, a small niche at the back, and the bases of some of the ornamental work about it, of the Perpendicular period, remain. The East wall was painted red; and, mixed with the rubbish, were many crushed and mutilated pieces of Perpendicular Screen-work, in a soft stone, still retaining the painting and gilding upon them; the gilding especially was marvellously bright. A canopy for a niche, of elegant design, was nearly perfect. Part of the fan tracery of the roof was also found.

In Martin's *History*, p. 162, is "a breffe declaration of the armes that have been in the late abbey of Thetford," the first paragraph of which appears to refer to this Chapel: "Imprimis at the first aulter, standing at the upper end of the body of the church, on the left side of the same, that is in a scouchin by itself, Brotherton's Armes, with five labells; and on the right side of the said Alter is ther, in a scouchin by itself, the Armes of England and France quartered together, with a silver labell of iij points powderd; and faste by the same, in a nother scouchin, Saint Edward's father, that is to say, a cross flowry with iiij martletts. . . . Item, entering into the queare," &c.

No arms are now to be seen; but if, as I believe, the above extract refers to the altar in this Chapel, it is probable that it was a Chantry Chapel for some of the Norfolk family.

The pavement-tiles immediately before the Screen are of a smaller size than those toward the West, and of similar patterns to those of Castleacre.

Entering the site of the Choir, four deep excavations disclosed the Pillars which supported the great central Tower. Several feet of the lower part of the stone casing of the two Eastern Pillars remained extremely perfect and sharp, and exceedingly resembled those of Norwich Cathedral.*

* I presume the stall-work of the Choir, running from the screen eastward and closing up the lower part of the pillars and arches on either side, for

From this central Tower the 'Transepts ran North and South, having small apsidal Chapels at each extremity.

Outside the North wall of the Transept, I found the East wall of a building, roughly built, with pieces of Norman mouldings, and other carved stone, worked up in it. There had clearly been a door from the Transept into a building here; but the other walls were down, and could not be traced without much and unnecessary expense.

In Martin's *Appendix*, p. 142, is "An Agreement between the Prior, &c. and the Master of Benet College, Cambridge," dated 26th November, 13th Henry VIII., whereby, for certain considerations, the Prior and Convent granted to Peter Nobbys, the Master aforesaid, "an honest lofte chamber for his bedde chambyr, with another lofte chambyr callid a stodie chamber, *in oon howse namyd the Sacrystye, being next adjoy-naunte to the north cross ile* of the church of the same Priorye, whereof oon of the same chambers is at this time not soleryd," &c. This building was, therefore, "*oon howse namyd the Sacrystye.*"

The entrance to the Lady Chapel will probably be found in the arch to the South of the apsidal Chapel of the North Transept; but this, time did not permit me to investigate.

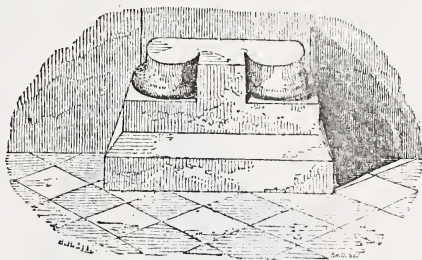
At the South end of the Transept, the mass of rubbish to be removed was very great,—in one place, twelve feet of it had to be taken out before reaching the floor; and in the South wall two openings presented themselves: one of these led into a long narrow room, most probably a Vestuary; the other into a passage opening to a wide newell staircase, leading to a room above the Vestuary,—I presume, the Scriptorium. Up these stairs, many of which remain, that erudite but credulous monk, Brame, may have many a time toiled, to record the marvels wrought at his favourite shrine.

some distance, and therefore covering up these bases, will account for the great freshness they exhibit. The entrance into the Transepts was from the side aisles of the Nave.

Some recesses in the West wall of the Transept are curious, and bear traces of having been fitted up with wood-work. Were they Confessionals?

Returning to the centre of the Choir, three arches on each side led up to the great Presbytery Arch, the South side of which now stands to a height of nearly sixty feet.

There was originally a North and South aisle to the Choir; but the aisle on the North had been destroyed, when the Chapel of the Virgin was constructed, and the arches between it and the centre aisle built up.



Of one of the curious bases on the inner face of the pillars in the Choir, the annexed wood-cut is a specimen. The bases of the pillar on a large scale (B) will be seen on the right of the

Plan. The pavement tiles of the floor were very perfect wherever I uncovered them, and of like pattern to those outside the Choir door.

The section, fig. 2, plate 3, will show the result of the excavations along the South side of the Choir.

In the last arch of the Choir, on the right, was a tomb, (the brick core of which, only, now exists) identified by Martin, as that of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1475. The gentleman who supplied Martin with the "breffe declaration of the armes," had mistaken it for the tomb of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, killed at Bosworth,—Shakspeare's "Jockey of Norfolk: "

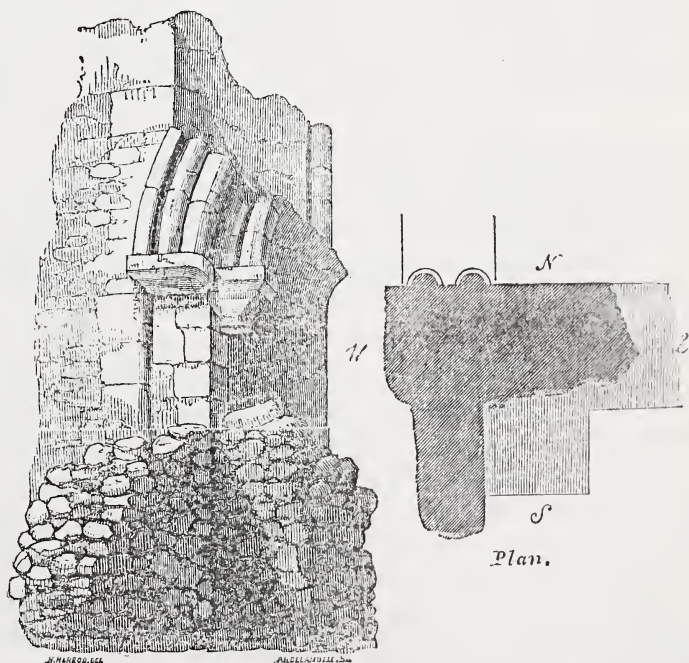
"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold;

For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold."

May not the beautiful little Chapel in the Nave have been built for him?

At the Presbytery Arch the Choir originally terminated with an apse. I made no excavation with the view of confirming my conjecture upon this point, as, in addition to the heavy expense it would have entailed, I had an objection to disturbing the relics of the dead, unless absolutely necessary. But here the existing remains above-ground assisted me, and reduced my conjecture to positive certainty.

When the extension Eastward was made, a large pier or buttress was built on the outside of the new South wall to assist in supporting it, both being built up against the South pier of the Presbytery Arch. The wall has fallen, carrying



the buttress with it, and disclosing a portion of one of the original triforium windows, *inclining inwards*, as shown above, and proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, the original

apsidal termination of the Choir. The original Choir was about 93 feet in length to the centre of the apse: it is now 127 feet.

This addition to the Choir appears to have been connected by a large arch with the Chapel of the Virgin: the bases were perfect. Under this arch were probably some of the tombs of the Norfolk family, as, about midway between the bases, I found a piece of stone in the floor, apparently intended to support a railing round a tomb. Some pieces of alabaster, painted and gilt, were mixed with the rubbish at this spot: they seemed to be from a tomb of late date. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was buried under this arch in 1461.

Of the Chapel of the Virgin the remains are extremely small. The North-east angle and part of the East wall, with the capitals and part of the moulding of the East Window, are all the walls now standing above the soil.

The size and weight of the pieces of wall from the Choir and central Tower (which had fallen in a North-easterly direction) had utterly demolished any architectural features which might have otherwise remained in the interior.

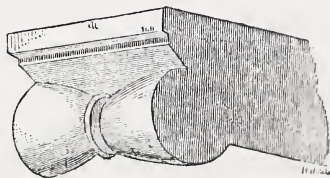
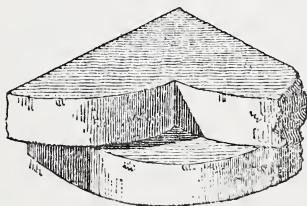
On the North side of the wall, marked C in the Plan, the base of a pillar within the Chapel will be observed. On endeavouring to clear this base, I accidentally met with the only interment I have disturbed during these investigations. A skeleton of a short middle-aged man lay in a stone coffin, gradually narrowing to the feet, and having the stone at the upper end hollowed out to receive the head. It was placed immediately beneath the floor, the only covering over him having been a large slab of Purbeck marble. The falling of the Choir wall had, however, smashed the marble almost to powder, broken the coffin in the middle, and nearly demolished the skull and upper part of the body. Large sums were paid to the Convent for interment within the Chapel.

This Chapel was 28 ft. in length, and 25 ft. 3 in. wide, and had two entrances; the principal one from the North Transept,

and a smaller one on the North side. This last appears walled up in Hollar's view.

Here my present survey of the Church ends; and I have only now to notice the investigations I was able to make of the sites of adjacent buildings.

On the East side of the Cloister, next to the narrow apartment I have called the Vestiary, a large room, 37 ft. by 27, of which all external trace had disappeared, was dug out. A stone bench ran all round, except on the West side, where the entrance from the Cloister must have been: the East wall had the bases of a small Norman arcade along its interior face. The entrance-door had been completely demolished—not the smallest trace of any portion of the stone-work of it could I discover in situ. The only pieces of carved work found in the spot were the mouldings figured below.



[1.]

Mouldings found near Chapter-House Entrance.

[2.]

These may have formed some part of the entrance. A moulding, similar to fig. 1, runs round the arch of a door on the East side of the Cloister at Peterborough: * it occurs also in the same position, in conjunction with a similar moulding to fig. 2, on the western face of the Tower arch of Attleborough Church.† This room, from its position and appearance, I have judged to be the Chapter-house.

* Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, Vol. V., p. 208, plate 17; and see also *Archæologia*, Vol. XII., plate xxxiv., fig. 13, p. 171, Moulding from North Entrance of Mettingham Church, Suffolk.

† See Dr. Barrett's *Memorials of Attleborough*, Appendix, plate x.

Beyond this, the road intersecting the line of wall, obliged me to desist from further search. Crossing over it, I recommenced about twenty feet from the Chapter-house wall. I soon met with the South-east corner of the Cloister; and, immediately adjacent, the base of a small Norman Door. The wall on the East side of this part of the Cloister was five feet thick. The tile pavement of the Cloister was here tolerably perfect.

After carefully tracing the wall of the splendid Refectory, on the South side of the Cloister, I could not, as I desired, extend my excavations to the South-east, to the three buttresses marked on the Plan, although the inequalities of the surface tempted me strongly to do so. We should probably here have met with the Dormitory, and several of the other buildings indispensable to an establishment like this. The stone-work of the Precinct wall, and the surface of the ground to the North and East of the three Buttresses standing alone in the upper part of the Plan to the left, seemed to indicate that there was once a canal, from the river, which washed the Eastern face of the wall these Buttresses supported. This is in some measure confirmed by a Map, made by Burrell, in 1807, which proves that at that time a wide ditch existed, in the meadow by the river, in the line this canal would have taken, nearly up to the part of the Precinct wall I have referred to.

The modern wall of the garden, running across the West end of the Refectory, was partly erected on the foundations of the West wall, in such a way that it was impossible for me to judge if there had ever been an entrance there: if not, the only entrance must have been by the door at the South-west corner of the Cloister, having a space on the Cloister wall, to the left of it, slightly recessed,—perhaps for a lavatory. A low stone wall ran along each side of the interior, about a foot from the main walls,—apparently for a seat; the top formed probably of wood. In this large hall was the fa-

mous picture of the Blessed Virgin, purchased for this Priory by the Lady Maude de Saxmundham, a lay sister of the Convent.

The garden wall West of the Cloister stands on ancient foundations; but beyond that wall I was unable to make any search.

An ancient building will be seen in the Plan, to the West of the Church, which has been called the Prior's apartments, and seems to occupy the site usually assigned to them. On the South side, a wide Norman arch, with a small doorway close by, to the East of it and of the same date, are tolerably perfect; but, as the building was converted into a part of the farm-house after the dissolution, afterwards was made a wood-house, and is now a receptacle for the decaying vegetable refuse of the garden, it is not only difficult, but almost impossible, to trace its original form. A long passage, adjoining this and within the present inhabited buildings and some cellars adjoining, although not of very early date, were no doubt portions of the Prior's residence.

Directly North from the arch I have mentioned, on the line of the Precinct wall, stands the Gateway. This is of the Perpendicular period, and so well known,—it forming a prominent object in almost all the published views of the Priory,—that I need do no more than thus point out its position and character.

I subjoin the relative proportions of Norwich Cathedral, Castleacre Priory, and this Church.

| | Norwich. | | Castleacre. | | Thetford. | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| Total length | 403 | 7* | 226 | 0 | 248 | 5½ |
| Length of Nave | 202 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 121 | 2 |
| “ of Choir | 165 | 0 | 136 | 0† | 127 | 3 |
| Breadth of Nave with side aisles | 70 | 4 | 59 | 6 | 65 | 2 |
| “ across Transepts . . | 180 | 0 | 99 | 6 | 123 | 6 |

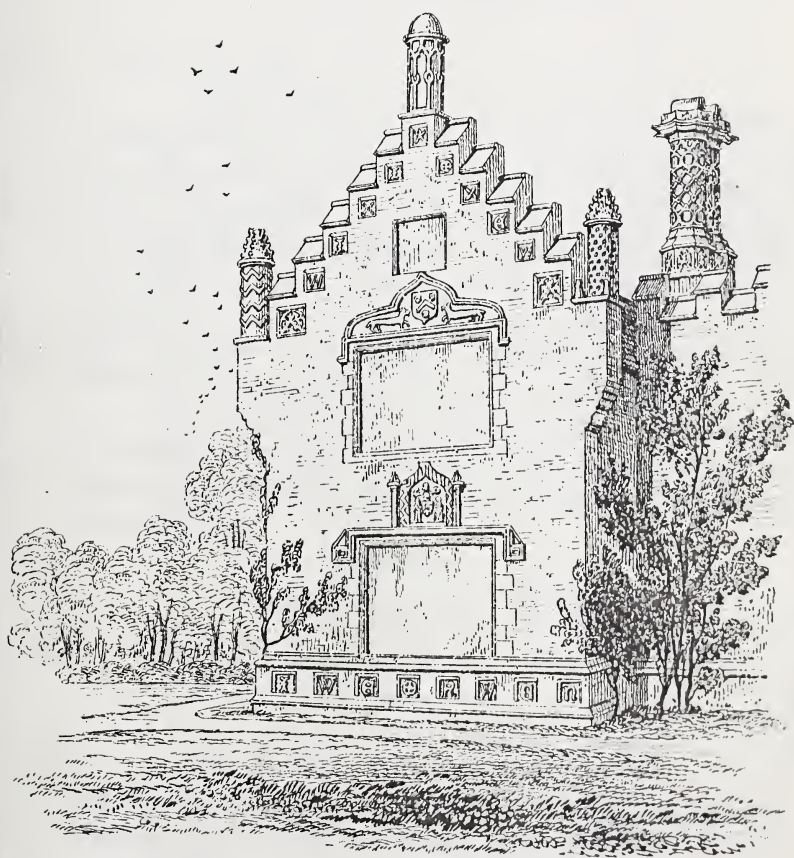
* This includes the screen and also the aisle at the back of the altar.

† But this includes the Lady Chapel at the East end. The Choir itself is shorter than Thetford.

The preceding figures as regards Norwich, are from Britton's *Norwich Cathedral*; Castleacre, from Bloom's *History*; and Thetford, from actual measurement.

It will be seen that much still remains to be done before the investigation of the remains of this Priory can be considered complete; but I have great hopes that some more competent person may be stimulated to finish what I have begun, and am fully assured that funds will not be wanting for the purpose.





J. K. Colling, del

CABLE END OF EAST HALL MANOR HOUSE, DENVER, NORFOLK.

PARTICULARS OF
EASTHALL MANOR-HOUSE IN DENVER,

With Notices of its several Proprietors,

IN A LETTER FROM

THE REV. GEORGE HENRY DASHWOOD, F.S.A.

TO

DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

MY DEAR SIR,

At the request of our worthy and venerable member, Captain Manby, I have had a drawing lithographed of the old gable-end of the Manor-house of Easthall in Denver, the place of his nativity, and a curious relic, as it appears to me, of Tudor domestic architecture. Captain Manby has kindly intimated his desire of placing at the disposal of the Committee the requisite number of copies for the illustration of a future number of our volume of Norfolk Archæology, and I have accordingly forwarded these to our secretary.

I take the opportunity of submitting a short notice of the descent of the Manor of Easthall, with a description of the remains of the building, for the approbation of the Committee, and am,

My dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

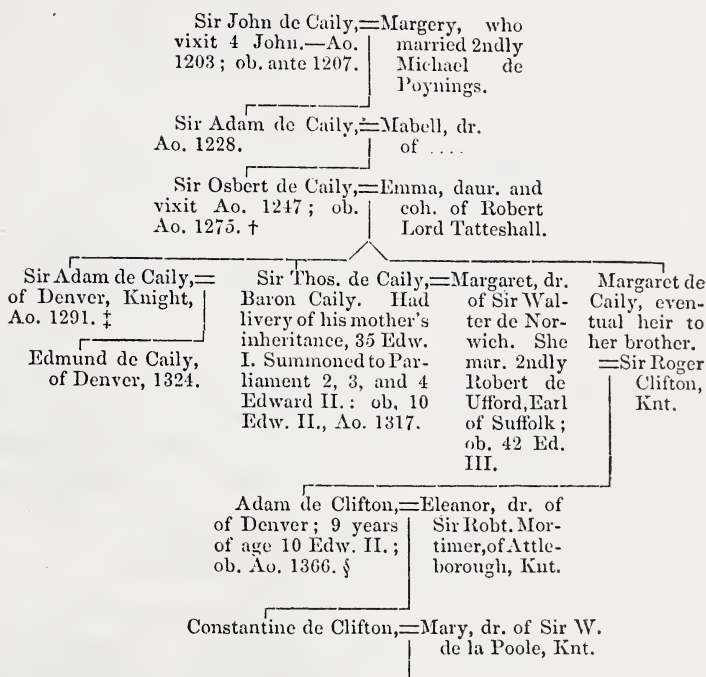
G. H. DASHWOOD.

THE MANOR OF EASTHALL IN DENVER

was one of the numerous Lordships in Norfolk held under William Earl Warren, at the time of the Conquest. In the

reign of King John its lord was John de Caily, otherwise written De Kailey, or Caleye, or De Kailli: his widow, Margery, or Margaret, who afterwards married Michael de Poynings, had it in dower.*

It passed by marriage to the family of Clifton, and from them to that of Tillesley, and thence to the Willoughbys.



* Marger' de Poing' unũ feod. milit. in Deneve.—*Test. de Nevill.*

† Lord of Easthall temp. Edward I.—Osbertus de Caly et Walt²s de Denvere tr̄nt letam suam ut ass^um pan' et c²vis' et pr²stur in Denev²e. Et p.pr hoc dant Ballo de Ramseye xij.

‡ Some authorities make Adam the brother of Sir Osbert de Caily. But a deed of his confirms the grant of *Osbert, his Father*, to Clement de Telford, chaplain, of a fould-course, &c. in Hilburgh. Witness, the Lord Thomas de Caily, his *brother*. The seal, circumscribed SIGIL ADE DE CAILE, bears on a field chequy an inescutcheon, the charge on which is effaced.

§ Ada de Clifton' consang. et hæres Thomæ de Caylly defuncti. Probatio ætatis.—*Inquis. p. mort. app. 2 Edw. III.*

Sir John Clifton, of Buckenham Castle, Knt., had livery of his lands Ao. 1373. Summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 1375; ob. 1388.

Adam Clifton, of Denver, Knt., 2nd son; vixit 1377; ob. circa 1411. *

Sir Robert Clifton, of Denver, Knt., Constable of Bordeaux Castle. Sheriff of Norfolk 13 Hen. IV.; died at Bordeaux Ao. 1442.

Alice, dr. of ob. 1455.

Thomas Clifton, of Denver, arm. ob. 1452.

Joan, dr. of = John Tilleslee, 2nd husband, Lord of Esthall, Jur. ux. presented to the living Ao. 1463.

Sir Robert Clifton, ob. s. p. m.

He conveyed, Ao. 1464, all his right in the Manor of Easthall to Sir William Willoughby and Joan his wife.

The Manor continued in the Willoughbys, till it passed to the Gawsels, by the marriage of Mary, relict of John Willoughby, with Thomas, son of Richard Gawsel, of Watlington, and from them to the Barbers.

Richard Gawsel, of Watlington, ob. cir. 30 Hen. VIII. = Ursula, daur. of Robt. Walbut, of Oxburgh.

1 John Gawsel, of Watlington, ob. ante 37 Hen. VIII.

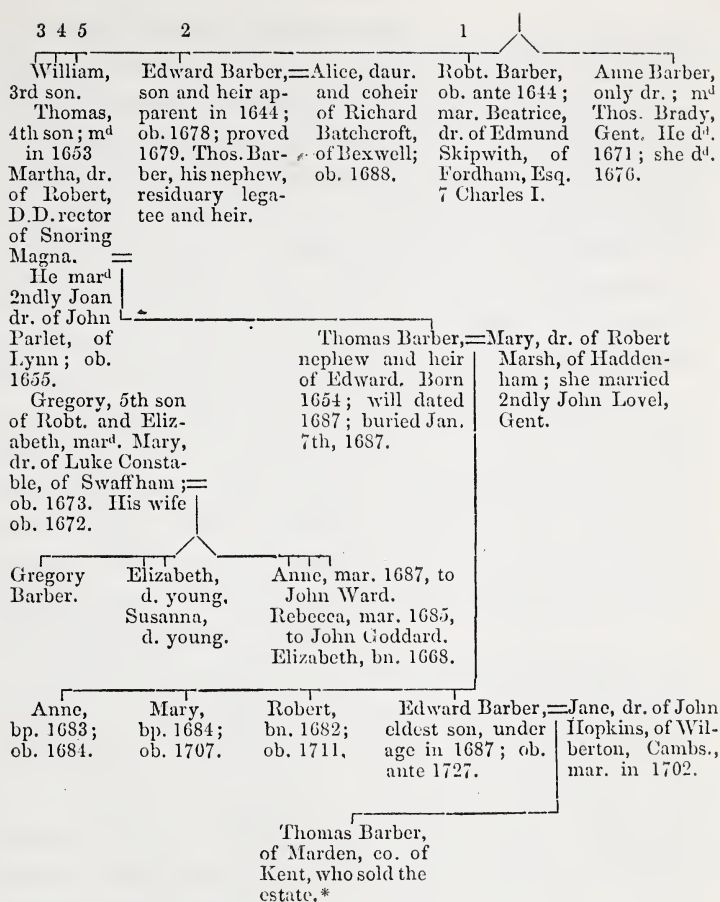
2 Thomas Gawsel, of Denver, presented to the living Ao. 1562. = Mary, relict of John Willoughby, Esq.

Thomas Gawsel, "Consanguineus et haeres Johis." Stow Bardolph C. R. 37 Henry VIII.; ob. 1600.

Robert Gawsel, ob. cir. 1628; Bexwell C. R.

Robert Barber, living in manor-house Ao. 1632; ob. 1647. = Elizabeth Gawsel, dr. and hr.; ob. 1656; buried at Denver.

* Adam de Clifton, Chivaler. Denneveye Maner. vocat. Esthall cum advoc. ecclesie; ut de Manerio de Castleacre. — *Inquis.* p. mort. 13 H. IV.



* The following entries occur in the Denver Registers, which do not go back further than 1650.

1678. William Whitby, clerk, and Margaret Barber, gentlewoman, were married April 25th.

1692. Elizabeth, of Edward and Elizabeth Barber, baptized, and buried July 15, co Ao.

1693. Edward, of Edward and Elizabeth Barber, baptized, and buried March 15th, 1694.

1700. Hannah, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Barber, was buried April 10.

1718. Elizabeth Barber, widow, was buried February 27th.

In 7th Charles I., Robert Barber, the elder, settles the Manor of Easthall, with the capital messuage, and manor or site of the manor in which he then dwelt, on Robert, his son, and Beatrice, daughter of Edmund Skipwith, of Fordham, his intended wife. Robert the younger, however, died before his father; and Edward is named as the son and heir apparent of Robert the elder, in 1644. In his will, dated 1678, and proved the following year, Edward Barber is described as Lord of the Manors of Easthall and Westhall: the latter he appears to have obtained in 1659, by exchange, from Nathaniel Knyvett, of Intwood, who was then Lord of Westhall.*

He leaves to Alice, his wife, the house in which he dwelt, called the Manor of Easthall, with grounds, &c. adjoining, containing 46A. 3R. 27P., for life. Mentions his niece, Margaret Whitby, wife of William Whitby, clerk; Gregory, Anne, Rebecca, and Elizabeth, children of his late brother, Gregory Barber, deceased; and Thomas Barber, his nephew and residuary legatee and heir.

The will of Thomas, son of Thomas Barber, is dated 1687. He leaves to Edward, his eldest son, and his heirs for ever, his Manors of Easthall and Westhall, in Denver, with the advowson of the two livings. He likewise mentions Robert, his son, Mary, his daughter, and Mary, his wife; his uncle, William Marsh, of Haddenham, and his cousin, Elizabeth Barber; and appoints Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. and William Marsh, his executors.

By an indenture, dated 1702, Edward Barber makes a settlement in trust of the manor-house and divers lands on Jane, his wife, daughter of John Hopkins, of Wilberton in the Isle of Ely, Esq., by which it seems that the marriage had then been lately solemnized. He appears to have taken up his residence at Wilberton, and to have died prior to 1727;

* This is not noticed in Blomefield; but a deed, dated 1655, mentions Sir Miles Hobart as *late* Lord of the Manor of Westhall, and Nathaniel Knivett, Esq., *now* Lord of the said Manor.

as a deed of that date mentions him as *late* of Wilberton, *deceased*.

Thomas Barber, his son, described as of Marden, Kent, mortgaged the manors, 1727, for £1100, to Roger Pratt, Esq.; and June 1st, 1730, he conveys, in consideration of the sum of £1700, the manors of Easthall and Westhall to Mr. Towerson, of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely.*

By deed of lease and release, dated the following February, Mr. Towerson conveys the said manors, in consideration of the sum of £2100, to Roger Pratt, Esq.; and they are now in E. R. Pratt, Esq., the present High Sheriff of the County.

The manor-house and premises have been long sold off. They were purchased about 1760, by Captain Matthew Pepper Manby, who afterwards bought Woodhall in Hilgay. He made Denver his residence for some years, but sold it about 1784; when it was purchased by the Rev. Charles Mann, who lived in it till his death in 1848, and it is now the property of his widow. The pedigree of the Manby family, together with their armorial bearings, supplied by the Heralds' College to Captain G. W. Manby, is, in further illustration of the possessors of this property, here inserted.

The East end is the only portion of the House that retains its original appearance; the front and other parts having been at some period modernized and supplied with sash-windows. It is built of red brick, the enrichments being also of moulded brick. That it was erected by the Willoughbys, the arms and initial letters on the basement and chimneys sufficiently prove.

On the basement are the letters I. W. E. ☉ R. W. E. N. each in a square panel; which have been read Johannes Willoughby, Eques. ☉ Roberti Willoughby, Equitis, nepos;—the circle after E. being taken for a stop. This interpretation I have not been able to substantiate by the pedigree; which indeed, from the few sources of information within my reach, I have not as yet succeeded in clearly making out. On one

* Thomas Barber seals with a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis.

The Discovery

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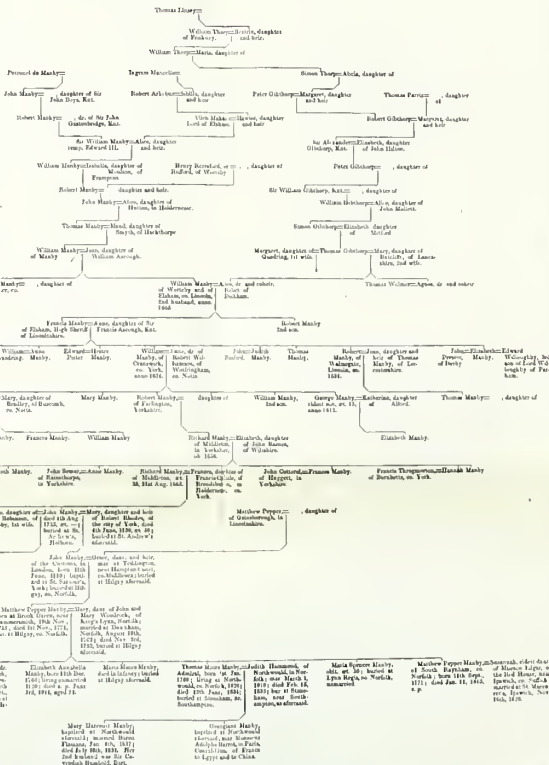
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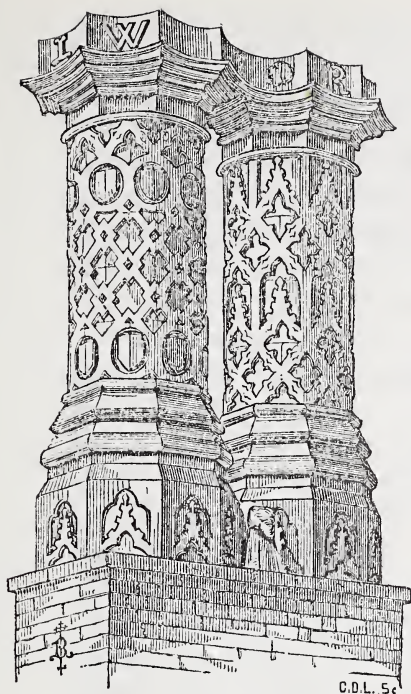
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QUANTITY OF

OF MIDDLETON IN YORKSHIRE; OF ELSHAM IN LINCOLNSHIRE, AND OF HILGAY IN NORFOLK





slope of the gable are the letters I. W., on the other E. W. in sunk panels; the other panels containing only ornaments. Around the cap of the easternmost chimney, which is octagonal, are the letters I. W. W., a lion, and two other ornaments: round the west, which joins the other on one side of the octagon, are the letters R. W. E. N., with a fleur-de-lis, and another ornament. The prevailing letters are I. W. and E. W.; and I am inclined, therefore, to think the house was built either by

Edward Willoughby, who died in 1491, or by his son, John Willoughby.

The windows in the gable-end are now blocked up. Over the lower one are the arms of Willoughby: *Quarterly*, 1 and 4, *a cross engrailed*, 2 and 3, *a cross moline*: supporters, two monks holding staves; crest, a bearded head in profile, ducally crowned. These arms show that they were of the family of Eresby. The arms borne by Willoughby of Eresby were, *or, fretté azure*, and were so borne by Robert de Wylebi at the siege of Carlaverock, A.D. 1300: subsequently, he appears to have adopted the arms of his mother, the heiress of Beke; as in the roll of arms, temp. Edward II., his name occurs among the Barons, and his arms are given as "*de goules a un fer de moline de argent*."

In consequence of the marriage of John Lord Willoughby

with Cecily, sister and coheir of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, temp. Edward III., his son adopted the arms of Ufford, *sable, a cross engrailed, or*, and bore them quarterly with Beke; as appears from his seal, a drawing of which, with those of several other seals of the family, is preserved in the Harleian MSS. Among them is the seal of William de Wylughby, Lord of Eresby, temp. Richard II., which gives Ufford, quartering the cross moline of Beke, with supporters and crest, exactly as on the house.

Over the upper window is a shield with *a chevron between three leopards' faces*,* on either side of the shield a goat passant. These I consider to be arms of Kerville, of Wiggshall, the goat passant being their crest. There are, however, several families who bear similar arms, the tinctures varied; and I have not discovered the connection, if any, between the Kervilles and Willoughbys. These arms may be a later insertion, although I do not detect any distinct traces of their so being. If they are, they must have been added by Gawsel; Thomas, the father of Richard Gawsel, who died 30th Henry VIII., having married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Humphrey Kerville. In the present garden stands a small building, buttressed at the angles, which appears to have been a lodge at the North entrance to the premises, erected at a later date. It has a lower apartment about 8 feet by 6, with doorways to the North and South; and, above, another apartment, arrived at by a flight of steps on the outside, with two windows, one over each doorway. Above the window on the North side is the date, Anno Domini 1570; and over the doorway a square stone, with the letters T. G. at the upper corners, and M. G. at the lower, for Thomas and Mary Gawsel; in the centre a shield with, *quarterly*, 1 and 4, *Barre of 6 a canton ermine*, and *in chief a coronet*, (Gawsel), 2 and 3,

* They may be meant for human faces, which one at least has much the appearance of.

*chequé with 5 ermine spots in each square; * in fess point of the shield a mullet for difference; impaling 8 cross crosslets fitché, 3, 2, and 3, surrounding a cinquefoil in the centre. Over the South door, a shield with Gawsel quartering the arms impaled on the other shield: viz., 8 crosslets fitché, in fess point a cinquefoil.*

* Probably checkey ermine and erminois.

MEMORANDA, ACCOMPANIED WITH FIGURES,

OF

Mural Paintings,

LATELY DETECTED

IN THE CHURCH OF STOW-BARDOLPH.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REVEREND GEORGE HENRY DASHWOOD, F.S.A.

IN A LETTER TO

DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you a few notes, with drawings of some discoveries we have made in the course of repairing the Church of Stow-Bardolph; thinking they may be interesting to the members of our Society at Norwich; and I shall be obliged if you will lay them before the Committee.

Believe me

Yours very truly,

G. H. DASHWOOD.

The Church of Stow-Bardolph, dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity, consists of a nave, 44 feet 6 inches long, by 24 feet 4 inches wide; and a chancel, 31 feet 6 inches in length, by 16 feet 8 inches in width; with a substantial square Norman tower, far from lofty, at the West end. Like but too many of our village churches, it was encumbered with a huge gallery, and disfigured by the insertion of late nondescript windows, with the usual amount of accumulated whitewash on the walls. The roofs of nave and chancel, with the South wall of the former (and, as it eventually turned out, of the

latter also) being found in a very insecure state, the Patron came forward liberally to assist the parish; and it was determined to put the whole into a proper state of repair, under the direction of R. Brandon, Esq., architect, the well-known author of various valuable professional publications; among them of *Perspective Views and Letter-press Descriptions of Parish Churches*, a work of peculiar interest to a Norfolk antiquary, as exhibiting fifteen of the most remarkable of those in our own county.

A very good Early English South door, and Early English Priest's door on the South of the chancel, indicated the building, which succeeded the original Norman, to have been erected between A.D. 1189 and 1272, the period assigned to that style; and, on proceeding to dismantle the chancel and strip the plaster from the walls, we had further proof of the date of the edifice, by the discovery, first, of a double piscina and three sedilia, with an Early English lancet-window above, also blocked up; and, lastly, of an elegant little (and, as I believe, in regard to position, unique) low side-window. The size of the light of this latter is $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and its distance from the East end is about 30 inches: thus it looked directly upon the high altar. On the exterior is a rather deep rabbet; and it seems probable the opening was closed by a shutter, and not glazed: there is nothing, however, to mark this decisively. Among the numerous suppositions as to the use of these low side-windows, the most favoured appear to be the following. That they were used as confessionals; or for lepers, not admitted within the walls, to receive the sacred elements; or for excommunicated persons doing penance, prior to their re-admission into the church; or to ring a hand-bell at the elevation of the Sacred Host; or for some one to look out, and, by means of a bell, give notice to the people of the approach of the priest. No one theory, however, appears to answer for all the examples of low side-windows adduced: the position of the present one

would, perhaps, most favour the Leper theory, if that of the Confessional be not tenable.

The accompanying lithograph gives a faithful representation of the South side of the chancel, from the East end to the Priest's door, as seen when the plaster and filling up of the several openings were cleared away.

On examining this wall, it was found, as hinted above, in a very unsafe state, indeed so totally unfit to receive the new roof, that it was necessary it should be taken down and rebuilt. This done, the piscina, sedilia, and windows, were restored to their original position. No other traces of painting were discovered in the chancel, than on the East wall, South of the altar, a cross, probably a consecration-cross, such being not uncommonly met with in that position, and some scattered lines on the arches of the lancet-window, sedilia, &c.; showing that the walls had been originally thus marked to imitate stone-work.

While the workmen were engaged about the chancel, I employed myself in chipping off the whitewash from the nave, and immediately came upon remains of colour. Nor was it long before I uncovered a gigantic hand, which could belong to none other than our favourite in Norfolk churches, St. Christopher. This was on the North wall; and in due time I brought to light the upper half of the figure, a drawing of which was exhibited at our January meeting, and is here presented to the reader by the anastatic press. The gallery had been built across the Saint; and the wall below having, at the time of its erection, been replastered, his lower part was destroyed. It is a late painting, probably about the date 1500. Of the panel, which is 8 feet wide, nearly 10 feet of the upper portion remains; so that, when perfect, the whole was probably not less than 15 feet high. The height of the portion of St. Christopher, above the floor of the gallery, was 7 feet 1 inch; that of the child sitting on his shoulder, 4 feet 7 inches. Directly opposite, on the

South wall, I subsequently discovered another picture of the same Saint, of similar gigantic dimensions, but of earlier date, about A.D. 1400; not quite so perfect, but in much better style, and very superior as a work of art. Of him likewise I send an anastatic drawing. His lower half had also been destroyed by the wall having been re-plastered. A scroll proceeding from his mouth is inscribed,

“Parve Puer, quis tu? graviozem non tolleravi.”

In answer to which the child replies:

“Non mirans sis tu, nam sum qui euneta creavi.”

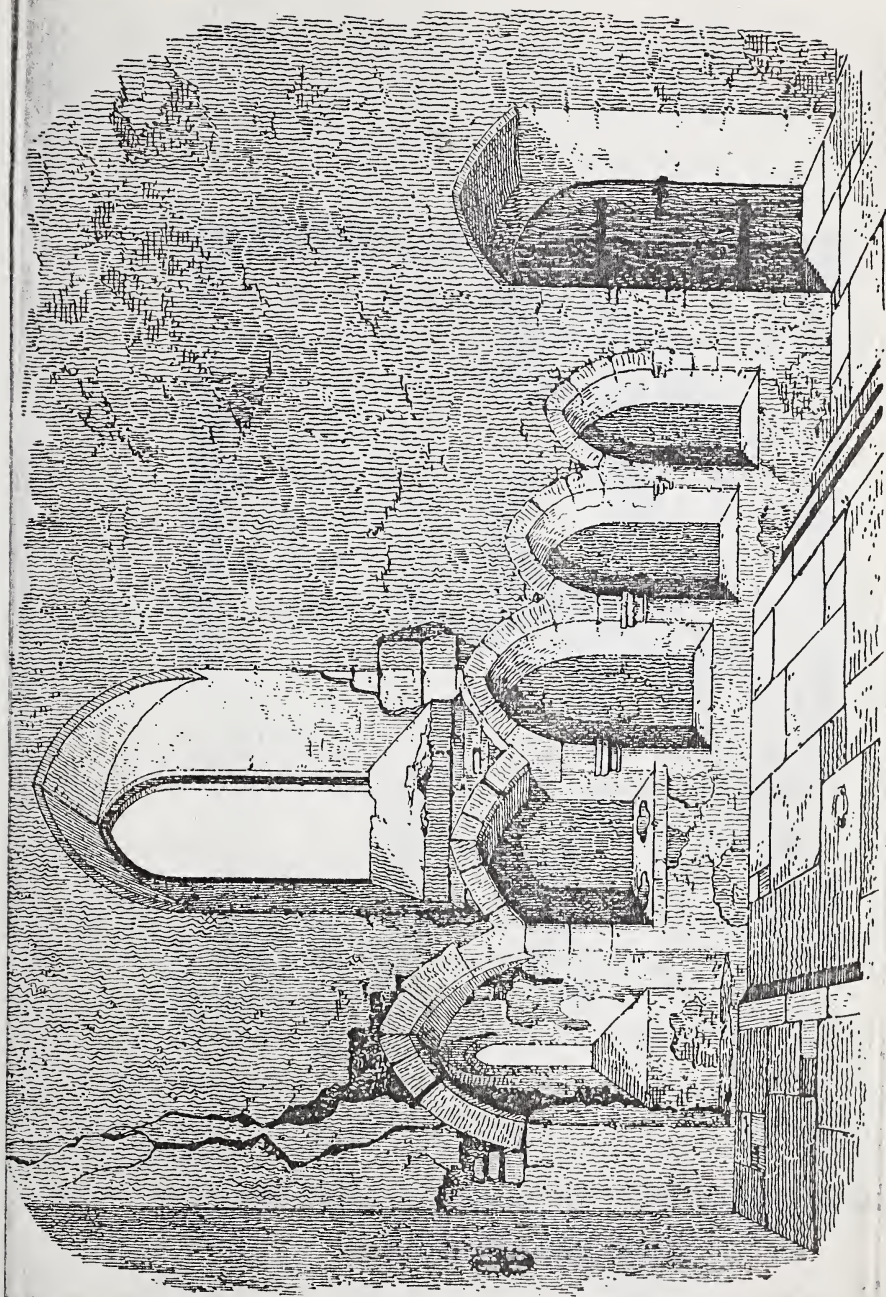
This painting I found, in part, covered a still earlier work, a rude representation of the Martyrdom of St. Edmund. The King and Martyr is represented crowned, and bound by the body and legs, as to a tree, his wrists also confined by a cord, while on either side is a figure shooting arrows at him; the one, with head uncovered and his hair standing on end—the other, in a helmet. (*See plate.*)

Returning to the North wall, I detected over the door the two figures of which I exhibited a tracing, here repeated in a reduced size, but which I am unable to appropriate. The one with a book, first disclosed, I thought to be St. Anne; but, upon the whole subject being laid open, it appeared to be a male figure in the act of blessing the humble suppliant before him. These are not in a panel; but the wall is diapered from St. Christopher to the West end. On the other side of this St. Christopher are traces of earlier painting, partly concealed by his panel, so that the subject is not to be made out. Between the windows, both on the North and South sides, the walls are diapered, not with a pattern, like that just mentioned, but with the monogram I.H.S.

On the left of the chancel arch, and above the spring, was the lower half of a figure in a bright scarlet robe, the upper half destroyed by new plaster; at the feet, a skull and divers bones. On the South side, but below the spring of the arch, were two small panels, one containing a figure in the act of

blessing suppliants; the other apparently the contrary: it struck me they might be illustrative of the awful sentences to be pronounced by our Saviour at the Last Judgment: "Come, ye blessed of my Father"—"Depart from me, ye cursed;" but the painting is rude and too much obliterated for any one to speak with certainty. Immediately over the chancel arch was a shield charged with the cross, and, on either side of it, the nails, and apparently the spear, together with the crown of thorns over its upper limb. Above the shield, which is supported by angels, is a beautiful head with a very youthful face and nimbus (*see plate*): whether there is a cross on the latter I cannot determine. This head I succeeded in detaching from the wall, for exhibition; not, however, till it had been long exposed to the weather, and had suffered in consequence.* Above this, to the right and left, were two shields with coats of arms: one, those of Beaufort; the other, apparently, Beaufort quarterly with another coat. The shield of Beaufort comes partly over the nimbus of the small head just mentioned. Henry the Fourth granted the manor of Stow-Bardolph, on the attainder of the Lord Bardolph, to Thomas Beaufort, afterwards Duke of Exeter. The painting of the emblems of the Passion and their accompaniments, is therefore most probably prior to 9th Henry IV., the date of the grant of the manor noticed above. Another shield, oval with ornamented border, and, likewise, apparently,

* To remove this, I pasted some calico (fine canvass might have been better) over the head, and, on *that*, stiff paper; and, when dry, removing the surrounding plaster, I cut down behind with saw blades. This, however, in the present case was not sufficient; as, owing to the extreme roughness of the rubble-work, some of the stones ran out within a quarter of an inch of the surface; and I had to cut away the stone-work to get behind and remove them. When I had detached the plaster from the wall, I backed it with plaster of Paris; and afterwards, moistening the paper and calico till the paste was softened, I stripped them off again. Where the walls are tolerably level and the plaster of uniform thickness, I think by a similar plan many interesting paintings might be preserved, when from circumstances they could not be left in their original situation.



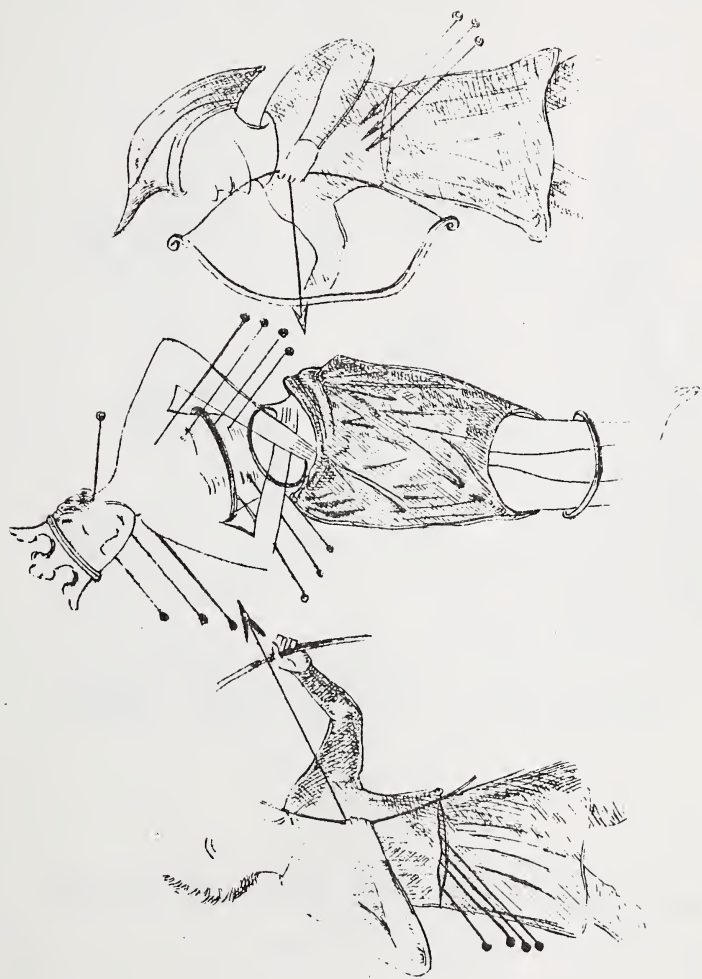
SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL, STOWE BARDOLPH CHURCH, AS UNCOVERED SEPT. 1849.



*Mural Paintings of St. Christopher, on the North wall of the Nave
of Stow-Bardolph Church.*



*St. Christopher from the South wall of the Nave of
Stowe Bardolph Church, Norfolk.*



*Mural Painting of the Martyrdom of St. Edmund, in the Nave
of Stow-Bardolph Church.*

SCOTT'S MANUSCRIPTS, PL. 10. 10000.



See the Appendix to this book

*Mural Painting in the Nave of St. Bardolph Church,
over the North Door.*

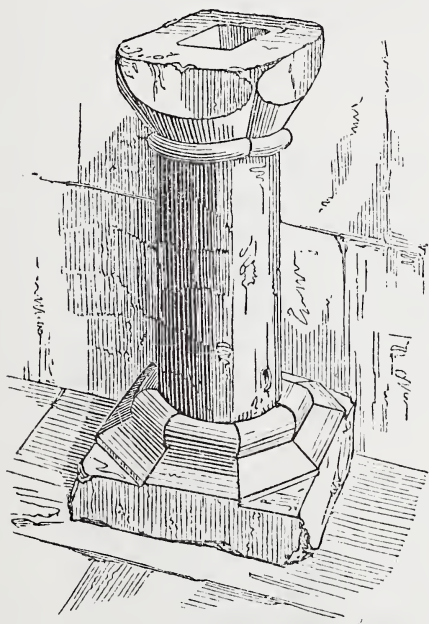


*Mural Painting, in the Nave of Stow-Bardolph Church,
above the Chancel Arch.*

DOWNY, 1854. 1854. 1854. 1854.

Beaufort with its quarterings, was visible on the South of the chancel arch, at some little height above the panels which I have supposed to be taken from the Last Judgment; and the intervals on this wall were diapered with the Greek monogram for *Χριστός* in black and red letters.

The screen to the chancel was Jacobean, not of the happiest design: no trace of painting remained on the panels. This has been removed, and will be replaced by a new, *decorated*, oak screen.



In the course of the repairs, the shaft of the Norman piscina, or stoup, or font, of which I annex a wood-cut, was brought to light. It lay in three distinct pieces embedded in the wall. The demolition of the adjoining buttresses disclosed the remains of at least five stone coffins, also broken up, and built into them, so as to show like massive, solid stones. The lid of a sixth, cut into two and turned over for steps

into the chancel, was also discovered; and in the churchyard there still remain four others, quite entire, three with crosses, the fourth worn smooth; all of the ridge-shape. On that taken up within the church, and on the part of one formerly removed from the porch, a cross is carved in relief.

Memoir

OF

WILLIAM HERBERT DE LOSINGA,

First Bishop of Norwich.

BY THE REV. W. T. SPURDENS.

THE accounts transmitted to us respecting this Prelate, by the ecclesiastical writers and chroniclers of his age, are so contradictory, so improbable, and some of them written in so disparaging a spirit, that there is much in them on which we cannot satisfactorily rely. Still, it is quite evident that Herbert was one of the remarkable men of the twelfth century; and hence we are led to desire a knowledge of all that can yet be recovered concerning him, his real character, and conduct.

On investigating these, we are surprised to find, in the first place, that even his name has been misrepresented. The sobriquet, *Losinga*, certainly formed no part of it, and was, probably, not applied to him till after his death. And as to the meaning of this word, one derives it from an Italian, another from an Anglo-Saxon source, but all connect it with the charge of *Simoniacal bargaining*, with which it appears to have no necessary connexion.

Another sobriquet also,—that of *Galsagus*, or *Galfagus*—seems to have been applied to this Prelate, while Bishop of Thetford; for, in pursuing our inquiry, we soon find that the William Galfagus, inserted in the Lists as the second Bishop of Thetford, the successor of Arfastus, who removed the

See thither from Elmham, can be no other than this same Herbert, who removed it from Thetford to Norwich. In *Domesday Book*, he is always mentioned as the *successor* of Arfastus; and in the same terms he is spoken of by Knyghton and Malmesbury, neither of whom, or of the other ancient chroniclers, refers in any way to William Galfagus.

Now, whether or not Galfagus be a term of disparagement, or what meaning, if any, may be assigned to it, can no longer, that I am aware, be ascertained. Godwin fixes the commencement of this Prelate's episcopacy at Thetford, as the successor of Arfastus, in the year 1085, and that of Herbert six years later; merely remarking his surprise that Malmesbury makes no mention of Galfagus. In the same page he says of Herbert, that he was called by some, William Herbert, which is assented to by Spelman, and confirmed by his being mentioned in the Norman Survey as *William* the Bishop. Weever also, on what authority does not appear, expressly declares: "Upon the death of Arfastus, one William Herbert, *surnamed Galfagus*, for the sum of nineteen hundred pounds, obtained of King William Rufus this Bishopric for himself, and the Abbey of Winchester for his father." From various accounts, also, we learn that the name of his father was Robert Herbert, usually spoken of as "Herbertus Capellanus," to distinguish him from "Herbertus Episcopus," the son.

A similar obscurity hangs over the country of Herbert, and the place of his birth. The short memoir prefixed to the publication of his Epistles at Brussels, in 1845, agrees with, and seems to be derived from, a note of Bishop Godwin. We are told that he was "born in Normandy, at a small village called Exmes,—generally, but erroneously, named Hiemes,—in pago Oximensi." For this we are referred to "Giraldus Cambrensis," with an *alias* of "Oxinnensi," and "Oxuncensi." Now, as there is a place not far from Argentin called "Exmes," we might suppose it was meant to be "Eximensi." Still, the

place is a village, and not a *pagus*. I am sorry I have not the means of referring to Giraldus, because all the statements as to the Norman extraction of Bishop Herbert seem to have originated with him; and, in the silence of our own chroniclers on the subject, together with something like good presumptive evidence to the contrary, I am still entitled, I think, to retain my doubts. This evidence, *valeat quantum*, we will proceed to consider.

I will not dwell on the obvious remark, that *Robert Herbert* and *William Herbert*, the names of the father and son, savour more of England than of Normandy; because the name *Herbert* is not infrequent among Normans of this period, especially ecclesiastics; but the word is itself thoroughly Anglo-Saxon, however they may have come by it.

On all hands it seems agreed that the Bishop was a wealthy man; and, if so, he should seem to have been heir to a rich patrimony; for allowing, as some allege, that he was Prior of the Monastery of Fécamp for three years, this is not likely to have rendered him "*vir pecuniosus*," as Malmesbury calls him, especially as the office was held in subordination to that of Abbot. And even if he enjoyed the still more lucrative Abbacy of Ramsey for about the same period, one would think all the profits of both could hardly have supplied the immense sum which he is stated to have given for his own and his father's advancement. Some refer us to his interest at court, and to the offices he held, as the sources of his great wealth; but the two kings, whose favour he seems somewhat capriciously to have enjoyed, were both very poor themselves. The post of Sewer to Rufus was probably of greater honour than emolument, and bought for as much as it was worth; and the Chancellorship, however lucrative it may have been, came too late; for it was not conferred till 1104, subsequently to the time assigned for his enormous expenditure. I cannot, therefore, but regard the accounts of his prodigious expenses, in respect to

the Cathedral, the Priory, the Palace, and I know not how many parish Churches, as altogether incredible. It is nowhere pretended that his father was one of the *optimates* of the land; and his means must have been very ample indeed, for a private man, in that age, to have enabled the son to do what we are so repeatedly assured that he did, *out of his own estate*.

We have then, in fact, as I before remarked, sufficient grounds for believing that Robert Herbert was a wealthy man. He was certainly also a married man; and even if he were a married priest, a very slight stigma was attached, at that time, to such a relation. It is, however, most likely that he was not in the priesthood till after his son had arrived at eminence as an ecclesiastic, and when, perhaps, he was himself a widower; since the anniversary of him and his wife was ostentatiously celebrated till the Reformation, in Norwich Cathedral, on the day after Midsummer. They had also one other son, in what condition of life does not appear; for the only intimation we have of him is in a very short and factitious letter, written to him by the Bishop (No. 54), in which he addresses him as *his only brother*.

We have, moreover, notices of houses and lands possessed by Herbertus Capellanus, in Norfolk and Suffolk, which certainly look like family possessions, and those not recently acquired; and I have reason to believe that a careful search in Domesday and other records of that age, would place this matter quite out of doubt. My position, and other circumstances, preclude me from such a search: nevertheless, I find in the Norman Survey, what certainly did surprise me, that Bishop Herbert, while he was Abbot of Ramsey, in 1086, held the Church of St. Michael, Tombland, “sed non de Episcopatu:” to which Church appertained 112 acres of land, and six acres of meadow; also the Church of St. Simon and St. Jude, to which belonged three parts of a mill, half an acre of meadow, and a mansion, “et non est de Episcopatu.”

Both these Churches, with their appurtenances, we are thus carefully told, were held by Bishop William [Herbert], *not* in right of his bishopric, but of the patrimony of Bishop Almar, —“*de patrimonio Almari Episcopi.*”

It is extremely difficult to unravel the mystery connected with this “patrimony.” Almar was the predecessor of Arfastus at Elmham; and these possessions at Norwich appear to have been his *patrimony*, that is, derived from his ancestors, and wholly unconnected with the property of his Sec. On this ground it was, according to Blomefield, (Norw., p. 738, folio,) that Bishop Herbert considered himself entitled to deal with them, in his various exchanges with the Bigots, as having become *his* patrimony also. The exchanges had in view the acquisition of sufficient space for his Cathedral and its various edifices and precincts. I can only explain this to my own satisfaction, by assuming that the Herberts, either by purchase or inheritance, became possessed of Almar’s patrimony. Take it, however, in any way we please, it matters little to the point for which I notice it here; which is merely to show that the Herberts were most probably Englishmen, and not Normans; for it is obviously improbable that, as a Norman, he should have thus become possessed of estates in Norwich, in 1086 at the latest, when his son, William Herbert, was still Abbot of Ramsey, with no prospect, that we can discover, of ever becoming connected with Norwich as its Bishop. And this probability arises almost to a certainty, when we find that Herbert the father, and the Bishop after him, had possessions also in distant parts of the diocese, consisting of one manor, at least, with lands; with which Almar does not appear in any way connected. But this we shall consider presently.

The suggestions, for they amount to no more, which we possess concerning the place of Bishop Herbert’s birth, are these: Anthony à Wood, on the authority, I suppose, of Giraldus, makes him a Norman, and is followed by the modern

inscription on his tomb in the Cathedral, written by Dean Prideaux; the ancient epitaph, destroyed by the Puritans in the reign of Charles the First, but preserved in Weever, being silent on the subject. Various other writers, among whom is Blomefield, adopt this account. Bishop Godwin is in favour of Oxford; and Cotton even calls him "an Oxford man." But Bale says of him—"in pago Oxunensi in Sudvolgiâ natus;"—and as Bale was not only a good antiquary, but himself a Suffolk man, he is probably right, although he appears not to have found in Suffolk a suitable locality. This, however, Pitts erroneously supposed he had discovered at Orford.

The estates mentioned before, of which I find the Herberts to have been possessed, consist of a carucate of land at Wykes, near Ipswich, afterwards called Wykes Episcopi; and another carucate in the parish of Syleham, which now constitutes the Manor called Monks' Hall, together with the water-mill there.

"William Bigot, Sewer to King Hen. I., gave to the Prior of Thetford all that land in Syleham, (now called Monks' Hall) and the water-mill there: all which Herbert, Bishop of Norwich, conveyed to his Father in exchange for other lands: he being to hold it in as ample a manner as ever Herbert the Chaplain did."

" pro qua terra et manerio de Taverham, quod tunc fuit Comitis Rogeri Bigoti, venerabilis Episcopus Herbertus dedit in excambiam unam carucatam terræ in Silham, et alteram carucatam terræ in Wykes, quas Comes Rogerus dedit monachis suis de Thetforde."—*Extract from the History of the Foundation of the Priory of Norwich, at the end of the Register of Binham Priory.* Dugdale's *Monast.* i. 408.

"Concedo, &c. totam terram similiter de Sileham cum omnibus que ad eandem terram pertinent, sicut Her-

bertus Capellanus melius et liberius et honorificentius eam unquam tenuit, de dono Herberti Norwicensis Episcopi, qui eam patri meo scambiavit, sicut carta ejusdem Episcopi testatur, &c.”—*Extract from the Charter of William Bigot to the Priory of Thetford, founded by Roger Bigot, A° 1103. Dugdale’s Monast. i. 665.*

It appears then, unquestionably, that the Herberts, father and son in succession, held these lands; and the circumstance affords an additional presumptive evidence of great weight, that they were both Englishmen.

In fact, I persuade myself that the evidence is available for more than this; for it not only enables us to infer the nationality of the Bishop, but to conjecture, with great probability, —and probability is all we can now fairly expect in such an inquiry—the *place* of his birth.

The village of Syleham, where I have shown that Robert Herbert, the Bishop’s father, was the possessor of a manor and lands, is in the Hundred of Hoxne (usually pronounced and formerly written Hoxon and Oxon), in the county of Suffolk, and contained a manor, or hamlet, with a separate chapel, called Esham. I need not suggest that such of the ancient writers as were ambitious of a classical style, carefully eschewed such words as “Hundredum,” applied to the civil district which we call “a Hundred,” and employed, instead, the Latin word *pagus*, not very dissimilar in its meaning. Now, here we have at once the rudiments of Giraldus’s account, misunderstood, it may be, and corrupted to adapt it to a preconceived theory. This will be more apparent if we place the two statements in juxtaposition; thus,

“— natus apud Exmes in pago Oxinnensi in Normannia.”
Giraldus, &c.

“— natus apud Esham in pago Oxonensi in Sudvolgia.”
Bale, Pitts, &c.

I would fain persuade myself, then, that I have shown—as far as such a matter is capable of being shown—that Bishop Herbert was not a Norman by birth, but an Englishman, born at his father's manor at Syleham, in the Hundred of Hoxne, in the county of Suffolk.

And now, having pretty well determined, as I think, the place, I wish I could find grounds as reasonable for settling the year of his birth. The facts which are communicated respecting his early life are remarkably few. We know, within a year, when he died; but we are uninformed as to his age. In his first Epistle—to Norman the Ostiary—he speaks of himself as “*annositatem proventus ad sexagenariam;*” but this helps us very little. Indeed the whole sixty Epistles are marvellously scanty of information, either biographical or historical. They are quite destitute of dates, and make no profession of being chronologically arranged. The series, besides, commences in the writer's sixtieth year.

On a careful consideration, however, of a number of incidental expressions occurring here and there in these Epistles, I have brought myself to conclude that we shall not greatly err, if we assume the Bishop's birth to have occurred somewhere about the year 1045. This will give about twenty-one years to his age at the Norman invasion,—forty-two, at his return with Rufus, and being made Abbot of Ramsey,—forty-six, at his becoming Bishop,—forty-nine, at his removal to Norwich,—fifty-nine, at his being made Chancellor,—and seventy-four, at his death. The same assumption will be found to tally very well with the several known incidents of his career; and, in particular, they will account for his complaint, at the age of sixty, of his time being so much occupied with worldly affairs,—“*temporalium perturbationibus negotiorum distractus.*”

One incident of his life, with which the Epistles acquaint us, occurs in a letter to Roger, Abbot of Fécamp, (*vide Epist.* 5, and 34,) in which he makes mention of his profession at

the altar of Fécamp; but no date is given. Many writers relate that he bore the office of Prior in this Monastery; and I think that the general tone of expression tends to confirm this statement. It was written while he was settling the government of his monastery at Norwich, for the purpose of obtaining from the Abbot, through Stanard, one of the Norwich brethren dispatched thither for that purpose, minute instructions respecting the customary observances at Fécamp, which he was endeavouring to adopt in his new establishment, so far as he could collect them from Baldwin, or as he could himself, after so many years of occupation in secular matters, recal them to his memory.

The prosecution of his education, it seems, was the first cause of his repair to the continent. As there were no schools previously to the Conquest, but such as formed a part of the establishment of the larger monastic institutions, and as few of these institutions were in existence before that event, it had become customary for persons of wealth and station to send their sons for this purpose to the Abbeys of France, and especially of Normandy. And this custom will account for the constant, and even familiar intercourse which prevailed between the two countries even before the reign of the Confessor. Herbert, therefore, seems to have been sent to Fécamp, with this view; and as he certainly profited in an extraordinary degree, by the pains bestowed upon him, and was manifestly a youth of great promise, we may presume that every endeavour was used to attach him permanently to the institution. At what age he made his profession is not stated. He may, possibly, have been occupied for a time, after the completion of his education, in worldly affairs; for the experience of a cloistered monk does not appear the best school for acquiring such an acquaintance with the court and with the world, as would qualify him for the office of Sewer to one monarch, and of Chancellor to another. We know not how far his civil employments may have been consistent with the

due observance of his monastic rule; but he seems to have borne office under Duke Robert, as he certainly did under Rufus, who was so much pleased with his services that he brought him over to England with him.

In or about the same year, 1087, Herbert was made Abbot of Ramsey; but respecting the length of time in which he held this appointment, it seems difficult to determine from the discrepancy of the statements. The supposed Galfagus has about six years assigned to his episcopate; and the question is whether these are to be given to Arfastus or to Herbert. I am inclined to assign them to the former; assigning thus to him an episcopate of eleven years, and bringing the date of his death down to 1091. We shall thus also have four years for Herbert's government of Ramsey. Now, it seems that, during this period, he bought of Rufus the See of Thetford and the Abbey of Winchester, which purchase is usually, though not invariably, mentioned as one transaction: and though Herbert was, apparently, a shrewd hand at a bargain, I quite agree with Cotton in the belief that he was not more reckless in his simony than the generality of his contemporaries. The clergy were, at this time, divided into two very hostile parties—the seculars and the regulars; and, being a member of the latter, he was so unfortunate as to incur all the malignity of the former. Hence the severe remarks of Malmesbury, and the satirical leonine verses or lampoons, which have floated down to our times. But there may, perhaps, have been other times, when such lines as these might not have been quite inapplicable:

"Proh dolor! Ecclesie nummis venduntur et Ære—

Quid non speremus, si nummos possideamus—?

Omnia nummus habet; quid vult facit, addit, et aufert, &c."

I have no desire to exculpate any party, but I regard it rather as the sin of the age than of the individual; and I have no doubt that many more flagitious transactions of a similar kind passed, unproved, into forgetfulness.

The bargain, however, unquestionably was made, and the possession of the mitre obtained ; and, forthwith, we read that the new prelate was smitten with remorse, hastened to Rome, and laid at the feet of the Pope the insignia of his ill-gotten dignity : moreover, we are told that the successor of St. Peter received him with the utmost kindness, and established him in his See. All this looks very strange ; and this sudden conversion, like all sudden conversions, demands, at any rate, a little inquiry. The Pope has before him a self-confessed culprit, and yet receives him as favourably as he could have received an innocent man ; for, as to the account of his imposing on him the penance of building the Cathedral, the Priory, and I know not how many parish Churches, all this is simply an absurdity. Not a monarch in Europe had, at the time, the pecuniary resources for performing such a penance. But, if we look a little into the state of affairs between the King of England and the Pontiff, what would otherwise appear inexplicable becomes quite easy to be understood.

I deem it needless to do more than allude to the disputes which had arisen in the preceding reign, between Rufus and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting investitures. These disputes had driven the Archbishop to the continent ; so that, although Herbert was put in possession of the temporalities of his See, he found it impossible to obtain his spiritual rights. He resolved, therefore, on a visit to Rome, as the only means of securing both. No doubt, he also availed himself of the same occasion to obtain the papal concurrence to the transfer of the See to Norwich. The journey, then, was not an imprudent measure in itself ; but, being undertaken clandestinely, in defiance of a law that forbade ecclesiastics of rank to leave the kingdom without the royal licence, it was not prudently prosecuted. The Bishop was arrested on the coast, where the King happened to be, with a military force, and so far incurred the royal displeasure, as to be deprived of his ring and his pastoral staff. The misunderstanding, how-

ever, was soon rectified; for as Henry was very desirous of coming to an accommodation with the Pope and the Archbishop, he seems to have licenced him to proceed as a minister of peace. Whether in this he succeeded or not is doubtful; but his own object was fully accomplished, for he returned immediately, and forthwith proceeded to remove the See, in the same year. It may well excite surprise that he did not again become embroiled with his Sovereign; for all accounts agree that he conceded the very point for which Anselm had been so long and so stoutly contending. He laid at the feet of the Pope the insignia of his episcopacy, and received them again, with investiture, from the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff. All this explains sufficiently the merely worldly motives by which the several parties were actuated, and leaves no occasion for our wonder at the favour with which he was received and dismissed by the Papal Court.

The Council of London had, in 1075, directed the removal of Episcopal Sees from villages to chief towns; and, though there is ample proof that the town to which the Conqueror had determined to remove that of the East Angles, was Norwich, yet all writers, ancient and modern, strangely persist in attributing that measure exclusively to Herbert. We can hardly desire a stronger proof of William's intention than the following extract from *Domesday Book*. The Norman scribe, in enumerating the several houses—*mansure*—from which the King hath not his custom, and the reasons for this default, says,

“—et in Burgo sunt adhuc L dom. de quibus non habet
Rex suam consuetudinem

“et in propriâ Curiâ Episcopi xiiij mansure, quas dedit
Wills. Rex Ærfasto ad principalem sedem Episcopatus,
et”

This Blomefield translates:

“In the Borough [that part under the jurisdiction of the

King and the Earl,] there are moreover fifty houses, of which the King hath not his custom

“and in the Bishop’s own Court [or Palace] fourteen mansions which King William gave to Ærfast for the principal seat of the Bishopric”

“So that certainly,” adds Blomefield, in a note, “Norwich was designed for the Bishop’s See, before Herbert’s time, though I never saw any Chronicle that mentions it, neither does any of the Church Records speak a word of it, but all ascribe it wholly to him.” (III., p. 18, 2nd edit.)

The first departure from the Conqueror’s arrangement discovers itself after his death, in the endeavour of Arfastus to substitute for Norwich the rich Abbey of St. Edmund ; the motive to which was, that not only might the See recover its jurisdiction over that important ecclesiastical body, but that the magnificent Church recently founded there by Abbot Baldwin, and the erection of which was still in progress, would supersede the necessity of building a Cathedral. The Abbot and Monks of Bury, however, stoutly and successfully resisted the Bishop’s plan ; but I cannot understand how the attempt or its failure can be made to explain the very strange measure of fixing the seat of the Episcopacy for a few years at Thetford. Blomefield, however, very unsatisfactorily supposes that Arfastus did this, “that so, residing near Bury, he might the more conveniently carry on his negociation with the Bury Monks ;” as if, by decreasing the distance, he should also decrease the strenuous opposition of the monastic body. Blomefield, indeed, declares that Herbert entered at first into the design of his predecessor ; but I am not aware that he has any authority for this, since the interval between his elevation to the See and the execution of the proposed removal was so short, and the occupation of at least a year of that short period in the journey to Rome, leaves no time for the prosecution of any negociation. In fact, as the chroni-

clers say nothing on the subject, it seems probable that, from the very first, the new Bishop proceeded in the undertaking with the smallest possible delay.

The commencement of his residence in Norwich introduces us to a very busy period in the life of Herbert; occupied as he must have been in the edification of his Cathedral, with its Monastery, his Palace, and probably several parish Churches at the same time. We look, however, in vain for any information respecting these matters in his Epistles. Bartholomew Cotton tells us, in his *Chronicle*, that the translation of the Bishopric took place on the 9th day of April, 1094; by which Blomefield understands that he "then caused the Chapter, and his Courts, and his family to remove and fix here." Now, according to the preceding assumption respecting the time of the Bishop's birth, he was then forty-nine years of age; and as the first of his Epistles was written in his sixtieth year, there are eleven most active intervening years of which we have no other memorial, than that in about the last of them he was made Chancellor. Had we been possessed of any Epistles written in this interval, they would, perhaps, have afforded us some interesting details—and perhaps they would not; for in those which we have, and which were written while the works were in progress, there are no statements, and perhaps not more than a solitary allusion to them. In his fourteenth Epistle, he calls on Ingulfus, Willelmus, and Stanus, *Appares*,* to be more active in the prosecution of some ecclesiastical structure. "Languet opus, et in apparandis materiis nullus vester apparet fervor. Ecce regis et mei ministri fervent in operibus suis; lapides

* "*Appares*." So far as this word is explained by Du Cange and others, it means, persons temporarily appointed to discharge the duties of another—*vicarii*. Thus, in the frequent absences of our monarchs on the continent, the noblemen or others invested with the charge of government, *absente rege*, were called, "*Appares d'ni regis*." I believe these men were overseers of the works.

colligunt, collectos afferunt, campos et plateas, domos et curias implent; et vos torpetis, et concertis digitis ingelati negligentiae bruma, vili otio deficitis prævicatores." Now, this delineates a lively picture of the hive of workmen at the Cathedral; but it is hardly such a delineation as would have come from the pen of a man of scientific attainments, and skilled in architectural pursuits. We gain incidentally, however, the knowledge that the King was associated with the Bishop in the undertaking, for the workmen are spoken of as "*regis et mei ministri*."

From the perusal of the Epistles, one arises, I think, much amused, much interested, but much disappointed. Had they come down to us merely as the productions of a Baldwin or an Ingulphus,—of an amiable, an accomplished, and pious recluse, who had passed through all the grades of monastic life, with the reverence, the esteem, and love of the brotherhood,—we should have expected, probably, just what we find in them. But, assuredly, we discover here no feature of the reckless Simoniac, of the wily courtier, of the skilful diplomatist, of the acute lawyer, or (with one solitary exception) of the haughty churchman. The good monk, pious, and kind hearted, and benevolent, meets you every where in his cowl; but you rarely catch a glance at the mitre of the Bishop.

Abundant are the proofs that Herbert was a man of very high literary attainments, measured by the standard of the cloister. There is a pleasing peculiarity in his style, which, without being classical, is by no means offensive; nor is it destitute of a certain elegance and refinement. He appears, moreover, to have been an acute theologian and dialectician; a good scholar for the age in which he lived, and a pleasing and elegant writer. In the character of his Epistles there is a singular charm, which is, somehow, quite unexpected, and wins our prejudices in favour of that of their author. It altogether forces itself upon our conviction; proceeding from a pious simplicity of mind, an amiable cheerfulness of temper,

and a winning *bonhomie*, which cause him now and then, and especially in addressing the young, to forget the gravity of his station and his severe bodily infirmities, and to condescend even to become merry and facetious. To certain lads of his monastery, choristers perhaps, or collets, in particular to two, named Otto and Willelmus, in whose education he appears to take an interest almost suspiciously *paternal*, he unbends in a manner the most unreserved; and it is very amusing to see how these boys, one of whom was but in his fifteenth year, are played with, while they are at the same time admonished, encouraged, and even directed in their studies. To all these good qualities, and to others no less important, decided testimony is borne by Weever, in his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, p. 788, where, very much quoting from Pitsæus, *de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus ætat. duodec.*, he tells us that Herbert was, “a man earnestly addicted to the studies of all vertues and good learning, milde, affable, comely of personage, gracefull of countenance, blamelesse in his carriage, and pure, innocent, and sincere in the course of his life. The Monkes of Norwich made great meanes and suite to have him canonized as a Saint; but such impediments were alwaies in the way, that it could not be obtained.”

I had once entertained a design of adding to this Memoir a syllabus of the Bishop's Epistles; but, on consideration, I doubted whether the admission of such matter, though it could hardly have failed of proving highly interesting, would be quite in accordance with the views of the Archæological Society; and, besides, I found that my subject had already run out into greater prolixity than I either expected or intended. All that remains, therefore, for me now to do, is briefly to mention the rest of Herbert's career.

Many passages in his Epistles show him to have laboured under infirm health during, at least, his latter years. The activity of his mind seems to have augmented the infirmity of his body: “the sword fretted the scabbard.” He appears,

notwithstanding, to have been always ready to obey his Sovereign's call, or that of the Church; and there are, I think, intimations, that, with more vigour of constitution, he would have been the successor of Anselm at Canterbury. This mental activity led him, in 1116, to embark with Radulfus de Turbine, the new Archbishop, in an embassy to Rome, with a view of arranging the long-disputed points respecting investitures and the Legatine authority in England; but the exertion seems to have been fatal to him. On his return, he fell sick at Placentia, smitten, it would seem, from the accounts of his condition there, with paralysis; and although he became, after some time, sufficiently convalescent to admit of his return by easy stages to Norwich, and even, after that return, to complete many important matters of business, yet nature yielded on the 22nd of July, either of 1119 or 1120—for it is uncertain which—and he was buried before the high altar in his Cathedral Church.

THE WILL OF MARGARET PASTON,

Widow of John Paston, Esq.

COMMUNICATED

BY DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V.P.

OUR worthy member, Mr. Henry Boulter, always alive to what may amuse, improve, or assist others, having permitted me to submit to the Society the following Will, I have felt that the importance of the instrument, no less than of the individual, required that it should not go forth unaccompanied by annotations. The testamentary disposition of the property of a Norfolk lady of wealth and station in the fifteenth century, could not but be a fit medium for illustrating the manners and customs of the times; as also for gathering together the scattered notices of one of the principal county families, long since swept off from the face of the earth, "their ruins ruined, and their place no more." The Will itself was known to Blomefield, who has quoted portions of it under the head of the parish of Mautby. It will here be found entire, from a copy that belonged to Martin, the historian of Thetford, and is headed, in his own handwriting, "A Transcript from two fair Rolls of Parchment, sewed together, which appear, from certain marks in the margin, to have been made use of by the Executors." "The original," he adds, "is preserved in *Registro Caston*."

Of John Paston, the husband of the testatrix, little more needs here be said—for the *Paston Letters* and the *Historical Sketch of Caister Castle* abound with details of him—than that he was the son of Sir William Paston, "the good judge," and studied law in the Inner Temple, and was one of the executors of Sir John Fastolf, and heir of his property at

Caister; the obtaining and holding possession of which was attended with painful difficulties, originating in the unfounded claims of a no less powerful rival than the Duke of Norfolk, who, “nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi,” strove to wrest it from him, and, backed by the King, made his life a continued scene of suffering and sorrow. He was thrown into the Fleet Prison, shortly before his death, in 1466; and he was buried with great pomp in Bromholm Priory!

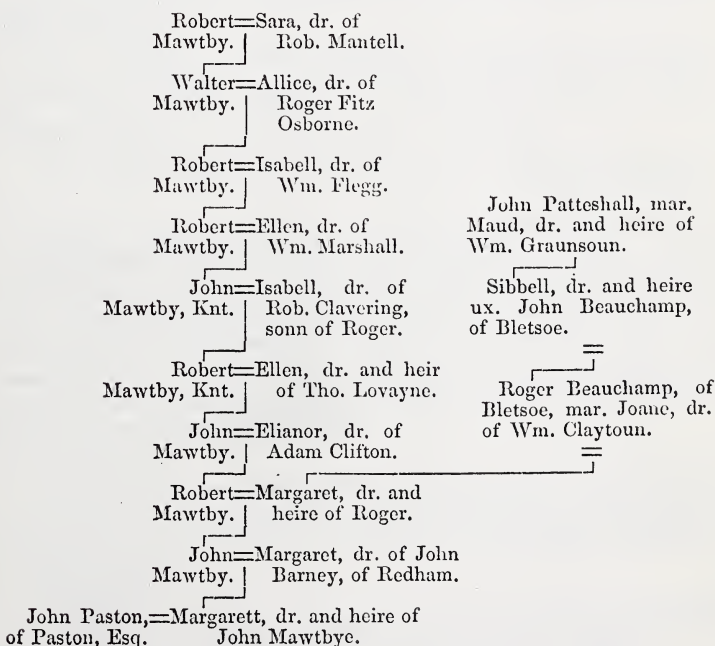
Of the testatrix herself the death must have taken place between February, 1481, when this Will was executed, and the latter part of 1484, when it was proved. She was the only child and heir of John Mautby, of Mautby, Esq., by Margaret, daughter of John Berney, Esq., of Reedham. Her father was the last of the line and of the name; so that, on her marriage, the whole of the Mautby property devolved to the Pastons. This marriage must have taken place about 1440; for, in the very first letter in the *Paston Correspondence*, her mother-in-law, Agnes Paston, tells her husband, Sir William, “Blessed be God, I send you good tidings of the coming, and the bringing home, of the Gentlewoman, that ye weeten of from Reedham, this same night, according to appointment, that ye made there for yourself. And as for the first acquaintance between John Paston and the said Gentlewoman, she made him Gentle cheer in Gentle wise, and said, he was verily your son; and so I hope there shall need no great Treaty between them. The Parson of Stockton told me, if ye would buy her a Gown, her mother would give thereto a goodly Fur: the Gown needeth to be had; and of colour it would be a goodly blew, or else a bright sanguine.”

Collins, in his *Baronetage*, Vol. III., p. 321, speaks of the Mautbys as “a good family;” and it is clear from this Will, and still more so from the *History of Norfolk*, that their standing in the county was old, and their property, there and in Suffolk, extensive. The parishes of Mautby, Fritton, Basingham, Matlask, Gresham, and Sparham, as well as of

St. Peter of Hungate and St. Michael of Coslany, in Norwich, are here enumerated; but, for some reason not now perhaps to be understood, Winterton, with which we learn from Blomefield that they were no less connected, is altogether passed unnoticed; as in the Pedigree is the marriage of Sir Walter de Mautby with Christian, the eldest daughter of Sir Piers de Basingham. The latter omission may probably be owing to her being his second wife, and not the mother of his son. Of the Pedigree, which is preserved among the *Harleian MSS.* in the British Museum (No. 1552, fol. 173), I subjoin a copy, most glad to have in any manner brought to light the traces of an ancient extinct Norfolk family, before that I myself

“Discedam, explebo numerum, condarque tenebris.”

PEDIGREE OF MAUTBY.



THE WILL.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Margaret Paston, Widow, late the Wiff of John Paston, Squier, Dought² and heire to John Mauteby, Squier, hole of spirit and mynde, with pfete avisement and good delibacon, the iiijth day of ffebruary, in thee yer of our Lord God a m'cccclxxxj, make my testament and last Wille in this fourme folowyng :

ffirst, I betake my sowle to God Almyghty and to our lady, his blissed moder, Saint Michael, Saint John baptist, and to alle Saintes ; and my body to be beried in the Ele¹ of the Cherch of Mauteby, byfore the Ymage of our lady there. In which Ele reste the bodies of divs of myn aunceſes, whos sowles God assoile.²

It. I bequethe to the high awter of the seid Cherche of Mauteby, xx^s.

It. I wulle³ that the seid Ele, in which my body shal be beried, be newe roved,⁴ leded and glased, and the walles therof heynd⁵ convenyently and workmanly.

It. I wull that myn executōs pveye a stoon of Marble to

¹ Aisle. This aisle, which was on the South side of the church and of the same length as the nave, was the Chapel of St. Mary. It was, according to Blomefield, rebuilt by Margaret Paston herself, and lay in his time in ruins. It is now entirely gone, and, with it, the monuments and sepulchral stones of all the family ; except only a fine recumbent effigy, sadly mutilated, of a cross-legged knight. The arches, however, that separated it from the nave, having been imbedded in the South wall of the building, are still visible both within and without.

² Absolve.

³ Among the lower classes of society in East Anglia, the word *wull* is still in common use, instead of *will* ; an exemplification, among many, of what Horace calls the *defluence* of language. "Sic horridus ille defluxit numerus Saturnius."

⁴ Roofed.

⁵ Heightened. "Heigh'n, to heighten. This syncopated form of the word is invariably applied to the increase of prices, wages, &c."—*Forby*.

be leyde alofte upon my grave within a yer next aft my decese; and upon that stoon I wulle have iiij scochens⁶ sett at the iiij corners; wherof I wulle that the first scochen shal be of my Husbonde's armes and myn, depte^d; ⁷ the ij^{de} of Mauteby's armes and Berney's of Redham,⁸ depte^d; the iiij^{de} of Mauteby's armes and the lord loveyn,⁹ depte^d; the iiij^{te} of Mauteby's Armes and Sir Roger Beauchamp,¹⁰ depte^d; and, in the myddys of the seid stoon, I wulle have a scochen sett of Mauteby's Armes allone; and under the same thise wordes wretyn—"In God is my trust." With a Scripture¹¹ wretyn in the verges therof, rehersyng thise wordes—"Here lieth Margaret Paston, late the Wyff of John Paston, Dough^t and Heire of John Mauteby, Squier;" and, forth in the same Scripture rehersed, the day of the Moneth and the yer that I shaft decese; and, "On whos Sowle God have m^ecy."

I². I wull that myn executōs shaft p^rveye xij pore meen of my tenaūtes, or other if they suffice not; the which I wulle shall be apparailled in white gownes, with Hodes according, to hold xij torches¹² abowte myn herse or bere, at such tyme

⁶ Escutcheons.

⁷ Impaled. I am not aware that this peculiar application of the word, *departed*, is to be found in any dictionary; but our early writers commonly used the verb *depart*, in an active sense, to part or divide; and it is so employed by Shakspeare and Spencer.

⁸ It will be seen, by the annexed pedigree, that the mother of the testatrix was the daughter of John Berney of Redeham; as also that she herself was fourth in descent from

⁹ Thos. de Lovaine, frequently called Lord Lovaine, as were his descendants; though, as observed by Nicolas (*Synopsis of the Peerage of England*, I., p. 391) he was only summoned to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 11 Edward II., and never to Parliament; and one single writ of summons, viz. 22 Edward I., was issued to the family of Lovaine.

¹⁰ Here again Mrs. Paston refers to the family of her mother, who was grand-daughter to Sir Roger de Beauchamp, Chamberlain to Edward III.

¹¹ Inscription.

¹² Upon the use of Torches or Tapers at funerals, much curious matter will be found in Brand's *Popular Antiquities* (2nd edit., Vol. II., p. 181). Strutt,

as I shal be beried, during the exequies and Masse of my beryng; Which xij torches I wille remayne in the seid Cherch of Mauteby whil they may last, for my yerday.¹³

Which yerday I wille myn heire kepe in the same Cherch for me, my seid Husbond, and myn Auncetes, yerly, during the tyme of xii yeres next aft my decese; and I wull that ich of the seid xij pore meen the day of my beriing have iiij^d: also I wull that iche pste, being at my beryng and masse, have viij^d; and ich Clerk in surplys,¹⁴ iij^d: also I wull that the prest which shall berie me have vj^s. viij^d.; so that he say ov me, at the tyme of my beryng, aft the hole svice that to the beryng belongeth.

Also I wull, that from the day and tyme that I am beried, unto the end of vij yeres than next folowyng, be ordeyned a Taper of Waxe of a lb, to brenne upon my grave ich Sonday and Halliday at aft divine svice, to be seid or sunge in the seid Cherch, and dailly at the Masse of that Prest that shall singe there in the seid Ele for my Sowle.

It. I wulle that vj tapers, ich of iij lb., brenne abowte

in his *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., p. 108, tells us that the burning of them on those occasions was accounted very honourable; and that to have a great many was a special mark of esteem in the person who made the funeral to the deceased. In the present instance, Mrs. Paston orders that mark of respect to herself; and so in the will of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, executed April 29th, 1397, it is provided that twenty-four poor people, dressed in black gowns and red hoods, should attend the funeral, each carrying a lighted torch of eight pounds weight. The difference of the colour of the dress of the attendants in the two cases is remarkable.

¹³ "An anniversary day, the day on which prayers were said for the dead."
—Halliwell.

¹⁴ By Clerk in surplice, appears to be intended every person in clerical orders below the rank of priest; as ostiary, reader, exorcist, acolyte, sub-deacon, and deacon. And so accurately were these several degrees distinguished, that we read in Wilkins, that, if an ostiary was murdered, one pound was to be paid, over and above the weregild; and so on, according to the degree of the clerk, till it came to the priest, for whom seven pounds were to be paid, over and above the weregild.

my herse the day of my beryng, of which I wult that iiij yerly be kept to brenne abowte myn Herse whan my yerday shall be kept, as long as they may honestly 3ve.

It. I wulle have an honest secular prest to synge and pray in the seid Ele for my sowle, the sowles of my fater and Mother, the sowle of the seid John Paston, late my husband, and for the sowlys of his aunccles and myn, during the tyme of vij yerres next aft my decesse.

It. I wult that myn executours pveye a complect legende¹⁵ in oon book, and an Antiphoner¹⁶ in an other book; which bookes I wull be given to abide ther in the seid Chereh, to the Wersship of God as longe as they may endure.

It. I wulle that evy houshold⁹ in Mauteby, as hastily as it may be convenyently, doo aft my decesse have xij^d.

It. to the emendynge of the Chereh of ffreton¹⁷ in Suff. I

¹⁵ "The Legend contained a table of the Lessons to be read for Morning Service throughout the year, with the Lives of the Saints, and extracts from the works of the fathers and doctores of the Chureh."—*Lyndewode*.

¹⁶ "An Anthem or Choral Service Book, so called from the alternate repetitions and responses."—*Lyndewode*.

¹⁷ The connection of the testatrix with Fritton (or Freton) is best shown by the following extract from the Rev. A. Suckling's *History of Suffolk*, Vol. I., p. 353: "In the reign of Edward III., Sir Robert de Mauteby was lord and patron; and he was succeeded by John de Mauteby. In 1374, Sir John de Mauteby, son of Sir John de Mauteby, Knt., by his last will, dated at Fritton, leaves his body to be buried in the Chureh of St. Edmund at Fritton, before the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary. He bequeathed to Richard Galyerd, parson of the Chureh there, whom he appoints one of his executors, forty penec, to be expended in masses for the good of his soul. Sir John's will was proved on the first of October in that year. In 1413, Robert Mauteby, Esq. enfeofed Sir Simon Felbrigge, Sir Miles Stapleton, and Sir William Argentein, in divers manors and rents in Norfolk, and in Fritton manor in Suffolk, to fulfil his will. John Mauteby, his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of John Berney, of Reedham, Esq., by whom he had Margaret, his only daughter and heiress, who, marrying John Paston, Esq., son and heir of Sir William Paston, the Judge, brought the manor and advowson of Fritton, inter alia, into her husband's family, where they continued nearly a century and a half."

bequethe a chesiple¹⁸ and an awbe.¹⁹ And I wull that ich houshold⁹, being my tenaunt there, have vj^d.

And I bequethe to the emendement of the Cherch of Basyngham²⁰ a chesiple and an awbe.

And I wull that evy⁹ houshold⁹ there have viiiij^d.

¶ I bequeth to the emendyng of the Cherch of Matelask²¹ a chesiple and an awbe.

And I wull that evy⁹ pore houshold⁹ that be my tenaūte there have viij^d.

¶ I bequethe to the emendyng of the Cherch of Gresham²² a chesiple and an awbe.

¹⁸ Chasubles, or chesibles, the priest's ordinary outer garment used at mass, now always called the vestment.

¹⁹ A surplice, or white linen vestment, properly called the albe. The word, *emend*, in this and the following bequests, is employed in a sense in which I do not recollect to have seen it elsewhere. It appears to signify *enrich*; and as its etymological meaning is, to remove a fault or defect, can it, therefore, be intended to imply that these several churches wanted what they ought to have had, and were thus to be supplied?

²⁰ The family of Mautby became connected with Basingham through the marriage of Sir Walter de Mautby with Christian, the eldest daughter of Sir Piers de Basingham. In the 24th of Henry III., Robert de Mautby held half a fee of Roger Fitz Osbert. In the 6th of Edward I., William le Flight or Flegg, released to Walter de Mautby all his right and title in this manor, and in those of West Beckham and Matlask. In the 9th of Edward II., John de Mautby was lord. Sir John de Mautby presented to this church in 1326, Sir Robert de Mautby in 1347, and Sir John Mautby in 1369 and 1397: then, as with Fritton and Matlask, the marriage of the present testatrix with John Paston vested it in that family.—*Blomefield*, VIII., p. 84.

²¹ Of the connection of the Mautbys with Matlask, Blomefield says nothing more than that John de Mautby was lord in the 9th of Edward II., Sir Robert in 1347, and Sir John in 1369 and 1397; the fate of Matlask having in this respect gone hand in hand with that of Basingham, in conjunction with which it passed to the Pastons.

²² The name of Mautby does not appear in Blomefield in his account of Gresham, which was altogether Paston property, and can only have been mentioned in this will in consequence of the marriage of the testatrix. With the Pastons, too, it was then a late acquisition; a moiety of the manor having been first granted by fine by Thomas Chaucer, Esq., son of the poet, in the 7th of Henry VI., to Sir William, the Judge, into whose family the other

THE REMOVAL of the pews in the church of St. Michael Coslany has brought to light the brass of Henry Scolows, and Alice his wife, date 1515. They are depicted in winding sheets, with the face, the breast, and the hands only exposed, and as in most brasses of this description and date the execution is poor. A merchant's mark is under the inscription, and at the angles of stone are very good evangelistic emblems; as these are the only examples in brass of the emblems known to exist in the city, their discovery is of some interest. The slab to which these plates are affixed lies between the piers of the arches separating the nave from the Thorpe chapel. Three other small memorials have been found on the north side of the nave; these would appear to have been covered before Blomefield wrote, for they are not mentioned by him. The one of most interest is an inscription for Richard Ferrers, citizen, alderman, and five times mayor of Norwich, who died in 1500. His merchant's mark remains, and is figured in plate nine of Mr. Ewing's valuable collection of marks in the third volume of Norfolk Archæology, as is also the mark of Henry Scolows, or Scolhouse, although the letters in the plate do not resemble those on the tomb. Of the other two brasses one is the memorial of Joan, the wife of Richard Ferrers, who died in 1496; the other an inscription to a rector of Bodham, named Coke, no date, but he died about 1514. When discovered the effigies in the brass of Scolows were in a sad state from mortar and verdigris; they have, however, been partially cleaned, and it is intended to place the slabs upon which the brasses remain near the east end of the north aisle, where they will be open to inspection and secure from injury.

And I wull that ich pore houshold⁹ that be my tenaüte there have vj^d.

17. I wull that ich pore houshold⁹ late my tenaüte at Sparham²³ have vj^d.

18. to the repacon of the Cherch of Redham,²⁴ there as I was borne, I bequeth v fñres and a chesiple of silk, with an awbe, with myn armes therupon, to the emendement of the same Cherch.

19. to ich of the iiij Houshes of ffreres in Norwich²⁵ xx^s.

20. to ich of the iiij Houshes of ffreres in Yermouth and at the Southtown,²⁶ to pray for my sowle, I bequeth xx^s.

moiety also came. In the *Paston Letters* (2nd edit., Vol. II., Letter 316) Sir John Paston, Knt. enters circumstantially into particulars of their embattled mansion here, and gives a rough drawing of its ground plan, and requests to be furnished with exact measurements of the building.

²³ It cannot but appear a little remarkable, that the Church of Sparham should be without any legacy; considering that there was in the parish a lordship called Mautby's Hall, a name even retained in the time of Blomefield, who mentions the existence of this lordship before the Conquest; and adds, "Avelina de Mautby was returned to be lady of it in the 9th of Edward II., and Robert de Mautby was found to hold one fee here, of the Earl of Pembroke, in the 35th of Edward III." Again, Peter Mautby, Esq. by his will, dated October 4th, 1438, requires to be buried in the Church of Sparham St. Mary; and in the 20th of Henry VI., Sir Simon Felbrig and others, trustees of Robert Mautby, Esq., settled this lordship on John Paston, Esq., who had married our testatrix, his daughter. And thus the property at Sparham, as in other places, passed from the Mautbys to the Pastons.

²⁴ At Redeham, the Mautbys had no possessions: their only connection with it arose from the marriage above mentioned; and the present legacy was but a tribute of affection to the memory of a mother and to a birth-place.

²⁵ The Black Friars, or Dominicans, or Preachers; the Gray Friars, or Franciscans; the White Friars, or Carmelites; and the Austin Friars.

²⁶ Neither Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*, nor Taylor in his *Index Monasticus Norfolciensis*, enumerates more than the first three orders just mentioned, in Yarmouth; but the Austin Friars certainly had a house here; for the name, corrupted to *Ostend*, still remains, attached to two rows; and a small portion of the building is also left. The monastery at Southtown, now wholly gone, and its situation only known by a small piece of ground being traditionally called the site of St. Mary's Church, was also an establishment of Austin Friars.

℞. to the ankeres,²⁷ at the ffreres p̄chours in Norwich, I bequeth iij^s. iiij^d.

And to the ankeres in Conesford I bequeth iij^s. iiij^d.

Itm̄. to the anker at the White ffreres in Norwich I bequeth iij^s. iiij^d.

℞. to ich hole and half suster at Normans²⁸ in Norwich, viij^d.

℞. to the Deen and his bretheren of the Chepell of ffield,²⁹ to the use of the same place, to seye a dirige and a masse for my sowle, xx^s.

℞. to the Hospitall of Seint Giles³⁰ in Norwich, also for a dirige³¹ and a Masse for my sowle, xx^s.

℞. to ich of the iiij pore meen and to either of the Sisters of the seid Hospitall, ij^d.

℞. to the Mother Cherch of Norwich for a dirige and Masse, xx^s.

²⁷ This must have been Mrs. Catharine Mann, who, according to Blomefield (Vol. II., p. 729, note, 1st edit.) "had a pension of 20s. per annum for life, paid by the city, for her resignation of the house, 1480." The same author enters at length, p. 546, into the subject of the Ankers and Ankeresses, male and female Anchorites, at Norwich, of whom Kirkpatrick says, more briefly, p. 2, that they were "a sort of monks, who, being become perfect by a monastical conversation, shut themselves up in cells, far remote from the sight of men, giving access to no man, but living only in divine contemplation."

²⁸ The hospital of St. Paul, commonly called Norman's, from the name of its first master, was devoted to the lodging, comfort, and relief of poor strangers, vagrants, and sick and impotent persons. It was from 1429 consigned to the exclusive care of fourteen women; seven of them, "whole sisters," who eat, drank, and lodged in the house; and seven, "half sisters," who attended divine service with them, but were not lodged or clothed in the hospital.

²⁹ What is now called Chapel Field derives its name from the Chapel of St. Mary here referred to, which adjoined its East side.

³⁰ Commonly called the Old Man's Hospital, a long account of which is given by Blomefield.

³¹ "A solemn hymn in the Romish Church, commencing *Dirige gressus meos*: it was part of the Burial Service."—Halliwell.

It. to iche lepre man and Woman at the v gates³² in Norwich, iij^d.

And to ich forgoer at evy of the seid gates, ij^d.

It. to ich leper w^tout the North gates at Yarmouth,³³ iij^d. and to the forgoer ther, ij^d.

It. that ich Houshold⁹ of the parissh of seint Peter of Hungate³⁴ in Norwich, that wull receyve almes, have iij^d.

It. I wull have a dirige and a Masse for my sowle at the parissh Cherch of seint Michael of Coslany³⁵ in Norwich; and that evy p^rste ther havynge his Stipend, being therat, have iij^d.; and ich Clerk in Surplys of the same parissh, than ther being, have ij^d.; and the parissh Clerk, vj^d.; and the Curat³⁶ that shall seye high Masse, have xx^d.; and I bequeth to the repacon of the bellys of the same Cherch, vj^s. viij^d., and to the sexteyn there to rynge at the seid dirige and Masse, xx^d.

It. I wull that myn executōs shall geve to the Sustentacon

³² The five gates here alluded to were St. Stephen's, St. Giles', St. Bennet's, St. Austin's, and St. Mary Magdalen's. At each of these was a Leper or Lazar-house, governed by a master, who, before the Dissolution, was a Religious, and officiated daily in the Chapel. Each had also a *forgoer*, whose duty it was to beg daily for them.—*Blomefield*.

³³ This Leper-house was at but a short distance from the town, on the left-hand side of the road to Norwich. It was standing in the memory of individuals not above forty years old, and was commonly called the *pocky-house*.

³⁴ The advowson of this Church was, in 1458, conveyed by the Dean and Chapter of the College of St. Mary in the Field to the husband of the testatrix and herself and their heirs for ever. Several of the family were buried here; and it appears by the roll of the funeral expenses of John Paston, that his body rested for a day in the church, on its way from London to Broomholm for interment.

³⁵ I do not find that Blomefield mentions the name either of Paston or Mautby in conjunction with this parish; nor can I trace the connection between them from any other source; and yet, looking to the legacy, it cannot be doubted that some such connection existed.

³⁶ The word Curate is here used, like *Curé* in French, for the incumbent: the other priests were chantry priests, who officiated at minor altars.

of the parson or p̄ste that shall for the tyme mynystre the Sacramentez and divine ſvice in the Cherch of Seint Petre of Hungate in Norwich, xx lb of lawfull money, which xx lb I wult it be putt in the rule and disposicon of the Cherch Reves of the same Cherch for the tyme being, by the ovsight of the substanciaff psones of the said Pariss; to this intent, that the seid Cherch Reves, by the ovsight, as is beforseid, shall yerly geve, if it so be that the p̄fite of the seid Cherch suffice not to finde a prest aft̄ their discrecions, pt of the seid xx lb to the seid pson or p̄ste, untill the seid xx lb be expended.

It̄. I bequeth to Edmund Paston,³⁷ my sone, a standing pece,³⁸ White, cov̄ed with a White garleek heed upon the knoppe;³⁹ and a gilt pece cov̄ed with an Unicorne; a ffether-bedde and a traunsom⁴⁰ at Norwich, and the Cofters⁴¹ of Worsted that he hath of me.

It̄. I bequeth to Kat̄ine his Wiff, a purpill girdill h^oneised⁴² w^t silver and gilt; and my bygge bras Chafour, a brasen mortar w^t an Iron Pestell, and a stoon mortar of cragge.

It̄. I geve and gaūte to Rob^t., son of the seid Edmund, all my Swannes, merken with a merke called Dawbeney's

³⁷ Edmund was Mrs. Paston's youngest son, and was designed for the law. But his disposition was not studious; for we find (*Paston Letters*, Vol. II., p. 24) John Paston writing from Caister to Sir John Paston, "I pray you, purvey what Inn (of Court) my brother, Edmund, shall be in; for he loseth sore his time here, I promise you." Edmund became a soldier, and was in the garrison at Calais in 1473. He was twice married: first, to Katherine, the young widow of William Clippesby, of Oby, by whom he had one son, the Robert here mentioned.

³⁸ "A drinking cup."—*Palsgrave*.

³⁹ Knob, or handle for the covering.

⁴⁰ Bolster: from the French word, *traversin*.

⁴¹ My daughter, Mrs. Gunn, tells me that, in her part of Norfolk, a coverlet passes among the poor by the name of *coveter*, of which *cofter* is an obvious corruption, as *coveter* itself is of *coverture*.

⁴² Nares gives no other meaning to *harnessed* than dressed in arms; but it here evidently implies, simply, ornamented.

merk,⁴³ and with the merke late Rob^t. Cutler, Clerk;⁴⁴ to have, hold, and enjoye the seid Swannes with the seid merkes to the seid Rob^t. and his heires for evmore.

It. I bequeth to Anne,⁴⁵ my dought^r, Wiff of William Yelverton, my grene hangyng in my plour at Mauteby, a standing cuppe, with a cov^r gilt, with a flatte knoppe, and a flatte pece with a cov^r gilt withoute; xij spones, a powder boxe, with a foot and a knoppe, enamelled blewe; my best corse girdill blewe, hernised w^t silver and gilt; my p^rmer,⁴⁶ my bedes of silver enamelled.

It. I bequeth to the seid Anne, my ffetherbedde, w^t pillow, curteyns, and tester, in my plo^r at Mauteby, with a white cov^ring, a peir blankette, ij peir of my fynest shetes, ich of ij Webbes, a fine Hedshete⁴⁷ of ij Webbes, my best garnyss⁴⁸

⁴³ John Daubeney, Esq., was of a good family in the county, and was commonly called by the Pastons "our cousin." He assisted with much spirit and zeal in the defence of Caister Castle, when besieged by the Duke of Norfolk, in September, 1469, and lost his life on the occasion. In the *Paston Letters* (Vol. II., p. 34) Mrs. Paston writes in sore distress to her son, Sir John, "I greet you well, letting you weet that your brother and his fellowship stand in great jeopardy at Caister, and lack victuals; and Daubeney and Berney be dead, and divers others greatly hurt, and they fail gunpowder and arrows; and the place is sore broken with guns of the other party." Her report was true as regarded Daubeney, but not so as to Berney (Osbert or Osborn Berney, subsequently mentioned in this will); for he survived several years, and was buried in Bradiston Church, Norfolk, where a brass plate, undated, still preserves his name.

⁴⁴ Of the Rev. Robert Cutler I have found nothing further than that he was Vicar of Caister St. Edmund from 1453 to 1466, and translated in 1465 to Mautby, which he held till 1480, when he was succeeded by Thomas Heveningham—so says Blomefield.

⁴⁵ Anne, the eldest of the two daughters of the testatrix, married William Yelverton, son of Sir William Yelverton, of Rougham, Norfolk, Justice of the King's Bench and Knight of the Bath.

⁴⁶ "Primer, a small prayer-book for church service, or office of the Virgin Mary."—*Webster*.

⁴⁷ "A sheet which was placed at the top of the bed."—*Holme*.

⁴⁸ "A service which commonly consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, &c."—*Halliwel*.

of pewter vessell,⁴⁹ ij basyns with ij Ewres, iij Candlesteke of oon sorte, ij bras pottes, ij bras pannes, a bras Chafour to sett by the fyre, and a Chafour for Coles.

¶ I require my executours to paie to the seid William Yelverton and Anne, the Money that I shaſt owe them of ther mariage money, the day of my decesse; of such money as shaſt be receyved of such londres as I have putte in feffement to accomplish my Wille.

¶ I bequeth to William Paston,⁵⁰ my sonne, my standing cuppe, chased, pcell⁵¹ gilt with a cov⁵² with my armes in the botom, and a flatte peece with a traift⁵² upon the cov⁵²; xij silver spones; ij silver saltes, wherof oon is cov⁵²; the hole bedde of borde alisaundre,⁵³ as it hangeth on the gret chaum-

⁴⁹ Here used in the sense of the French *vaisselle*, table-utensils.

⁵⁰ This, the third son, was born in 1459, and was at Eton in 1478. His letters thence to his brother, preserved in the *Paston Correspondence*, contain an amusing mixture of school-boy learning, with attention directed to those objects most likely to attract a young man of high birth, just entering the world. In one of them he describes "a young gentlewoman," whom he desires to marry, and says, "as for money and plate, it is ready whensoever she were wedded." In another, he proposes to his brother to "come and sport him at London," where the lady, Mistress Margaret Alborow, resided, and begs to have "a hose-cloth for the holidays of some colour, and a stomacher, and two shirts, and a pair of slippers." The intended union, however, did not take place; nor was he more fortunate in his second aim at an alliance with the widow of a wealthy worsted-merchant, of the village of that name in Norfolk; nor was a ward bought him for a wife with the hundred marks bequeathed him by this will, for he died a bachelor.

⁵¹ Partly.

⁵² "In architecture, ornaments of leaves, &c."—*Halliwel*. Can this be the meaning here?

⁵³ I have not been able to satisfy myself as to the meaning of these words, which do not occur in any glossary within my reach. At the same time, I must suppose the term to be well known, as my friend, Mr. Harrod, has given me the five following examples of its use in a manuscript of the 15th century regarding Norfolk Churches. Bilney possessed "unum vestimentum simplex de *Borde Alysauudre*, blodii and albi coloris." In Reynham St. Mary, was "un. vest. virid. de *Boord Alysaundrys*." Horningtoft had a cope "de *floure Alysauudre*, with cygnets of gold;" Wissonsett, "a vestment de

ber at Mauteby, with the ffetherbedde, bolster, blankettē, and covyng to the same; ij peir shetes; ij pilwes, and my best palet; a basyn, an ewre, and a litel White bedde that hangeth ov̄ the gresynggs⁵⁴ in the litell chaumber at Mauteby, for a trussyng bedde.⁵⁵

It. I bequeth c m̄res in money, to be paied and bestowed to the use and byhoff of the seid William Paston, aft̄ this fo^ome folowyng: that is to sey, in pchasyng of as moch lond to him and to his heirē as may be had with the same money; or ellys to bye a Warde⁵⁶ to be maried to him, if

borde Alysandre, and a chasuble and two dalmatics *de bourt de alisandre*;” and Pentney, “a vestment *de Burde Alisaundre*, of a seagreen colour.” In four of the above cases, the names of the donors are added, which seems to mark the article as highly prized. The word, *bordé*, being explained by Cotgrave *embroidered*, Mr. Harrod inclines to believe that *de bord d'alysaundre* means embroidered with a representation of the Great Parsley, the *Smyrnium Olus-atrum*, formerly called Alexanders; and I can offer no better suggestion. Strutt, in his *Dress and Habits of England*, speaks on more than one occasion (as Vol. II., pp. 165 and 213) of *Alexandrian work*; in the former instance, of “a mantle of Alexandrian work elegantly fashioned with bandages of gold;” and he quotes an old French Romance for *paille Alexandrin* used in the same sense; so that the mind would naturally turn in that direction, but that the spelling and the *floure Alysandre* seem to forbid it.

⁵⁴ Mr. Forby's invaluable glossary tells us that stairs are still in Norfolk called *grissens*, “a corruption or mispronunciation of *gressings*, q.d. steppings; from old French *gré*, *grieces*, and *griece*, collectively for a flight of steps, which occur in different old English authors and glossaries.”

⁵⁵ “A travelling bed.”—*Palsgrave*.

⁵⁶ This custom of buying and selling young ladies, without their consent, to be wives to men they never saw,

“Was nought unfrequent nor held strange
In the old English day,”

but does sound altogether unaccountable in ours. A more clear account of it can hardly be found than in the following extract from a very interesting article by Sir Francis Palgrave, headed “Records and Registrations,” in the *Quarterly Review*, for Jan. 1829, p. 59: “If an Heir was a minor, he and his land remained in wardship until he could sue out his writ *de ætate probandâ*, under which process witnesses were examined; and, their depositions being returned into Chancery, he was released from wardship; but, during the

eny such may be goten ; or ellys to be paied to him assone as it may be conveyently gadered and receyved of such londres as by me are put in feffment, as is beforseid, aft^r the Ele in Mauteby Chereh be fynsshed and pfōmed, as is beforseid ; and aft^r the Stipend of the p³ste lymtyed to singe for me be yerly levied, as well as the money be dispended upon the keping of my yerly obite.⁵⁷

And if the seid William dye or he come to the age of xxj yer, than the seid c nīres to be disposed for the Wele of my Sowle by myn exectours.

It. I bequeth to John Paston,⁵⁸ my sone, a gilt cuppe standynge, with a cov^r and a knoppe lick a Garleek heed ; vj gobelett^e of silver, with oon cov^r.

bondage, a yoke of another description had usually been imposed upon him, which was not to be thrown off with equal facility. The *sale* of the marriage of an Heir, whether male or female, was a most valuable perquisite ; and the price brought by the ‘ Gentle Bachelor,’ or the ‘ blooming Damsel,’ was regulated by the bargains of the contracting parties ; that is to say, the King or his grantee, who sold the bride or bridegroom, and the parent, who bought the match for the benefit of his offspring.”

⁵⁷ A funeral celebration, or office for the dead.

⁵⁸ The John Paston, here mentioned, was the second son of the testatrix. His elder brother, who bore the same name, but is generally known as Sir John Paston, had died unmarried, in 1479, in his fortieth year. This latter was the second of the family that was lord of Caister, into the possession of which he had entered in 1466, under a warrant from Edward IV. A gallant soldier, he had fought at Barnet and Tewkesbury, and long in France, where he spent the greater part of his life. A courtier, he stood high in the royal favour, and was even selected to escort the sister of his monarch into Belgium. A melancholy instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, he died a victim to the pestilence then raging, and, like his father, “ in the worst inn’s worst room,” without a relative or friend to close his eyes ; and with the further humiliation, that he had been compelled “ to pledge his velvet gown ” to buy his daily bread. He was succeeded by his brother, the object of the present bequest and executor to his mother, who now became the owner of Caister, the walls of which he had bravely defended ten years previously. He likewise was a soldier, and fought in France. Subsequently, in 1487, he so distinguished himself at the battle of Stoke, that the honour of knighthood and banneretcy was conferred upon him in the field. Nor did he lack

17. I bequeth to Margery Paston,⁵⁹ the wife of the seid John, my pixt⁶⁰ of silver with ij silver cruette, and my Massebook, with aff myn awterclothes.

18. I bequeth to William Paston,⁶¹ sone of the seid John Paston, and Elizabeth⁶² his Suster, c m̄res when they come to lawfull age, to be takē and receyved of the londē beforseid; and if either of them die or they come to the seid age, than I wuff that the pt of him or hir so deyng remaine to the Survvyver of them at lawfullt age; and if they bothe dye or⁶³ they come to the seid age, than I wuff that the seid c m̄res be disposed for the helth of my Sowle, by thavise of myn executours.

19. I bequeth to Custaunce,⁶⁴ bastard dought of John

civic distinctions; for he was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and represented the city of Norwich in many parliaments; was one of the esquires of the body to Henry VII.; was Vice-Admiral of Norfolk, and was one of the knights appointed to receive the Princess Katherine on her landing at Plymouth in 1501. Two years subsequently, he died.

⁵⁹ She was daughter to Sir Thos. Brews, of Stinton Hall, in the parish of Topercroft, in Norfolk. Very interesting particulars respecting her will be found in the *Paston Correspondence*, and in the *Historical Sketch of Caister Castle*.

⁶⁰ Commonly spelled Pix: the box or shrine that contained the consecrated wafers.

⁶¹ This, the only son of the last John Paston, succeeded his father when not more than twenty-three years old. He was, like him, knighted by his sovereign. Like him, too, he was more than once High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. What was a far higher honour, he was in the suite of Henry VIII. at the Champ du drap d'or; nor will it be accounted less honourable in the eyes of the wise and good, that, in the pursuit of the law, his profession, he trod in the footsteps of his ancestor and namesake, *the good Judge*. He died in 1554; leaving a numerous family by his wife, Bridget, daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, of Baconsthorpe.

⁶² This was not the only daughter of the testatrix: she had two others, Dorothy and Philippa. All the three afterwards married.

⁶³ Ere, before.

⁶⁴ It appears by a note, appended to Letter 406 (*Paston Correspondence*, II., p. 123), that the Custaunce, or Constance, here provided for, resided with John Paston, the younger, and was sought in marriage by John Clippesby, Esq., of Oby, Norfolk.

Paston, Knyght, whan she is xx yer of age, x fñres; and if she die before the seid age, than I wuff that the seid x fñres be disposed of by myn executours.

It. I bequeth to John Calle, sone of Margery,⁶⁵ my dought, xx fñ whan he cometh to the age of xxiiij yer; and if the seid John dye or he cometh to the same age, than I wuffe that the seid xx fñ evenly be divided attween William and Richard, sones of the seid Margery, whan they come to the age of xxiiij yer; and if either of the seid William and Richard dye or he come to the seid age, than I wuff that the part of him so dying remayne to the survyver; and if bothe the seid William and Richard dye or they come to the seid age, than I wuff that the seid xx fñ be disposed of by the good advys of myn executours for me and my frendes.

It. I bequeth to Marie Tendast, my goddaughter, my peir bedys of Calcidenys, gaudied⁶⁶ with silver and gilt.

⁶⁵ The marriage of this lady, Mrs. Paston's second daughter, with Richard Calle, of Edingthorpe, had sorely displeased the family. It is clear, from the *Paston Correspondence*, that he had lived on terms of intimacy with them, and been trusted by them in matters of business. But he was their inferior in station; and his courting the alliance was therefore an unpardonable offence. On receiving the news that their sister had pledged her faith to him, they could not contain their indignation. Accordingly, John Paston, the younger, writes to his brother, the knight of Caister, at Whitsuntide in 1469, "I conceive ye have heard of Rich^d Calle's labour, which he maketh with our ungracious sister. * * * If my father, whom God assoil, were alive and had consented thereto, and my mother, and ye both, he should never have my good will for to make my sister sell candle and mustard at Framlingham." Calle likewise was severely persecuted; but the lovers persevered, and finally were brought by the mother, grandmother, and second brother of the young lady, before Walter Lyhert, Bishop of Norwich, that he might dissolve their troth by the authority of the Church. But blandishment and threats, severity and the cross, were equally unavailing: the same fate betided the Pastons and their retainers that befel Charlemagne and his Paladins in the field of Roncesvalles—"Contrarj ai voti poi furo i successi;" and the end of the whole was, that, as we read in the last new novel, the fond couple married, and lived happy ever after.

⁶⁶ Adorned.—*Shakspeare*.

It. I wuff that ich of myn other Godchilder be rewarded by thavyse of John Pastone, my sone.

It. I bequeth to Agnes Swan, my svānt, my must develys⁶⁷ gown, furred with Black, and a girdell of black, l^yneised w^t silver gilt and enamelled, and xx^s. in money.

It. to Simon Gerard, my silver Gobelet cured,⁶⁸ and a flatt peece w^t verges gilt, and myn hole litel White bedde in my Chapeff Chaumber at Mauteby, with the ffetherbedde, lick as it is nowe in the seid Chapeff, with a peir blankettē, a peir shetē, and a Pilwe of down.

It. to John Heythe, a matas w^t a traunsom, a peir shetē, a peir blankettē, and a covlight.

It. I wuff that myn houshold be kept aft^r my decesse by half a yer, and that my svantē wage be truly paid at ther deptyng, and also that cvy psone, being my svnt the day of my decesse, have a quarter wages beside that they at her deptyng have don svⁱce fore.

It. I wuff that all such maners, londes, and tenčes, rentes, and svices, which are descended unto me by weye of inheritaunce, immediatly aft^r my decesse remayne unto myn heirē, accordingly to the last Wille of Robt Mauteby, squier, my G^rantfader, Except such londes as I have putte in ffeffement to accomplissh therof my last Wille; and except v nīres of annuyte, which I have g^ranted out of the maner of ffretton in Suff., to Edmund Paston, my sone, Katine, his wiff, and Robt, ther son, for t^me of ther lyves.

It. I bequeth to Anne, my dought^r, x lb to hir ppre use. And to Osborn Berney, x nīres of the money comyng of the londes by me put in ffeffment, as is beforscid.

It. I wuff that the residewe of the stuff of myn houshold

⁶⁷ A corruption of *moitié de velours*, half velvet,—a material resembling velvet. Halliwell, who writes the word *Mustredeவில்리ars*, explains it as a kind of mixed grey woollen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign.

⁶⁸ *Quere*, if not an error of the transcriber's for *cov'd* (covered.)

unbiquothen, be divided equally between Edmund and William, my sones, and Anne, my dought^o.

The residue of all my godes and Cattatt, and dettes to me owing, I geve and coñmitte to the good disposicon of my executours to pforme this my testament and last Wille, and in other deede of mēye for my sowle, myn auncetēz sowles, and alle cristen sowles, to the most pleaser of God, and pfit to my sowle. Of this my testament I make and ordeyne the seid John Paston, Squier, my sone, Thomas Drentall, Clerk, Simon Gerard, and Walter lymyngton myn executours.

And I bequeth to the seid John Paston, for his labo^o, x lb; and to ich of myn other executours, for their labo^o, v mres.

In Witnesse wherof, to this my p̄sent testament, I have putte my Scal; gevyn Day and yer biforseid.





NOTICES

OF THE

Norwich Merchant Marks.

BY WILLIAM C. EWING, ESQ.

THE Committee of the Archæological Society having expressed a wish that I should prepare drawings and descriptions of the Norwich Merchant Marks for publication in their Journal, I have had great pleasure in searching every source of information that came within my reach.

In 1825 Mr. Woodward wrote a Paper on this subject, which was read to the Society of Antiquaries, accompanied by very accurate drawings; and in 1827 he thought of publishing an account of such as he had been able to collect, to the number of seventy; most of which may now be seen in various parts of the city.

This able and lamented antiquary did not, however, carry out his intention; but I have had the advantage of consulting his Manuscripts, now in the possession of Hudson Gurney, Esq.,* to whose kindness I am likewise indebted for a sight of a Manuscript History of Norwich, written by Benjamin Mackerell in 1737, in which he has noticed the Marks remaining in our Churches in his time; as in his *History of Lynn* he has done for those of that town. And here I may be allowed to observe, *en passant*, that it is not a little remarkable that there should be so many there and in Norwich,

* Here I beg to inform the subscribers that we are indebted to the liberality of this gentleman for the plates which illustrate this paper.

while there are not half a dozen to be seen any where in Yarmouth; though in that small number there is one, attached to the front of a house on the quay, which differs from any I know elsewhere, either in England or upon the continent, in forming a part of an iron used for the suspension of tapestry on state occasions. To return, I have also been greatly assisted by the Manuscripts of that eminent antiquary, John Kirkpatrick, who died in 1728, bequeathing to the Corporation of Norwich a vast mass of papers, &c., relating to the antiquities of the city. But by far the greater number of the following Marks were copied in 1847, from the Seals attached to Deeds in the Record-room of the Guildhall. From these various sources I have been able to make a copious collection, above 300 in number, beginning with the early use of these devices, and extending well-nigh to the time when they ceased to be employed. Among them, those which could be appropriated to the inhabitants of certain parishes, have been so arranged; and those whose owners' residence could not be ascertained, have been placed in a chronological list, almost entirely copied from Seals.

With regard to the use and origin of Merchants' Marks, little can, with certainty, be said. It was undoubtedly the practice for each merchant to cause his own to be affixed to his bales of goods, that they might be distinguishable from those of his neighbours; and this was the more necessary when very few could read or write; for it cannot be doubted but the illiterate assistants in a tradesman's warehouse, to whom a written direction would be utterly incomprehensible, would recognize with ease the various Marks which they were in the habit of seeing.

These Marks appear to have been in general use for about three centuries, viz., from 1300 to 1600; for though they began about a quarter of a century before the earlier of the dates, and continued as many years after the later, still they were not then of frequent occurrence. The first known spe-

cimens are generally simple in form, and appear to have somewhat of a religious character, often exhibiting little more than the cross and banner borne by the Agnus Dei. In process of time they became more complicated; in some instances approaching to a monogram, and sometimes to an attempt at a rebus of the name, as Caxton, Harte, Curat, Gybson, &c.

With regard to their form there appear to have been no fixed rules, but this depended entirely upon the fancy of the merchant; care being taken not to copy too nearly those of his fellow-citizens. Still, however various and capricious the forms may seem, a certain geometrical precision evidently pervaded the whole; the lines generally running parallel, or at exact right angles to each other.

Though called Merchants' Marks, they were by no means confined to the most opulent traders to foreign parts, or owners of vessels, but were used by every shopkeeper of any standing in the city. They were undoubtedly hereditary; and, in some cases, the various branches of a family retained the same Mark, but with a slight difference to prevent mistakes; as the Clarkes of St. Miles' Coslany, and of St. Andrew's, &c.

It appears that, in the olden time, if merchants gave money towards the building or restoration of churches, their Marks were placed in the windows, in honour of their liberality, and were frequently seen amongst the coats of arms of nobles, knights, and squires, who had been promoters of the same good work. This practice must have obtained as early as the end of the fourteenth century; for, in "Piers Plowman's Creed," which was probably written about that time, we find the following notice:

"Wyde wyndowes y-wrought,
Y-wryten ful thikke,
Shynen with shapen sheldes,
To shewen aboute,
With merkes of merchauntes
Y-medeled betwene.
Mo than twentie and two
Twyse ynoumbbred."

It has been supposed that they were used on shields only by those who had no hereditary coat of arms; and this might be the case in early times; but in the sixteenth century many great merchants had grants of arms, and it became not unfrequent to find the family arms and the mark impaled in the same escutcheon.* Thus, although persons not entitled to bear arms were strictly forbidden to assume any, there appears to have been no restriction as to the adoption and use of a mark. In a letter, dated Norwich, 13th Nov., 1671, addressed to Sir Edward Bisshe, Clarenceux King at Arms, by Isaac Isbourne, he says, "Both the Mr. Wiggets never knew any coate to belong to them; nor doe not owne any, but a Marke which they weare on a ring. Mr. Wiss doe not owne any neyther."

Perhaps about a hundred of these marks are now remaining in the city; either painted in the windows of churches, engraved on monumental brasses, or carved on the doors or panels of old houses. In such cases it is easy to say in what parish the owners of the marks were buried, and even in what streets or houses they lived. In many cases, where no such memorials exist, particularly with respect to the early inhabitants, I have been enabled to point out their places of residence by the help of the manuscripts of Mr. Kirkpatrick, copied by him from the Enrolment of Deeds and Charters, in the Record-room; and consisting, for the most part, of little scraps of paper, with the name of the owner, and the bearings and abutments of each house.

That Merchant Marks were used on the continent to a much later period than in England, is clear from their being seen in many churches on monuments of a date posterior to that in which they are seen with us. They are even now used by the great houses in Oporto and Lisbon, and are stamped upon their pipes of wine, and give authenticity to the importation.

* Instances to this effect will be found in Cotman's *Norfolk Sepulchral Brasses*.

Whenever I have found notices and descriptions by Mr. Kirkpatrick of old houses as they appeared in his time, I have inserted his own words, supposing it would give an additional interest to the locality, and might serve to render more attractive what, I fear, may be considered a very dull subject.

W. C. E.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

- 1.—1276. Hugo de Bromholm. This may not be a Merchant's Mark, but the seal of Hugo de Bromholm, who was probably connected in some way with the Priory of Bromholm at Bacton, as it resembles the seal of that house, and exhibits the Cross for which it was so celebrated—a small Cross of the self-same wood as that on which our Saviour suffered. Such was the sanctity of this Cross, that numerous pilgrimages were made to it, and formed a great source of revenue to the Priory. A brief account of its history is given by Leland in his *Collectanea*, I., p. 424: a more detailed one, with some particulars of the miracles it wrought, by Blomefield, V. (1st edit.) p. 1408. Piers Plowman also mentions it; and Fuller says, "Amongst all others, commend me to the Crosse at the Priory of Bromeholme, in Northfolke."

Blomefield further tells us, that "the Prior of Bromholm in 1317 purchased the house, in the parish of All Saints, Norwich, which joins on the East part to that which hath the sign of the City of Norwich, of Ralph de Baketon, and made it a lodging-house of entertainment, or inn, called the Holy Cross of Bromholm, to which the Prior, or any of his monks, always resorted when they

came hither, and entertained others of their own order there in a public manner."

This, and all the marks on the first five plates, with the exception of a very few, which are otherwise stated, are copied from Seals attached to deeds in the Record-room in the Guildhall, Norwich. They are for the most part from small round Seals impressed upon red wax, with the marks about half the size here represented.

- 2.—1286. Peter de Cokerel.
- 3.—1294. Nylsam.
- 4.—1309. Hugo de Holland.
- 5.—1309. William Holland.
- 6.—1312. A. de Seham.
- 7.—1312. John de Middleton, of Norwich.
- 8.—1318. Adam Stalun, of Norwich.
- 9.—1323. Thomas de Arminghale.
- 10.—1324. Gerardus le Mounier, Merchant, of Norwich.
- 11.—1327. Simon de Beltone.
- 12.—1330. Hugh de Dunston, Bailiff of Norwich in 1329.
At this time the city had neither Mayor nor Sheriffs, but was governed by four Bailiffs.
- 13.—1333. John de Heylesdon.
- 14.—1333. William de Berford, of Cringleford. It is not certain that this mark is rightly appropriated to Wm. de Berford; for there are thirteen names in the Deed, and as many seals attached; and in this case, as in many others, there are no names written against them, nor do the seals follow in the same succession as the names: therefore the marks cannot always be with certainty appropriated. Still there is good reason to conclude that it is his mark, as the same appears upon another deed in which his name occurs; and both deeds relate to Corporation property lying in Cringleford.
- 15.—1334. William Butt, of Norwich, Bailiff 1334, and Member in Parliament for the city 1335.

- 16.—1336. Edmund Cusyn, Bailiff 1336: M.P. 1337.
- 17.—1337. Adam de Mundham. There seems to have been some attempt to give this mark the appearance of a coat of arms, bearing the cross and crossier in saltire, surmounted by the cross and banner.
- 18.—1344. Richard Spynk, Citizen of Norwich, who, at his own expense, repaired the walls and towers of the city, and built the tower which is now standing on the outer side of the river. "He gave thirty Espringolds, or warlike instruments, to cast great stones with," to be kept at the various gates of the city; he also gave four great arblasters, or cross-bows, and to each of them an hundred gogeons, or balls, and two pair of grapples to draw up the bows with. His mark appears to have some reference to these cross-bows; and, together with the three Chaffinches, or *Spinks*, as a rebus of his name, would seem to aspire, in appearance at least, to the dignity of a coat of arms. At this time merchants and men in trade were not allowed to bear coat-armour; but, about two centuries afterwards, that privilege was granted to many; and it then became common, as above noticed, to bear their arms and mark impaled on the same escutcheon.

Richard Spynk is said to have built the tower standing between the river and St. Martin's or Coslany Gate, which is an interesting relic to the antiquary, being the only tower on the city walls that exhibits the groined ceiling of the basement story.*

- 19.—1349. William Allein. (?)
- 20.—1349. John de Dunstone. This mark differs very slightly from that of Hugh de Dunston, No. 12. Their ancestor, Willian de Dunston, was falconer to King John, who confirmed to him the manor of Dunston, to

* Mr. Muskett has lately published a lithographic view of the interior of this tower.

be held by the service of providing to the Kings of England a cast of hawks at his own charge.

- 21.—1353. John Terling.
- 22.—1353. Jehan Borgret.
- 23.—1356. Hugh Godesman, of Norwich, Draper.
- 24.—1358. John, the son of A. de Middy. (?)
- 25.—1367. Henry Gedde, of Norwich.
- 26.—1367. Thomas de Lingwood.
- 27.—1371. Richard de Berford, of Cringleford.
- 28.—1374. John de Winterton, Bailiff 1371.

PLATE II.

- 1.—1374. Henry Lomynour, of Norwich, Bailiff 1371 :
M.P. 1378.
- 2.—1375. John Dover.
- 3.—1376. Johanes atte Moer, alias de More, or Attemere,
Bailiff 1376.
- 4.—1377. William de Guiens. (?)
- 5.—1377. Robert de Pakenham.
- 6.—1377. John de Multon, of Norwich, Bailiff 1377 :
M.P. 1388.
- 7.—1378. William de Worchsted, Bailiff and Town Clerk
in 1378.
- 8.—1378. Henry Wourstede. This mark bears a strong
family likeness to the preceding one.
- 9.—1378.
- 10.—1378. Raphis Skett, of Norwich, Bailiff 1372. He
made a chapel at the East end of the North aisle of St.
Andrew's Hall, thence called Skeet's Chapel.
- 11.—1380. Roger de Cawston. A person of this name, but
perhaps not the same, was Town Clerk in 1322.
- 12.—1381. Clement atte Nab.
- 13.—1381. William Helgeys.
- 14.—1382. John Smethe of Norwich.



- 15.—1383. Nicholas de Blakeney. (?)
- 16.—1383. Roger de Attmere.
- 17.—1385. Thomas But, son and heir of John But, of the City of Norwich.
- 18.—1390. William Henuton.
- 19.—1392. John Spynk, of Norwich. This is the same mark used by Richard Spynk in 1344, proving that marks descended in families.
- 20.—1393. Thomas Gerard, of Norwich, Bailiff 1393 : M. P. 1391.
- 21.—1395. This mark probably represents some instrument used in the trade of the person to whom it belonged.
- 22.—1396. William Everard, Bailiff 1401 : M. P. 1404.
- 23.—1396. John Pulli.
- 24.—1399. William Wilbeye.
- 25.—1403. John de Swerdeston.
- 26.—1404. John Bilhawe, Lyster.
- 27.—1404. John Byskelee, Mayor 1414 : M.P. 1412. In the year 1403 a new Charter was granted to the city, by which it was no longer to be governed by four Bailiffs, but by a Mayor and two Sheriffs.
- 28.—1406. William Forthe. (?)

PLATE III.

- 1.—1408.
- 2.—1412. Galfridus Bixton, of Norwich. In 1400, Jeffry de Bixton, Will. Blakehommere, and Margery his wife, gave certain limekilns, houses, gardens, &c., in the parish of St. Peter Southgate, to the city for ever, towards the repairs of the banks of the river Wensum.
- 3.—1415. J. W.
- 4.—1415. John Dunning, Sheriff 1432.
- 5.—1423. William Bury, Merchant, of Norwich.
- 6.—1424. John Schotesham, Ald., Merchant, of Norwich, Sheriff 1419.

- 7.—1424. Simon Cook, Ald. of Norwich, Sheriff 1421 :
M.P. 1426.
- 8.—1424. A de Fairtok. (?)
- 9.—1424. William Ashwell, Mayor 1441 : M.P. 1433.
- 10.—1424. John Wryght, Ald., Sheriff 1423.
- 11.—1424. Robert Dunston, Ald., M.P. 1423.
- 12.—1424. John Copping, Ald., Sheriff 1426.
- 13.—1424. Caxton. This is a rebus of the name,
rather than a Merchant's Mark.
- 14.—1424. John Mannyng, Mayor 1422.
- 15.—1424. Thos. Ingham, Mayor 1425 : M.P. 1428.
- 16.—1427. Elena q̃ fuit uxor. Joh. Collewenñ d'Harleston,
q̃uod Civ. Nor.
- 17.—1431. Richard Patislee.
- 18.—1431. Robert Chaplain. (?) M.P. 1431 : Mayor 1436.
- 19.—1431.
- 20.—1436. Robert Fader, Cooper.
- 21.—1437. Aylward Pyrmond, of Norwich. (?)
- 22.—1437. Symon Walsoken, Draper. (?) Sheriff 1437.
- 23.—1437. William Bradlee.
- 24.—1437. Peter Roper, Lyster, Sheriff 1435.
- 25.—1448. John Edwards, Chamberlain. (?)
- 26.—1453. Thomas Ingham, Mayor 1431 : M.P. 1444.
- 27.—1454. Nicholas Ovy. (?) Ald. He gave £20. towards
building the church of St. Peter per Mountergate.
- 28.—1460. Thomas Hodgys, of Norwich.

PLATE IV.

- 1.—1460. John Cloyte, of Norwich, Fuller.
- 2.—1464. Thomas Bokenham, Raffman, M.P. in 1472 :
Mayor 1479.
- 3.—1464. Nicholas Newman, Draper, of Norwich.
- 4.—1464. John Gilbert, Mayor 1464.
- 5.—1473. John Randolf, Draper, Sheriff 1499.

- 6.—1481.
- 7.—1483. Robert Sharington. (?)
- 8.—1494. Richard Aylmer, Grocer. (?)
- 9.—1506. William Arnold, Cordewañ, of Norwich.
- 10.—1507. James Hobart, Knight, Recorder and M.P. Sir James Hobart was Attorney-General to Henry VII. He built Hales Hall, near Loddon, and resided there. He was also founder of Loddon Church, and St. Olave's Bridge, the record of which is preserved in a picture in the former. In 1521 he died, and was buried in the Nave of Norwich Cathedral.
- 11.—1509. Balls, Grocer.
- 12.—1510. Thomas Moore, Draper, Sheriff 1521.
- 13.—1510. Thomas Wilkins, Sheriff 1515.
- 14.—1510. Thomas Aldrich, Mayor in 1507 and 1516. He resided at Mangreen, and was much esteemed by all classes. During Kett's Rebellion he was of great service to the city, frequently acting as mediator between the rebels and the citizens. In 1559 he was buried in Swardeston Church.
- 15.—1510. Thomas Skynner, Clericus. This escallop shell can hardly be considered as a Merchant's Mark : it was most probably a symbol of the holy office of the owner of the seal.
- 16.—1517. Richard Clement, Norwich, Tanner. (?) This mark may perhaps represent some instrument used in his trade.
- 17.—1518. This mark is apparently of much earlier date than the deed to which it is attached.
- 18.—1523. Henry Salter, Grocer, (?) Sheriff 1524.
- 19.—1525. Edward Gerard. (?)
- 20.—1527. Nicholas Sywhat, (?) Mayor 1535.
- 21.—1527. Nicholas Larkeman, of Cringleford. (?)
- 22.—1528. John Sweyn, Thickwoollen-weaver, Sheriff 1525.
- 23.—1529. Thomas Walter, (?) Sheriff 1539.

- 24.—1530. John Page, Chaplain.
 25.—1536. John Wilkins. (?)
 26.—1536. Stephen Legge, Mercer.
 27.—1536. William Bokenham, Esq. This nearly resembles
 No. 2, the mark of Thos. Bokenham, who was probably
 an ancestor of this man.
 28.—1545. John Reynolds. (?)

PLATE V.

- 1.—1545.
 2.—1545. Thomas Cony, Grocer. The initials are not those
 of Thomas Cony, but the seal probably belonged to one
 of his family; for the mark of Walter Cony, as shewn
 in Mackerell's *History of Lynn*, bears a strong resem-
 blance to this.
 3.—1545. Sir Richard Gresham resided at Intwood Hall,
 which mansion he built. He died in 1549. Sir Thomas
 Gresham, his son, afterwards resided there, and enter-
 tained Queen Elizabeth on her progress to Norwich in
 1578. This mark, with the initials R. G., is now on the
 spandril of an old door at Intwood; and, on an ancient
 porch, are the arms of Gresham carved in stone, together
 with the grasshopper, the well-known crest or cognizance
 of the family. In 1542, the Corporation sent half a
 porpoise as a present to Lady Gresham, at Intwood.
 4.—1548. Thomas Lynne, Sheriff 1557, in which year he
 died.
 5.—1549. Thomas Lawrence, of Norwich.
 6.—1561. John Debney, (?) Skrevener, of Norwich. On
 a deed of this date, this seal was placed against his name;
 but it appears to be the mark of some other person.
 7.—1565. John Rede, Ald., Mercer, Sheriff 1568.
 8.—1566. Robert Quash, Grocer of Norwich.
 9.—1569. Richard Benjamin. Probably a monogram of
 the name.

- 10.—1569. Thomas Bradley, of Norwich.
- 11.—1571. James Morront, of Norwich, Grocer.
- 12.—1571. Richard Lusher.
- 13.—1578. Robert Ives. (?) This is probably not his mark, and appears to be of earlier date than the deed to which it is affixed.
- 14.—1578. This may be the mark of Edward Johnson, Sheriff 1583, or of John Suckling, Mayor 1584. It was affixed to several deeds in which both names appeared; but it cannot be said precisely to which it belongs.
- 15.—1612. This mark is on a small oak spandril, with the date 1612, and the initials J. M. W.
- 16.—1615. Thomas Rix.
- 17.—1615. Thomas Thurston, Carpenter, of Norwich. This mark was made with a pen against his name.
- 18.—1618. George Ferrowe.
- 19.—1657. George Munford, Grocer, of Norwich, on a copper token.
- 20.—1667. Spendlove, Grocer, of Norwich, on a copper token.
- 21.—1671. John Rix, of Norwich, Gent.
- 22.—This seal was detached from a deed; so that neither date nor name can be assigned to it.
- 23.—Cut on a stone, formerly built into Norwich Castle.
- 24.—On a thin piece of lead, probably a mark once attached to cloth. Blomefield says, "In 1459, at an assembly held the day before St. George, it was ordained that the cloth seal lying in the common chest should be committed to the care of Robert Thompson, who should be tokener, and token and seal all cloths called Norwich cloth, with a lead seal or token, after he had measured them, and found that they were of length and breadth according to the ordinances made; and the woollen weavers were obliged to bring in a roll of the names

of all their craft, with the several *marks* belonging to each man, by which the goodness of every man's cloth might be known by his *mark*, and the measure of it by the token." *

"In 1465, was a statute made to ascertain the length and breadth of cloths, all which were to be sealed with lead seals, and the keepers of such seals, or aulnagers, to be ordained by the Treasurer of England, &c."

- 25.—This mark is carved on the front of an oak chest, and is so nearly like that of John Sotherton, that it is supposed to be his. (See St. Andrew's Parish, Plate VI., No. 19.)
- 26.—This was carved on a stone in the wall of a large malt-ing office at Cringleford, which was taken down about 1802. On a massive oak beam placed across the breast of the kitchen chimney, were stamped with a hot iron various marks, resembling Merchants' Marks, that had probably been used for the purpose of branding casks, containing malt or other merchandize.
- 27.—Carved in stone on the left side of the porch of Arm-ingham Old Hall, supposed by Mackerell to be the mark of J. Mingay, Grocer.
- 28.—1359. Richard de Belton. This mark should have been placed earlier, according to its date. Like many others that I have met with upon seals about this time, it simply exhibits the cross and banner of the Holy Lamb, placed over, or rather grafted upon, the coat of arms, in order to give sanctity to the heraldic badge; and not, I apprehend, intended as a Merchant's Mark, though probably it might lead to the use of those distinctive emblems. Merchants, as before mentioned, having no right, at this

* Mr. C. Roach Smith, of London, has very kindly sent me drawings of two leaden tokens found in the Thames. Each has the Norwich arms on the obverse. One has the porteullis crowned on the reverse; the other has letters, but they are illegible.

time, to bear coats of arms, in all probability adopted this religious emblem as a cognizance of distinction, which in course of time, with fanciful variations, became their Mercantile Mark. "I am induced to think this, because in almost all the early marks may be traced the cross or banner, or both, with what appear capricious additions, though they may have had a meaning now unfathomable. The present mark is on a seal with the name of Richard de Belton around it. On the monument of Prior Bozun in Norwich Cathedral, are the arms, gules, 3 birdbolts argent. A family named Bolton now bears arms, azure, 3 birdbolts or.

PLATE VI.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

- 1.—1377. Bartholomew Appilyerd, Bailiff in 1355, 1366, 1372, and M.P. for the city in 1375. He resided in this parish, on the property now occupied by the old
 x City Bridewell, so celebrated for its beautiful flint masonry, which was built by his son, William Appilyerd, the first Mayor of Norwich, for a residence. He died in 1386, and was buried in the church, which was taken down and rebuilt in the year 1506; so that no memorial now remains of him. On a deed dated 1377, is this seal with his mark, having the inscription around it—
 IHCXVS : PAZARECVS : REX : IVDEORVM.
- 2.—1424. John Caumbrigg, Mayor in 1430, 1437, 1438, and 1439. His property in this parish appears to have been on the South side of the street opposite the Hall garden; and to have occupied the site of the ancient churchyard and church of St. Christopher, destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry III. In 1442 he was buried in this church, and bequeathed £10. to be kept in a chest behind the altar in St. Anne's Chapel, to be

P 2

* It was first used as a Bridewell in 1598,
 see Kirkpatrick, p. 227.

lent out on security to the poor of the parish: other bequests were afterwards added; and it was long known as "Cambridge's Chest." This mark is on a seal to a deed dated 1424.

3.—1454. Thomas Caumbrigge, Mercer, Sheriff in 1475. In 1476 he was buried in the churchyard of this parish. This mark, which is the same as his father's, but with his own initials, is on a seal to a deed dated 1454.

4.—1467. John Gilbert, Grocer, Mayor 1459 and 1464. In 1467 he was buried in the chancel, under a very large stone, now nearly covered by the pulpit stairs; but this mark, engraved on brass, is not obscured thereby. Kirkpatrick says that this mark, impaling the Grocers' arms, with the initials I. G., was in one of the North windows of the Cathedral.

5.—1467. John Drolle, Mayor 1453: M.P. in 1455. In 1467 he was buried in our Lady's Chapel, on the North side of the church, by Agnes, his first wife; and gave his renters or tenancies in this parish, in Rackey Lane, now called Swan Lane, to the church for ever. Kirkpatrick and Mackerell both mention this mark as being in the church; but it is not now there.

6.—1483. Robert Gardiner, Mayor in 1490, 1499, and 1506. In 1508 he was buried within the altar rails, beneath a stone, to which was affixed a brass escutcheon, with this mark engraved upon it, placed between the heads of two brass effigies of a man and woman: Blomefield and Cotman say of Layer and his wife; but Kirkpatrick says of Gardiner. I have seen a drawing by him, copied from the slab, resembling the figures by Cotman, but having the mark between them. It is undoubtedly the mark of Robert Gardiner; as it occurs, together with his name, upon many deeds, one of which is dated 1483. It also appears upon most of the principals of the roof, and was in all the windows of the North aisle, towards

the glazing of which he gave £10. It is still in the window over Sir John Suckling's monument, with his effigy and name:—*Roberto Gardener, quōdā maiore huius Civitatis, comōdis. sine.*

- 7.—1493. Robert Aylmer, Mayor in 1481 and 1492. This mark, with his initials, is in several of the South windows in the clerestory. His gravestone, dated 1493, lies under the font.
- 8.—1494. William Potter, Draper. Kirkpatrick says "The Hall window of the corner house opposite to the S. W. angle of St. Peter's Hungate churchyard, hath an escoch., ar. on a chev. betw. 3 cinque-foils pierced gules, as many Besants. The letters W. P. are in a window in the next room, and also this mark, and upon the ornament of the chamber window. N.B. I find Will. Potter, Draper, 10th Hen^y VII."
- 9.—1497. Nicholas Colich, Mayor in 1497. In 1502 he was buried in this church, and gave fifty marks towards rebuilding it; a holy water stope of silver, that weighed seventy ounces; and forty shillings to be put into Cambridge's chest. This mark, with his initials and the Grocers' arms, was in the North windows of the clerestory, but has since been removed into the large East window.
- 10.—1499. John Randolph, Sheriff 1499. Kirkpatrick says, "In the second window from the East end of the North aisle, I find another portraiture of a man in a scarlet gown, kneeling at a reading-table or desk, and a woman kneeling opposite to him: between them are to be read these words, *Estius Johannis* and under a shield with this mark, which I take to be that of John Randolph."
- 11.—1510. John Clarke, Mayor 1515 and 1520: M. P. 1510. In 1527 he was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, in the North aisle, with this mark on a brass escutcheon

affixed to his monumental stone, as shewn by Cotman. He resided in the large flint house opposite the East end of the church, of which amongst Kirkpatrick's manuscripts are several notices, viz.: "In the great Stone House against y^e East end of St. Andrew's churchyard, a little Northward of the chancel, in y^e great Parlor window, top of every upper pane, ~~THU~~ ~~AND~~ ~~THAN~~ GOD. On the Portal, this mark with the Mercers' arms: *vide* gravestone. The house sometime of J. Clerk, Alderman." On an old oak panel, taken from this house, is carved the same motto, together with the mark and Mercers' arms. "On the great Stone Gate of y^e flint-stone house against East end of St. Andrew's churchyard, on one side of y^e arch, Suckling's arms; on the other side, y^e Merchant Adventurers' arms, and An^o. Dñi. 1564, being the year when Robert Suckling (whose house it was) was Sheriff." "The corner house over against the New Hall South Gate, where Mr. Tho. Seaman dwells. Arms upon the porch carved. A bend bet. 3 buckles, C. B. 1634, is . . . Barret. In the window of the dining-room: 1st. The Merchant Adventurers. 2nd. Argent a lion rampant gu. debrused by a bend raguled vert. 3rd. The City, imp. St. George's Cross. 4th. This mark, imp. the Mercers' arms, is John Clark, Mayor 1520." This mark is attached to several deeds, one of which is dated 1510, and has also the mark and signature of his second wife, Cecilia.

12.—1510. Cecilia, just mentioned as the wife of John Clark.

13.—1510. Henry Atte Mere, Skryvener, Alderman, Sheriff in 1509. He lived on the East side of St. Andrew's Hill, nearly opposite the South-east angle of the churchyard. Kirkpatrick gives the following extract from his will: "A. D. 1512. Henry Atte Mere, Citizen and Alderman, 22 March, will'd to be buried in y^e churcheyerd of y^e Church of Seynte-Andrew, 'uppone y^e banke nexte

directly afore y^e dore of my Mess. w^{ch} openyth in to y^e seid churcheyerd,' (N.B. this was y^e house wherein Edw^d. Clarke, Esq^r. was lately Mayor): and bequeathed to y^e high altar xx^s."

- 14.—1521. This mark is in front of an old house in London Street, now occupied by Mr. Pigg. It has a finely-carved stone gateway, and is said to have been Goldsmiths' Hall: it was, however, not so; but was successively the residence of two wealthy goldsmiths, John Bassingham and John Belton, to one of whom, probably the latter, this mark belongs. He was buried in the churchyard; and in 1521, Annor, his wife, was buried by him. Kirkpatrick has several scattered notices respecting this house. "A great house in Cutler Row, as coming from the Red Well towards the Market, on the right hand, and not much above half-way from the said well to St. Andrew's three-steps. Divers escoch., and first above the gate, which is of ancient stone-work, in the manner of a church door, with niches for images on each side. (N.B. I have found reason to judge that this great gate came from the Grey Friars, and the house built by John Bassingham.) There are the Goldsmiths' arms and City arms; and above all, the King's arms; France (3 fleurs de lys) and England quarterly; supported by a greyhound and a dragon; crest a , and the letters I. B. (*q*. if not John Belton.)" "At the East end of the house, the Goldsmiths' arms again, and I. B. (*q*. if not John Bassingham.) At the West end, an esc. gul.* a chev. ingr. erm. betw. 3 mullets, and a large escoch. Quarterly: 1st. A cross. 2nd. Goldsmiths' Arms. 3rd. Checky, a bend ermine. (Bassingham.) 4th.; and within the yard, above a door, this mark and initials. In a window of this house, now taken away; 1st.

* The arms of Rugg; probably Francis Rugg: he was three times Mayor, and in 1607 was buried at the East end of the North aisle of the church.

France and England quarterly; supporters, a red dragon and gold lion crowned. 2nd. Feathers. 3rd. St. George's cross. 4th. City of Norwich. 5th. Red and white rose united. 6th. per pale; 1st. per fess. az. across or, als. a cross humet. or; 2nd. defaced, impaling the Goldsmiths' arms. In one of the windows, this inscription:

“Godde's ordynance ws yn scriptur doth lede
To obaye wr kynge as supreme hede,
Wyth feare, love, honour, and subc̃yone,
And to thy neybor be in charite.

N.B. Some tyme John Basingham's.”

- 15.—1524. Stephen Reynbald, Sheriff 1524. Mackerell gives this as the mark of Stephen Reynbald, of this parish.
- 16.—1527. John Holly, Brewer, in 1527, was buried with Elizabeth, his wife, near the West door of the South aisle, with this mark upon his gravestone.
- 17.—1537. Mackerell gives this mark to William Layer, who was Mayor in 1537; but Kirkpatrick assigns a similar one, impaling the Grocers' arms, to John Dobyl-daye, who lived at the South-west end of Bridewell Alley, in the corner house late Mr. Muskett's: he died in 1521. The Layers lived on the North side of St. Andrew's Broad Street, in a house thus mentioned by Kirkpatrick: “A house in St. Andrew's Street, on the North side, opposite the cockey, 2 ancient columns at the gate, upon the top of each of them a unicorn holding a shield, one painted with erm. on a chief sable, an annulet between 2 billets, or.* This is Watts. But there has been Layer's arms carved formerly upon the same escocheon. In the dining-room of the said house, there is carved above the chimney-piece, an unicorn betw. 3 cross crosslets. Layer.” The arms of Layer still remain in the North aisle of the church, in

* The arms of Henry Watts, Esq., Mayor in 1646.

the window over Sir John Suckling's monument. The two ancient columns here mentioned were undoubtedly what are termed *Magistrates' Posts*: they were generally of oak, richly carved with arms, &c., and ornamented with paint and gilding. They were placed at the principal entrance of the houses of Mayors, &c., and were frequent in Norwich. A pair of them stood, within the memory of persons now living, at a door near Elm Hill, and are now at the house of E. Blakeley, Esq., at Thorpe. These were figured and described by Mr. Repton, in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XIX., pp. 383—385.

- 18.—1542. William Rogers, Grocer, Mayor 1542, 1548: M.P. in 1541. He lived in a house opposite the South end of Bridewell Alley, in which was a carved oak chimney-piece, with this mark, impaling the Grocers' arms, also the Mercers' and Merchant Adventurers' arms, with the letters W. R. The chimney-piece is now in the possession of E. Bartell, Esq., of Swannington. This mark appears, too, upon a seal, of which no date can be given; it having been unfortunately severed from a deed.
- 19.—1557. John Sotherton, Mercer. Kirkpatrick says that this mark, together with the name and arms of the individual just named, and the date 1557, was cut on a stone in the buttress by the North chancel door, near which he was probably buried, with Helen, his wife. His residence was on the South side of the churchyard.
- 20.—This mark, impaling the Mercers' arms, was in the church, on a shield held by an angel supporting the roof of the nave.
- 21.—On the outside of the North aisle, over the second window from the East end, is this mark cut in stone, also impaling the Mercers' arms.
- 22.—Above two of the windows on the outside of the South aisle, are carved two escutcheons, on which are painted the Grocers' arms, impaling this mark.

- 23.—On the South side of the West door of the steeple, this mark was cut on a stone escutcheon.
- 24.—Mr. Woodward ascribes this mark to John Belton, and says, it was on the spandril of an old doorway, at the entrance of the passage from St. Andrew's Steps to the Castle Ditches. On the right side, quarterly: 1st. St. George's cross. 2nd. Goldsmiths' arms. 3rd. Cheky, a bend ermine. 4th. I. B. tied with a knot. On the left side, the Grocers' arms impaling this mark, in base W. M. tied.
- 25.—Kirkpatrick says, "This mark is on the corner post of a house in St. Andrew's, Chapman's, Grocer, which was built by Rich. Hughton, Grocer."
- 26.—In a chamber window of the Swan Tavern, in Swan Lane, formerly called Rackey Lane, is this mark, impaling a fess nebule between six billets. (Chape.)
- 27.—Kirkpatrick says, that this mark was in two of the North windows of St. Andrew's Hall; and that the following,
- 28.—Was upon a piece of old wainscot board, which came down with the steeple, when it fell in 1712. The noble structure, now called St. Andrew's Hall, was the Nave to the church of the Black Friars. The steeple stood between the nave and the choir, which still serves as a church for the inmates of the Workhouse, that occupies the site of the ancient convent.

PLATE VII.

ST. BOTOLPH.

- 1.—1459. John Butt, Mayor 1462 and 1471. In 1475 he died, and was buried in the chancel of this church, which was demolished in 1548, and the parish was added to that of St. Saviour. The churchyard occupied the

site of the White Horse yard, and abutted East on Magdalen Street, and West on Botolph Street. This mark is on a seal attached to a deed dated 1459.

ST. CLEMENT.

- 2.—1529. John Borough, Sheriff 1519, was buried in the Nave of this church in 1529. On his gravestone was a brass escutcheon, with this mark, impaling the Mercers' arms.
- 3.—1548. Edmund Wood, Grocer, Mayor 1548, in which year he died, and was buried in this church. He lived in the house opposite the East end of the church. Over the door was this mark, and the letters E. W., together with his own arms, and those of the Grocers' and Mercers' Companies. His premises extended to the corner in Fishgate Street, where, on the spandril of a stable door, the mark still remains.
- 4.—1570. John Aldrich, Grocer, Mayor in 1558 and 1570, and M.P. for the city in several Parliaments. He was buried here in 1582. This mark is on a seal affixed to a paper dated 1570, and signed by him as Mayor. He lived in the old flint house at the North-west angle of the churchyard, in which is a large spandril, with the date 1570, and a smaller one, with the initials of himself and his wife, Elizabeth. Here is also an ancient carved door, which appears not to occupy its original place, but was probably removed from the adjoining premises, formerly the property of the Priors of Ixworth.
- 5.—1599. Alexander Thurston, Grocer and Merchant, Mayor 1600, and M.P. 1601. He was buried in this church in 1620. He lived in the large flint house at the South-east corner of the churchyard, in which is a stone chimney-piece, with this mark and date on one spandril, and, on the other, the arms of his wife, Hester Aldrich. Or, on a fess vert, a bull passant proper.

ST. EDMUND.

- 6.—1441. Robert Furbyshour, Alderman, Dyer, Sheriff 1448. He was buried with his wife, Margaret, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, which he built in 1463, at the East end of the South aisle of this church. This mark is on seals attached to deeds dated 1441 and 1459.

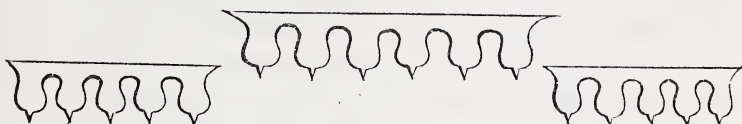
ST. ETHELDRED.

- 7.—This mark is on a stone bracket, at the South-east corner of the house called Baist's-place, at the North-east angle of the churchyard. The house was probably the residence of Roger Beast, Grocer, who was Mayor in 1467 and 1472. Blomefield says, "upon this site stood the house of that valiant Knight Sir Robert de Salle, who was killed by the rebels in Edward the Third's time."

ST. GEORGE COLEGATE.

- 8.—1454. William Norwich, Mayor 1461. In 1463 he was buried in a chapel, which he founded, at the East end of the North aisle of the church, and dedicated it to St. Mary and all the Saints. This mark is on the seal to a deed dated 1454.
- 9.—1514. Thomas Waryn, Alderman, Dyer, Sheriff 1503. In 1514 he was buried at the East end of the North aisle, under a stone bearing this mark, which was also carved upon some of the old seats.
- 10.—1530. Robert Jannis, Mayor in 1517 and 1524. He was buried on the North side of the altar, under a fine altar-tomb, with this mark, impaling the Grocers' arms. Kirkpatrick says, "this tomb is remarkable for the ornamental work of it, which is very neat and good, being all of burnt pot-earth." Upon the pulpit, which was given by him, is likewise this mark, impaling the Grocers' arms, and the Mercers' and Drapers' arms impaled.

- 11.—1566. Henry Bacon, Grocer, Mayor in 1557 and 1566. This mark and initials are over the South entrance of a large corner house,* formerly his residence. It is situated opposite the East end of the church, and built with flint. Kirkpatrick says, "On the ruddle screen of the hall, are three racks placed thus—



the upper with five, each of the others with four places to hang the maces on, belonging to the officers of the Mayor and Sheriffs." About fifty years since, a large room on the first floor was lined with fine oak paneling, and the chimney-piece elaborately carved; all of which was about that time removed to the mansion of — Tompson, Esq. of Witchingham.

- 12.—1571. Richard Sadler, Grocer, Sheriff in 1595, resided in this parish. This mark, which appears to be a monogram of his name, is on a seal to a deed dated 1571.
- 13.—1583. Silvester Force, Weaver, resided in this parish. This mark is on the right-hand spandril of an old door, now at Thorpe : on the left is the date 1583.
- 14.—1608. George Cock, Grocer, Mayor 1613. This mark, impaling the Grocers' arms, with the date 1608, is on a panel, and on several doors in the house before mentioned, which, Kirkpatrick says, "was the residence of Henry Bacon, and afterwards of George Cock, Alderman, who made much addition to it."

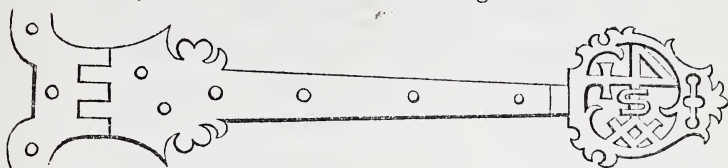
ST. GEORGE TOMBLAND.

- 15.—1539. John Revell, Grocer, resided in this parish. This mark is on the seal of a deed dated as above.

* Now the People's College.

- 16.—1540. Augustine Steward, Mercer, Mayor 1534, 1546, and 1556: M.P. 1541. He lived in a house on Tombland, now a butcher's shop, exactly opposite the Erpingham Gate, in the front of which is a stone bracket, with this mark impaling the Mercers' arms, and the date 1540. His property extended along the North and West sides of the churchyard, into Prince's Street, including the site of an ancient building called Prince's Inn, which probably gave name to the street. Kirkpatrick says, "In the Prince's Inn house, in St. Geo. Tombland, there is carved, upon an old-fashioned piece of work, such as was usually then placed at the end of their benches in their great halls, an escoch: viz., a lion ramp^t with bend ragulie, trunked, (Styward) impaling on a bend wavy 3 birds, a border ingrailed roundelly. (Rede.) And upon another such thing this mark." It likewise appears upon seals to deeds dated 1523 and 1535.
- 17.—1611. Thomas Anguish, Grocer, Mayor in 1611. He lived in a house at the North end of Tombland. In a court there, upon an old door, is the date 1594, and the initials of himself and wife, T. E. A. He died in 1617, and was buried at the East end of the North aisle of the church. He was the founder of the Boys' Hospital, in St. Edmund's parish, which has been liberally endowed by subsequent benefactors. Mackerell gives this as his mark, but it is now nowhere to be seen.
- 18.—W. R. Kirkpatrick says, "This mark is in a window of a house on Tombland, next the corner which is opposite to the church porch;" and that
- 19.—"In divers quarrels of the upper windows of the chancel, there is this mark."
- 20.—In an old house at the North-west corner of Tombland, abutting upon the South side of St. Simon's churchyard, is a door, upon one spandril of which is this mark, and, upon the other, the Grocers' arms.

- 21.—In a house at the North-west corner of Tombland, adjoining the Waggon and Horses Lane, is this mark, cut by way of ornament in the iron hinges of a door.




ST. GILES.

- 22.—1428. Robert Baxter, Mayor in 1424 and 1429, M.P. in 1420, was buried in the nave of this church in 1432. This mark was on his gravestone, and is on a seal to a deed dated 1428.

ST. GREGORY.

- 23.—1446. John Pennyng, Ald., Draper, Sheriff 1430. In 1459 he was buried in the nave of this church. This mark is on a seal to a deed dated 1446.
- 24.—1508. Thomas Alberd, Grocer, was buried in the South aisle of this church in 1510. This mark is on the seal to a deed dated 1508.
- 25.—1520. John Westgate, Ald., Sheriff in 1520. This mark is on a rich gold brocade altar-cloth, which he gave to this church: around it is, *Pray for the Soule of John Westgate, Alderman, and Hawde, his Wiff.* He was buried in St. Lawrence's Church, and his wife, Matilda, in St. Gregory's.
- 26.—1537. Robert Palmer, Mercer, Sheriff 1537. Kirkpatrick says "he dwelt in that great old house, which, as we go from Charing Cross by the lower street towards Coslany bridge, is on the right hand, and about the middle of the street. Sir Peter Seaman now dwells in it. In the hall is a window of five days, in each an escocheon. 1st. Defaced. 2nd. The City. 3rd. The royal arms,

France and England, quarterly, supported by a red dragon and a greyhound. 4th. St. George's Cross. 5th. This mark. In a quarrel , and the said mark in parvo (N.B. Rob: Palmer, Mercer, temp. H. VI.); and on the under part of the stone arch-work of the said window the same mark is cut twice; also a maiden's head for the Mercers' arms. The same mark is cut in wood upon one side of the haum (?) of the hall door-case, and also the Mercers' arms." C. Weston, Esq., has an oak spandril from this house, upon which is carved the mark and Mercers' arms. He has also the ancient newel-post from the foot of the staircase: it is of oak, and splendidly carved with the royal arms, &c.

- 27.—1576. Francis Morley, Brewer, Sheriff 1576. He lived in the house before mentioned. The handsome stone doorway still remains. On one side of the arch is an escutcheon, barry of 6, on a chief 3 lions' heads erased. On the other side, the same coat impaling a chevron between 3 mallets. Kirkpatrick says, that in the hall window above-mentioned "are two small quarrels with escutcheons; viz., the one, barry of 6 or and az., on a chief ar. 3 lions' heads erased sa. (Morley); the other, gu. a chev. between 3 mallets ar. (Soame.) In the East window of the North aisle of the church is an escutcheon with Morley's arms; and in the window above the cancel door is this mark, supposed to be Morley's."

HEIGHAM.

- 28.—1587. This was probably the mark of Richard Browne, Sheriff in 1595, in which year he died. It is carved on one of the spandrils of the entrance-door of the Dolphin public-house: on the other spandril are the initials R. B., and in the centre 1587, with the arms of Browne, sable 3 herons argent, impaling, argent a chevron between 3 bucks tripping sable. In the rebellion, when Bishop

Hall was driven from his palace, he retired to this house, and here ended his days, and was buried in the parish church.

In this old inn is still much to interest the antiquary: the parlour, with its handsome ceiling, bay window, and carved panelled door; in the kitchen, a beautiful stone niche with a holy-water stoup; and, at the foot of the staircase, the original oak newel, curiously carved.

PLATE VIII.

ST. JOHN MADDERMARKET.

1.—1297. Richard de Knapeton, of Norwich. He resided in a house opposite the present Corn-Exchange, on the North side of Pottergate Street, near St. Crowche's churchyard. This mark is on the seal of a deed dated 1297. The parish of St. Crouch, or St. Crucis, was situated on the East side of St. John Maddermarket: in 1551 it was dissolved; the Western part being added to St. John's, and the Eastern part to the parish of St. Andrew. The church was desecrated, and at length became an inn, called "The Hole in the Wall." In 1838 it was entirely pulled down, when, on removing the chamber floors and ceilings, the ancient chancel became apparent, with its East window, sedilia, &c.: the principal rafters of the roof were of chesnut, and quite sound. About the latter part of the last century, in a large chamber of this old tavern, assembled the celebrated "Hole in the Wall Club," which numbered amongst its members most of the Norwich wits and literati of that day; but when its chairman, Dr. Sayers, died, it ceased to be. (For an account of this club, see Charles Marsh's "Clubs of London, &c.")

2.—1328. Richard de Beteringhe, Bailiff and M.P. 1341.

He had property on the East side of Holtor-way, now

Dove Lane, and on the South side of Pottergate Street. On a deed dated 1328.

- 3.—1340. Thomas de Welburne, Taverner, of the City of Norwich. He lived on the South side of Pottergate, on the Western boundary of the parish. On a deed dated 1340.
- 4.—1359. William de Blickling, Bailiff 1362: M.P. 1366. He lived in a corner house,* abutting East upon the open space at the North end of the churchyard, which, Blomefield says, was the Madder Market, and North upon the street then called Tonsoria, or Sheregate; as that neighbourhood was the residence of the shearmen, or cloth-dressers. Near to this place, at the junction of the two streets, one leading to the New Mills, the other to St. Bennet's Gates, stood a stone cross, raised on a few steps, then called Shearers' or Shearmen's Cross, but afterwards corrupted to Charing Cross: it was taken down in 1732. On a deed dated 1359.
- 5.—1360. Roger Hardegrey, Bailiff 1360: M.P. 1358. He was lord of the manor of Fishley, and lived in a house† adjoining the one last mentioned, and abutting on the Western boundary of the parish. On the seal to a deed dated 1360.
- 6.—1369. John de Welbourn, Taverner, brother of Thomas, Bailiff 1368. His property was on the South side of Pottergate, adjoining the Western boundary of the parish; whence it extended to the Market, including an ancient tavern, called the Common Inn, all of which he conveyed to the Corporation, to whom it now belongs. On a deed dated 1369.
- 7.—1370. William de Eton, Bailiff 1377, had property near the river. He was buried in this church in 1392,

* Now occupied by Mr. Norris.

† Now Mr. Pooley's.

and gave £20 towards building a new aisle. On the seal of a deed dated 1370.

- 8.—1378. Hugo de Holland, Bailiff 1382, had property in various parts of the parish. On a deed dated 1378.
- 9.—1378. William de Holland, brother of the above, had premises on the South side of Pottergate Street, in St. Crouch's parish.
- 10.—1381. Thomas Hart, Bailiff 1381, appears to have lived on the West side of the churchyard. On a deed dated 1381.
- 11.—1384. John Latymer, of Norwich and Cringleford, M.P. 1371: Bailiff 1382. He lived in a corner house* abutting upon Holtor to the West and Pottergate to the North. On a deed dated 1384.
- 12.—1384. This mark, though differing from No. 9, is given by Kirkpatrick as that of William de Holland, of Norwich. From a deed dated 1384.
- 13.—1421. Thomas Martyn, Merchant, of Norwich, and Agnes, his wife, were buried in this church. On a seal to a deed dated 1421.
- 14.—1424. William Nyche, Alderman, Sheriff 1421, had property in this parish. On a deed dated 1424.
- 15.—1439. Ralf Segrym, Mayor 1451: M.P. 1449. He appears to have lived at the corner house before mentioned (No. 4) as the residence of Wm. de Blickling. He was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, in the South aisle of the church, with his wife, Agnes, who gave a silver chalice and censer. This mark is on a brass affixed to his gravestone, and was on a panel of the screen of St. Mary's Chapel, with his initials. It was in the East window, and in one of the upper North windows of the church, and in a North window in St. Andrew's Hall. It is carved on a stone bracket in the Hall in the Market, and on a seal attached to a deed dated 1439.

* Now Mr. Clarke's.

- 16.—1458. William Barly, *alias* Elbarly, *alias* Oldebarly, Merchant and Alderman, Sheriff 1451: M. P. 1452. He lived in No. 5, the house before mentioned as the residence of Roger Hardegrey. On a deed dated as above.
- 17.—1467. Richard Hoste, Alderman, Sheriff 1462: M. P. 1467. On his monumental brass, dated 1467, at the East end of the North aisle. His property abutted upon a place anciently called the Fish-house Yard, and was bounded on the North by the river, and on the South by the street: it afterwards belonged to Alan Percy, Priest, brother to the Duke of Northumberland, and rector of Mulbarton. In the Churchwardens' Book for this parish in the year 1558, I find him rated for this property, which consisted of many tenements, which he sold to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who cleared the whole away, and built a palace on the site. The first mention of this palace in the Parish Book is thus: "Rec^d. of my lord's grase for j yere ended at Myhelmas 1564, .xl^s." In the same year is the following entry: "Off my L. grase ffor brekyne the grond & ffor the wyndous, xx^s." This charge must have been at the funeral of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, who died in 1563, and was buried in the nave of this church. In 1572 the Duke was beheaded, and his title forfeited. In 1660 Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, was restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk, and in 1671 entertained Charles II. and his Queen at his palace here, which had been rebuilt; but in 1711 it was pulled down, and the offices leased to the Corporation for a Workhouse. Kirkpatrick says, "The old building was exactly in the form of Surrey House in Newgate,* and the walls plastered with rough mortar in the same manner. The new palace was never finished thoroughly

* Now Surrey Street.

within. It cost the Duke much money for repairs, &c. He made about 2000 lbs. of the stuff after it was pulled down. Then leased out the ground, &c. A great fault in the new palace was sinking the cellars too deep, so that the water annoyed them much: also the first floor was too low, and so the rest. Quere the length and breadth of the old building now standing, which was the Bowling Alley."

Mackerell, in his manuscript History of Norwich, says, "The Duke of Norfolk had a palace that was a beautiful and noble structure when it was in its glory, and reputed to have been the largest house in England out of London. It was adorned with curious granaries of terras, and a large and spacious Bowling-alley* of the same, at first covered over from the weather, but laid open in the year 1672, by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, who built here a palace anew; but, not living to see it finished, it remained so until the year 1711, when the late Duke gave orders to have it pulled down, which was done that year accordingly."

This mark appears to have been afterwards used by Stephen Reynbald, as it is against his name, on a seal attached to a deed dated 1518.

- 18.—1476. William Pepyr, Alderman, Sheriff 1469. In 1476 he was buried in the chancel, on the North side of the altar: on his gravestone are the effigies of himself and his wife, Johanna, in brass, together with his mark, which was formerly in the East window. He appears to have lived in the corner house,† abutting South on Pottergate, and fronting the churchyard West.
- 19.—1503. Thomas Caus, Mayor 1495 and 1503: M. P. 1489 and 1497. He lived in the house before mentioned, abutting upon Sheregate, North, and the parish

* This celebrated Bowling-alley was 190 feet long, and 31 wide.

† Now Mr. Stapleton's.

of St. Gregory, West. This mark is on four leaden escutcheons affixed to the gravestone of his wife, Johanna, in the chancel, on the North side of the altar.

- 20.—1524. John Terry, Mayor 1523. In the following year he died, and was buried on the South side of the altar. On his gravestone is a brass of very superior workmanship, as mentioned by Cotman: upon it is this mark. He lived nearly opposite the East end of the church.

- 21.—1525. John Marsham, Mayor 1518. He died in 1525, and was buried in the South aisle, respecting which, Kirkpatrick says, "In the South Ile is the gravestone of John Marsham, and Elizabeth, his wife: on a brass plate are his and his wife's effig: and between them this escoch: * which seems to have been enamelled, and y^e 2nd to have been barry of ten, on a canton three martlets; but the 4th I can't make anything of."

He lived in the corner house before mentioned as having been the residence of William de Blickling and Ralf Segrym, of which Kirkpatrick says, "The arms of Marsham are in the hall window of an old house in this parish, which fronts the street North and East, by the Duke's place; and upon the wood-work of the old chamber windows, which ran the length of the house, now destroyed, was this mark, which is Marsham's; and also in a chamber window of the next house, Southward of this toward the churchyard, is the said escocheon, and the mark upon a door, and R. M. The mark and initials held by an eagle. Also this rebus, the God Mars holding a shield and in his right hand a spear, with the letters *h a m*, pendant upon his body, meaning Marsham."

- 22.—1527. William Herte, Mayor 1512 and 1519. In 1532 he was buried in St. Crowche's churchyard, with Margaret, his wife. He lived in a corner house abut-

* As in Cotman's *Norfolk Brasses*.

ting upon Smithy Row,* (anciently called Hosier-gate,) East, and Pottergate, North; which house is still well known as having been the residence of Sir Benjamin Wrench. On a seal to a deed dated 1527.

- 23.—1530. Thomas Bawburgh, Mercer, Mayor 1530. He lived in a house† abutting upon Sheregate, South, and the parish of St. Gregory, West; of which Kirkpatrick says, “This mark is upon a house over against that sometime Sir Jos. Payne’s; also St. George’s cross, and the Mercers’ arms. This was the house of Thomas Bawburgh, Aldⁿ, temp^e Hen^y VIII.; afterward of John Walters. Upon the gate W. D. D.‡ 1616. A small hall of ancient form; very good wainscot ceiling in manner of Bacon’s antique screen, with 3 ledges for maces.”§ This mark is carved on the frieze of an ancient oak chimney-piece, taken from this house about thirty years since, and now in my possession.||

- 24.—1540. Nicholas Sotherton, Mayor 1539: in 1540 he died, and was buried in the chancel. He resided in a house in Sheregate, mentioned before as the residence of Roger Hardegrey, Wm. Barly, and Thomas Caus. Kirkpatrick says, “This mark, with the Grocers’ arms, is upon a mantle-piece in the house late Sir Joseph Paine’s, in St John Maddermarket; *Redde quod debes*, often in the windows.” The mantle-piece still remains; and in a passage upstairs, on a carved oak panel, is the same mark, impaling the Grocers’ arms, accompanied by the arms of Sotherton, Argent, a fess, in chief two crescents gules. This old house has been so little altered as to retain much of its ancient character, and is an object of interest worthy of a visit from the antiquary.

* Now called Cockey Lane.

† Now Mr. Scott’s.

‡ Walter and Deborah Dobson lived there many years.

§ See page 201.

|| See page 177, at the head of this paper.

- 25.—1553. John Sotherton, Grocer, Sheriff 1565, son of Nicholas Sotherton, continued to live in the above-mentioned house. On a seal to a deed dated 1553.
- 26.—1549. Fraunceys Wollmer, of Norwich, appears to have lived in a corner house,* abutting North upon the street, and West upon the Maddermarket. On the seal of a deed dated 1549.
- 27.—1553. Thomas Winter, Alderman, Grocer, Sheriff 1565, was buried in the church in 1572. He resided in the corner house before mentioned as the property of Wm. Herte. On the seal of a deed dated 1553.
- 28.—1553. William Bustymere lived in a house fronting the Maddermarket West, opposite the common pump. On a deed dated 1553.

PLATE IX.

- 1.—1557. Robert Marsham probably lived in the house mentioned before as the residence of John Marsham. This mark is in the Parish Register, 1557.
- 2.—1557. Thomas Marsham, Mayor 1554: M.P. 1547, &c. This mark is on a loose brass in the church, inscribed in Old English—"Of your Charity pray for the souls of Thomas Marsham, Citizen and Alderman of this Citie of Norwych, and Isabell, his wyfe; which Thomas dyed y^e xv. day of September, in the year of our Lord God 1557, whose Soul Jesu pardon."—From a MS. in the church.

Kirkpatrick says, "An escoch., with the arms of Marsham, is on a very large stone in y^e middle of y^e chancell: effigy and inscription lost. There is another escoch. remaining, with y^e Merch^t Advent. arms. This was most pbably y^e grave-stone of Tho. Marsham,

* Now Mr. Seaman's.

Alderman." He lived in the corner house before mentioned as the dwelling of William Herte and Thomas Winter.

- 3.—1558. Robert Rugge, Mercer, Mayor 1545 and 1550. This mark is on a brass escutcheon on his gravestone, in the South aisle, under which he was buried in 1558. He resided nearly opposite the East end of the church.
- 4.—1565. Nicholas Sotherton, Sheriff 1572: probably the same who was afterwards Sword-bearer. On a deed dated 1565.
- 5.—1615. John Skottowe, Merchant, appears to have lived in a corner house* abutting upon Dove Lane, East, and Pottergate, North. On a deed dated 1615.
- 6.—Was formerly in the East window of the church.
- 7.—Was on a stone in the wall of an old house on the East side of the Duke's Palace yard.

ST. LAWRENCE.

- 8.—1424. Robert Asgar, Alderman, Sheriff 1420. On a seal attached to a deed dated 1424.
- 9.—1425. The same Robert Asgar. This mark is said by Kirkpatrick to have been "on a brass in the great alley of the church, dated 1425."
- 10.—1424. John Asgar, Mayor, 1426. This mark was on a tablet of glass in the possession of C. Tompson, Esq., of Witchingham. On a deed dated 1424; and on his monumental brass, dated 1436, in the South aisle of the church.
- 11.—1495. John Wellys, Mayor in 1476, 1487, and 1495, in which last year he died, and was buried in the South aisle of the church, near the chancel steps. This mark is on his gravestone, and was in a window in the North aisle.

* Now Mr. Knights'.

12.—1578. Robert Gybson, Alderman, Grocer, Sheriff 1596.

Kirkpatrick says, "The house opposite to the ascent of St Lawrence East Steps, in a window 2 fair escocheons, with compartments, &c.; viz., France and England, quarterly, E. R., A. D. 1578; below, Dñe Salvam fac Regnam. City Arms, A. D. 1578; and, under the escocheon, Nisi Dñs custodierit Civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam. The Grocers' arms and this mark or rebus for Rob^t Gybson, Alderman." This Robert Gybson erected the conduit, commonly called St. Lawrence pump, which adjoined his dwelling. In a further notice of this house, Kirkpatrick says, "In St Lawrence Parish, the great house on the West of Sir Peter Seaman's. Over the hall door, within the yard, these arms: Azure, 3 plates charged with as many squirrels, sejant sable. Crest, a squirrel, sejant sable. Motto, Providentia non Fortuna A. D. 1663. These are the arms of John Croshold, Esq^r, Mayor A. D. 1663, who kept his Mayoralty in this house. The same arms are also over the gate next the street." I here insert a few extracts, taken by the same learned antiquary, from the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Lawrence Parish, for the year 1553.

"Rec^d of Will. Whyghthed for his wyfe Chyrche-going, j^d. ob.

R^d of Rychard Bonyng, for the maryage of Alys Nuttel, vj^d.

R^d of wyfe of Roger Cannold, for hyr purification, j^d. ob.

R^d of hyr a Cresem, pryce ij^d.

1st & 2nd of Philip and Mary.

R^d of oblacon on good fryday and ester daye, at the crepyng of the Crosse, * jx^d. ob.

* For an explanation of this ceremony, see *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. I., p. 260.

Itm̄ payd for singing bread,* ob.

Itm̄ payd for wyne to syng wythe, ij^d. ob.

Itm̄ payd for oyle & crysme, † iiij^d.

Itm̄ payd to S^r Symon (the Curate) a quarter's wagys, xl^s.

13. } Kirkpatrick says, that these two marks were in the
14. } North windows of the church.

15.—This mark is now in the second North window of the church.

16.—This mark was on a chimney-board in a house at the North end of St. Lawrence Lane, with the City arms and those of the Mercers' Company. On the spandrils of the door of this house, opposite St. Lawrence Steps, are the arms of the City, and of the Merchant Adventurers' Company.



ST. MARY.

17.—1464. Gregory Draper, Mercer, Mayor 1449 and 1455: M.P. 1441. In 1464 he was buried in the South transept of this church, to the building of which he was a contributor. Kirkpatrick supposed this to be his mark, and says, "In the East window of the South cross ile, or transept, is an escoch. with this mark. The same is cut in the stones at each foot of the pitch of the gable of this ile; and in the borders of the panes of both the South and East windows of it, I find several G.s and D.s painted in the glass."

18.—1538. Thomas Pickarell, Mercer, Mayor in 1525, 1533, and 1538. Kirkpatrick says, "The corner house abuts on Little Helsden Lane, East, and towards S^t Mary's Church, North, now Mr. John Harmer's. There is a handsome hall of the ancient fashion, open to the top of

* Wafers used at the celebration of the Eucharist.

† A mixture of oil and balsam. (See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, Vol. IV., p. 431.)

the roof, with 2 doors for buttery and pantry, as in college halls, 2 large windows now in part stopped up. In one, in roundels represented in painted glass, the 12 months of the year. In the other window, upper part, in every pane, a curious picture; as of K. Edw^d 3rd, Julius Cæsar, Hector of Troy, K. Arthur, Judas Maccabæus, and others defaced, as are all the lower panes. In the parlour, a curious ancient portal, with antique cornish, carved, painted, and gilded; and, below the cornish, carved four escocheons, viz., on one side—1st. 3 pickrells in pale naiant, and above them, . 2nd. This mark. On the other side—1st. The City arms. 2nd. The Mercers' arms, and two letters, . This was the house of Tho. Pickerell, Alderman, 31 H. 8."

ST. MARGARET.

- 19.—This mark is on the spandril of an old door at the entrance to the next yard East of St. Margaret's church-yard, in Upper Westwick Street: in the other corner are the letters I. B.

ST. MARTIN AT THE PALACE.

- 20.—1531. Leonard Spencer, Gent., was buried in the chapel at the East end of the South aisle of this church. Kirkpatrick says, "He was buried in 1540, and was Town Clerk of Norwich 30 years. He lived in a large old house on the North side of the church, in the large hall window of which appear the arms of the Spencers." On the seal to a deed dated 1531.

ST. MICHAEL COSLANY.

- 21.—1477. Gregory Clerk, Alderman, Sheriff 1477. He built the South aisle of the church, and was buried there in 1479. This mark, together with the Mercers' arms,

is on the spandril of an old door in the yard opposite the West end of the church: it likewise occurs carved on an oak panel over the fire-place of a chamber further up the yard.

- 22.—1498. Richard Ferroure, Dyer, Mayor 1473, 1478, 1483, 1493, and 1498. Kirkpatrick says that this mark was on a brass plate in the chancel.
- 23.—1505. William Godfrey, Woollen-Weaver, Sheriff 1505. Kirkpatrick says, "Here remains a very rich altar-cloth, of cloth of gold, with a border of the finest crimson velvet, emb^d with gold, and upon the corners are escoch^s with this mark."
- 24.—1508. William Ramsey, Raffinan, Mayor in 1502 and 1508. Blomefield tells us, "He built the North aisle and Chantrey Chapel of St John the Baptist, and lies buried in his chapel under a large altar-tomb, robbed of all its brasses, except his Merchant's Mark, and the initial letters of his name on each side of it." Kirkpatrick adds, that the mark was in several windows of the church, together with a rebus of his name: viz., a Ram and an A. The same mark was also in the North windows of St. Lawrence church.
- 25.—1514. Ralf Wilkins, Woollen-Weaver, Mayor 1527. He died in 1535, and was buried in this church. On a seal to a deed dated 1514.
- 26.—1515. Henry Scolehouse, Alderman, Sheriff in 1514. In 1515 he died, and was buried in the nave of the church, with this mark on his monumental brass.
- 27.—1516. Gregory Clerk, Jun., Mercer, Mayor in 1505 and 1514. On his monumental brass, in the South aisle, dated 1516.
- 28.—1547. Kirkpatrick says that this mark was in the windows of the inn called The St. John's Head, near the bridge, and was probably that of John Davey, who lived there in the 1st of Edward VI.

PLATE X.

ST. MICHAEL AT PLEA.

- 1.—1485. John Hebbys, Mercer, Sheriff 1484. He was buried in St. John's Chapel, in the North transept of this church, in 1485. This mark is from Mackerell's MS.
2. } 1486. John Aubry, Draper, M.P. 1472: Mayor 1469,
3. } 1480, and 1486, in which last year he died. Kirkpatrick says, "I have very good grounds to believe that under one of the 2 large gravestones in this So. ile, was buried John Aubrey, Maior, and that he built this ile or part of the church; for in the lower part of the wall on the outside there are many escoch. cut in the stone, with an old large letter I between each—thus, \mathfrak{I} —and on some the letter α , on others this mark, on some an albe with the letters ry , and the same rebus in the windows of the South ile. This same mark was also in St Lawrence Church, in one of the upper North windows, impaling the Drapers' arms."
- 4.—1509. Richard Ferroure, Sheriff 1515, in which year he died. On a seal to a deed dated 1509.
- 5.—1532. Robert Ferroure, Draper, Mayor 1526 and 1536. On a seal to a deed dated 1532.
- 6.—1535. Gregory Aldrich, Mercer, resident in this parish. On a seal to a deed dated 1535.
- 7.—1576. William Ferrar, Draper, Mayor in 1562 and 1575. He died in 1577, and was buried in the North transept. This mark, with the date 1576, was on the spandril of an old door in the house on the East side of Gurneys' Bank.
- 8.—1588. On the monumental brass of Barbara, the wife of Wm. Ferrar. She died in 1588, and was buried in the chancel.
- 9.—1582. It is presumed that this is the mark of Richard Ferrar, Draper, who was Mayor in 1596. He was

buried in this church in 1616. This mark is on the seal of a deed dated 1582; and, although his name does not appear in it, it is still supposed to be his, from its near resemblance to that of his father, Wm. Ferrar, mentioned above. The seal was probably borrowed of a bystander, (as was sometimes the case,) to be affixed against the name of John Flowerdew, of Cantlow, who sold "four acres of land, jacentes in Cringleford juxta Cantlowford," to the Trustees of the Great Hospital.

- 10.—In the North window of the chancel.
- 11.—Formerly in one of the North windows of the church, together with the Mercers' arms.
- 12.—Kirkpatrick says, "In an old house over against the West side of St. Mich. Plea Church, the arms of the City, the Merchant Adventurers, and azure an eagle displayed or, membred gules; also this mark, with the letters *J. C.*; and, under the chamber window-sole, the same mark and initials."

ST. PETER MANCROFT.

- 13.—1417. William Sedman, Mercer, Bailiff, Mayor and M.P. for the City, was buried in the South aisle of this church. This mark is on a seal attached to a deed dated 1417, and on another dated 1421, when he was Mayor.
- 14.—1436. Robert Toppe or Toppes, Mercer, Mayor 1435, M.P. 1449 and 1461, was buried in this church in 1467. On a seal to a deed dated 1436.
- 15.—1487. John Carlton, Mercer, of Norwich, was buried in the South aisle of this church in 1487. This mark, impaling his initials and a tun, as a rebus of his name, is upon his gravestone.
- 16.—1506. Richard Aylmer, Grocer, Mayor in 1511. He was buried at the East end of the nave in 1512. On a seal to a deed dated 1506.

- 17.—1510. John Curat, Mercer, Sheriff 1529. He lived in a house on the Walk, in the Old Haymarket, now the property of Mr. Back, in which are many oak panels carved with the rebus of his name in various devices. This seal, which appears also to have allusion to his name, is attached to a deed dated 1510, and signed John Curat, Notarius.
- 18.—Mackerell gives this as the mark of John Curat, of this parish; but it is now nowhere to be seen.
- 19.—1513. John Rightwise, Mercer, Mayor 1501 and 1513: M.P. 1504. In 1501 he rebuilt the Market-Cross. He resided in a house about the centre of Cockey Lane, on the South side. Adjoining to the house is a passage, the door of which has this mark on the spandril, together with the arms of the Drapers' Company.
- 20.—1521. Edward Rede, Mercer, Mayor in 1521, 1531, and 1543. He lived in a house in a court at the North-east corner of the Market-place, afterwards called the Tuns Tavern; taken down in 1824 for the purpose of making Exchange Street. This mark, together with his name and the Mercers' arms, is carved upon two wide spandrils, taken thence. Kirkpatrick says that in his time the mark was in a "noble window in the same court; and upon the top of one of the posts at the gate, his arms: viz., on a bend wavy 3 martlets, a border engr. roundelly, a crescent for diff., with helmet, mantlings, and crest: viz., a stag's head erased collared."
- 21.—1530. Mackerell says that this mark of Thomas Necton, Mercer, who was Sheriff in 1530, was in one of the windows in the Guildhall.
- 22.—1536. John Homerston, Grocer, Sheriff 1538. He probably lived in a house at the East end of White Lion Lane, on the North side; as his mark appears on the spandril of a door there, accompanied by the Grocers' arms. It likewise occurs on a seal to a deed dated 1536.

- 23.—1543. “Robert Martyn, Taylour, Chirchwarden of St Peter’s Mancroft.” He was Sheriff in 1544. On a seal to a deed dated 1543.
- 24.—1559. George Wallden. Carved on a stone in the wall of a house in which he resided, on the South side of the entrance to the Lamb yard, Old Haymarket; with the date 1559.
- 25.—1601. William Drake, Grocer, Sheriff 1602. He lived in a house on the Gentlemen’s Walk, in the Old Haymarket, now the residence of Mr. Muskett. In one of the chambers is a handsome old oak chimney-piece, upon which is carved this mark, impaling the Grocers’ arms; the arms of Drake, argent a wivern gules; the City arms; and, as a rebus of his name, a drake with a W. over it, with the date 1601.
- 26.—1623. Carved in oak over the fire-place of an old house opposite the Rose Tavern, at the back of the Inns, with the date 1623. On the right side, in a shield, O. R. E.; and on the left, the Grocers’ arms.
- 27.—This mark, impaling the Grocers’ arms, with the letters M. B., is on the spandril of an old door at the entrance of the next court on the South of the White Swan Inn, opposite the West side of the churchyard. This may be the mark of Margaret Barnard, who lived here in 1626.
- 28.—Mackerell gives this as the mark of Henry Barker, of this parish.

PLATE XI.

- 1.—Mark impaling the Grocers’ arms, in the East window of the Council-chamber, Guildhall.
- 2.—Kirkpatrick says, that the floor of the Assembly-chamber in the Guildhall, lies upon three very large summers (beams), which are braced at each end; each of the braces resting upon a stone, carved with a demi-angel

holding an escocheon; bearing, two of them, the City arms: two others have the mark of Ralf Segrym (see Parish of St. John Maddermarket); one, the mark of Thomas Cok, now remaining (see Parish of St. Stephen); and one, the annexed mark.

ST. PAUL.

- 3.—Kirkpatrick and Mackerell both mention this mark as being on a brass escutcheon, affixed to a stone in the chancel; but, as the inscription was gone, they could not appropriate it: the latter supposed it might be the mark of Robt. Brook.

ST. PETER HUNGATE.

- 4.—1271. This is not a Merchant's mark, but the seal of Simon, Rector of St. Peter of Hungate: attached to a deed dated 1271.
- 5.—Kirkpatrick says, that this mark was in the first of the South windows in the church. It was probably that of Nicholas Ingham, who was buried here in 1497.

ST. PETER PER MOUNTERGATE.

- 6.—1506. Andrew Pawe was buried in this church in 1510, by the side of Catherine, his wife, and had a space left for Margaret, his second wife: he gave £10. to the church. On a seal to a deed dated 1506.

ST. PETER SOUTHGATE.

- 7.—1512. Thomas Large, Woollen-weaver, Alderman, Sheriff 1505, and Chamberlain of the City. Blomfield says, "He founded the North chapel of the church, and dedicated it to our Lady; in which, before the altar, he was interred in 1518; but his stone is robbed of its brasses,

though his Merchant-mark remains in a window there.”
On a deed dated 1512.

ST. SIMON AND JUDE.

- 8.—1439. William Grey, Alderman, Merchant, Irlonder (?) Sheriff 1424. He was buried in 1449, under an arch on the North side of the church; and in 1459 Alice, his wife, was buried by him: they gave a silver cup and censer, and money to repair the church. On a seal to a deed dated 1439.
- 9.—1575. Thomas Whall, Grocer, Mayor 1567. He was buried in this church in 1575, with this mark, impaling the Grocers' arms, on his gravestone.
- 10.—This mark was in the window of the great hall of the old flint building opposite the North porch of the church. I cannot find that any one with the initials N. O. ever resided there.

ST. SWITHIN.

- 11.—1495. John Horslee, Grocer, Alderman, Sheriff 1494. In 1495 he was buried in the nave of this church, with this mark, on a brass escutcheon, affixed to his gravestone.
- 12.—1558. John Barker, Beerbrewer. This mark was in a house in which he lived in 1558: it stood on the West side of the churchyard, abutting upon the street, South.
- 13.—1573. John Barker, Grocer. This mark was in a house abutting, West, upon the preceding one.

ST. STEPHEN.

- 14.—1394. Walter Daniel, Bailiff 1392: Mayor 1407, &c. In 1426 he was buried in the chapel dedicated to St. John and St. Mary Magdalene, at the East end of the South aisle. This mark was on two brass shields fixed at the *lower* angles of a large gravestone; and on a seal to a deed dated 1394.

- 15.—1418. John Danyell, Bailiff 1394: Mayor 1406. In 1418 he was buried under the above-mentioned stone, beneath which his brother, Walter, was afterwards buried. At the *upper* angles of it were fixed brass escutcheons, with this mark.
- 16.—1424. Walter Danyell, Alderman. This mark is on a seal affixed to a deed dated 1424, and said by Kirkpatrick to be that of Walter Danyell; but I think it doubtful.
- 17.—1424. Thomas Cok, Alderman, Mercer, Sheriff 1414. He was buried in this church, in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, in 1428. This mark is on a seal to a deed dated 1424, and on a stone bracket, supporting the ceiling of the vestibule of the Hall in the Market, near the North door.
- 18.—1429. Robert Brasyer, Mercer, Sheriff in 1403, (being one of the first elected to that office,) Mayor in 1410, and M.P. 1413. This mark is on his monumental brass in the North aisle; on an old altar-cloth; in the East window of St. Anne's Chapel, in the North transept; and on the seal of a deed dated 1429.
- 19.—1456. Richard Brasier, Bellfounder, Mayor 1456 and 1463. This mark is from a copy of his monumental brass in the North aisle, made by the late Rev. Thos. Talbot, but now obliterated. His house was on the North-east extremity of the parish, near Orford Hill.
- 20.—1479. Thomas Bokenham, Rafman, Mayor 1479: M.P. 1472. This mark is mentioned by Kirkpatrick as being in this church.
- 21.—1524. Robert Grene, Grocer, Mayor 1529. In 1541 he was buried in the North aisle, with this mark upon his gravestone, impaling the Grocers' arms. On the seal to a deed dated 1524.
- 22.—This mark is said by Kirkpatrick to belong to the same Robert Grene.

- 23.—1530. Robert Browne, Mayor 1522. In 1530 he died, and was buried in the South aisle, with Alice, his wife. On his gravestone was a brass escutcheon with this mark impaling his arms: sable, three herons argent; and also carved in stone outside the church, at the North-west angle.
- 24.—Kirkpatrick gives this mark of Robert Browne, on one of the South windows of the church.
- 25.—1529. Robert Browne, Alderman. On a seal to a deed dated as above.
- 26.—1530. Robert Browne, Alderman. On a seal to a deed with the above date.
- 27.—1530. Robert Browne, Jun., Mercer, Sheriff in 1535. On a seal to a deed dated 1530.
- 28.—On four brackets supporting the fretted ceiling of St. John's Chapel, at the East end of the South aisle.

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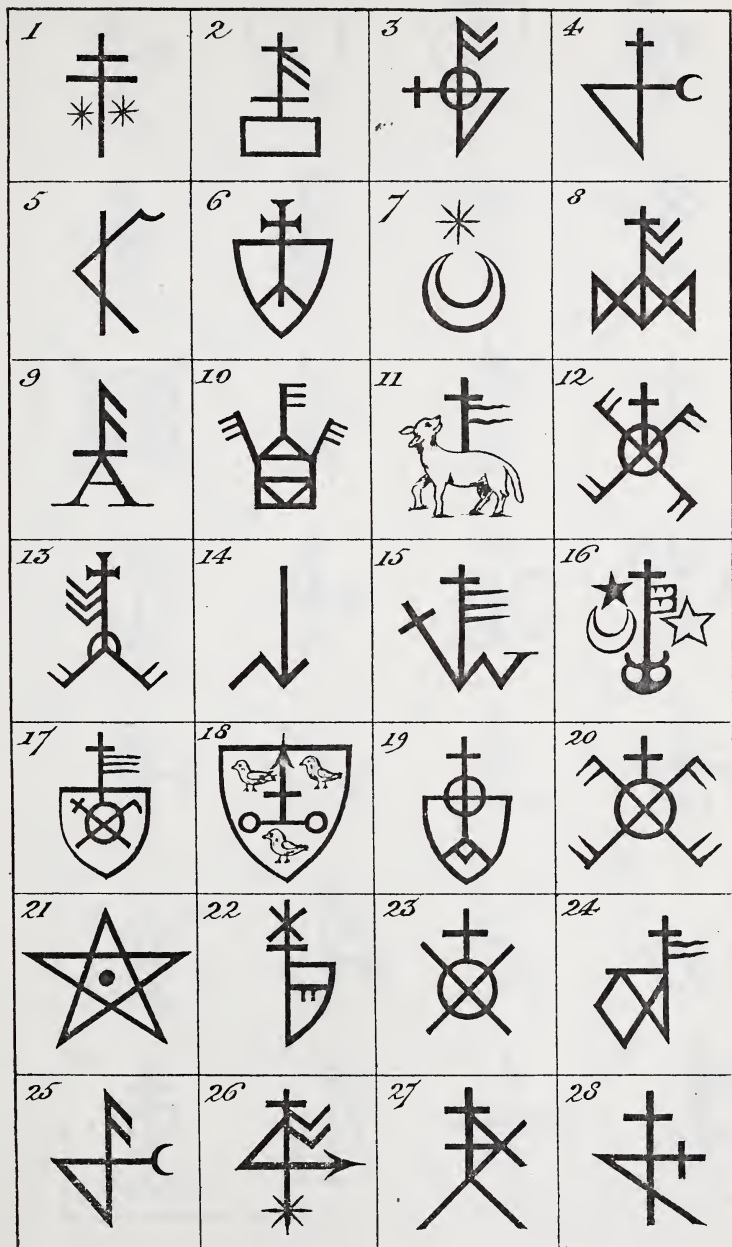
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PLATE, I.



PLATE, II.

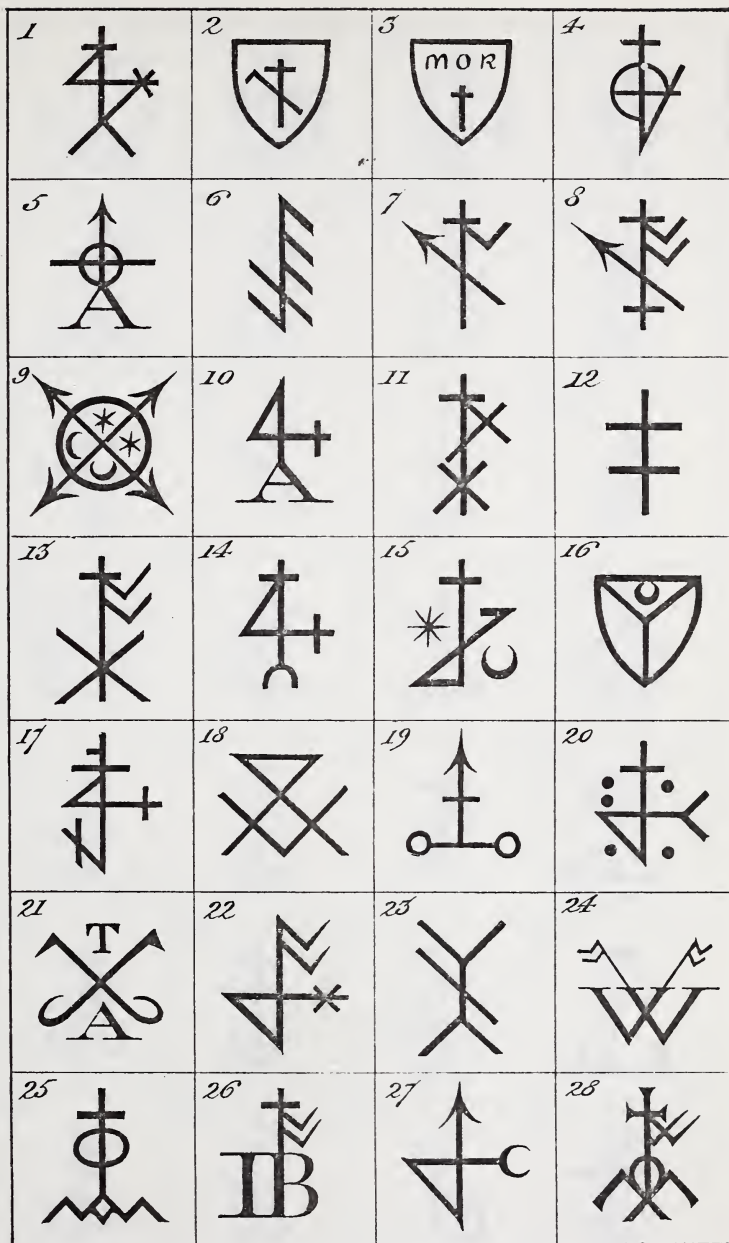
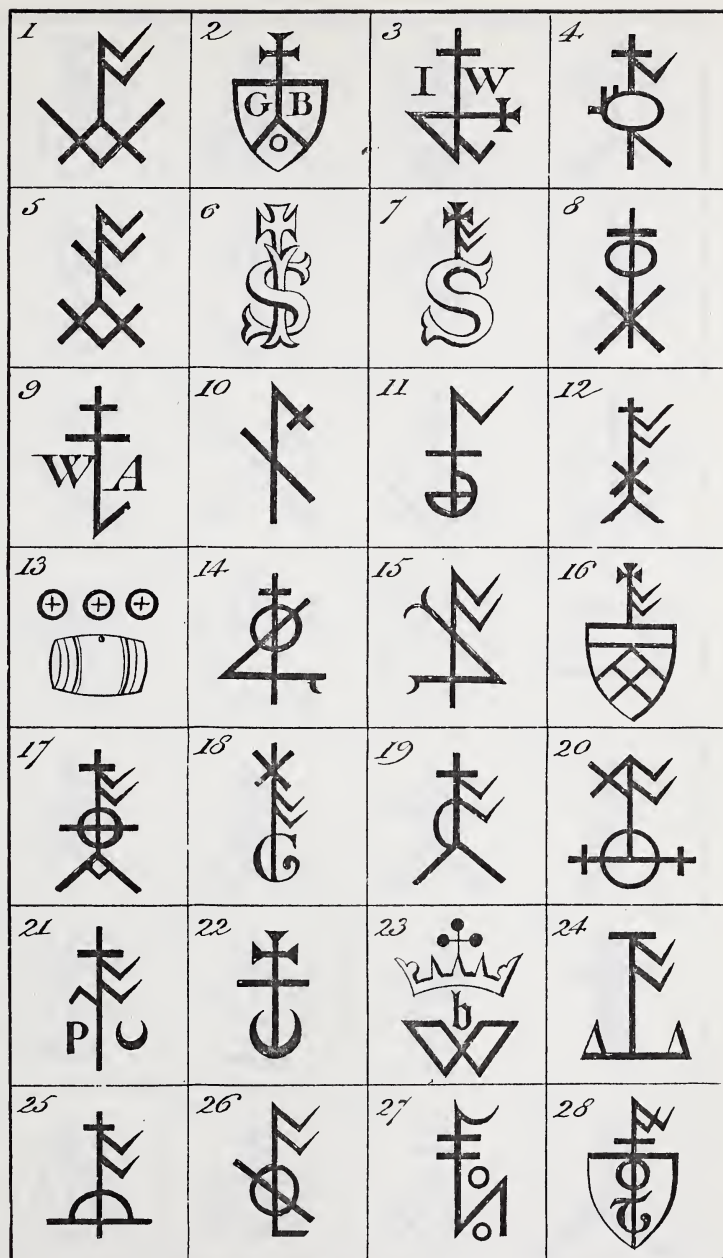
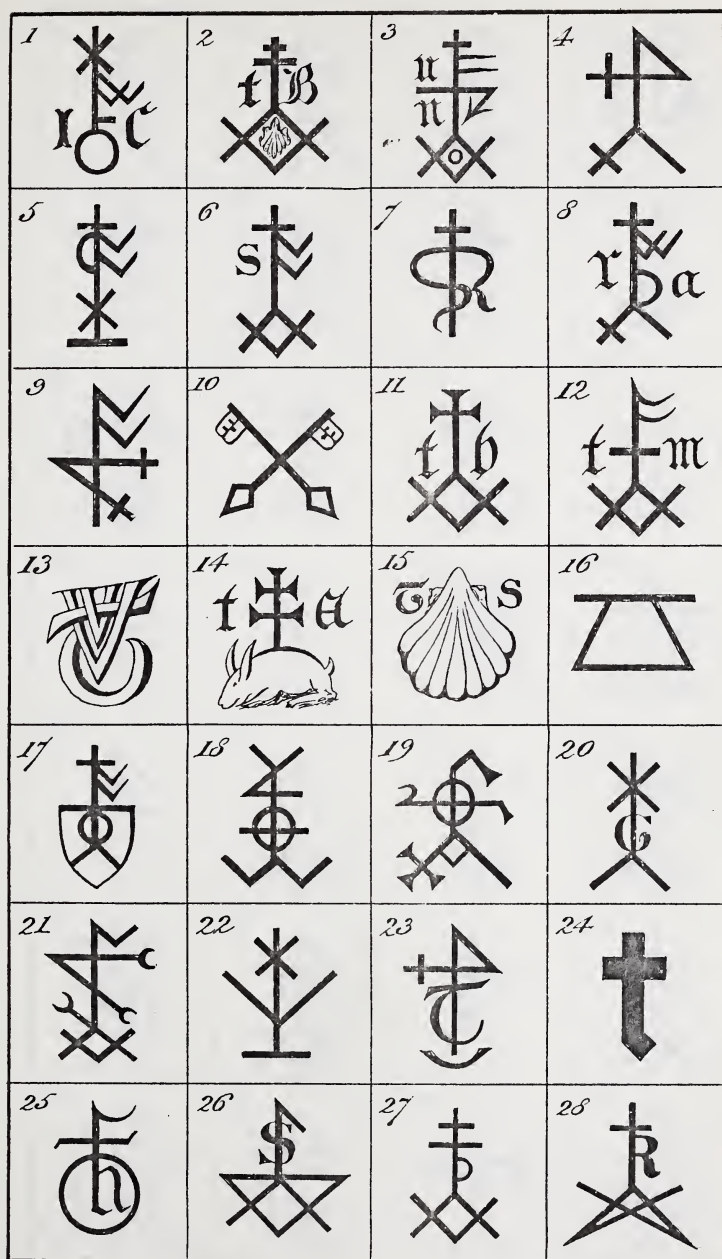


PLATE.III.





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|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
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| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |



PLATE. VII.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
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| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

PLATE.VIII

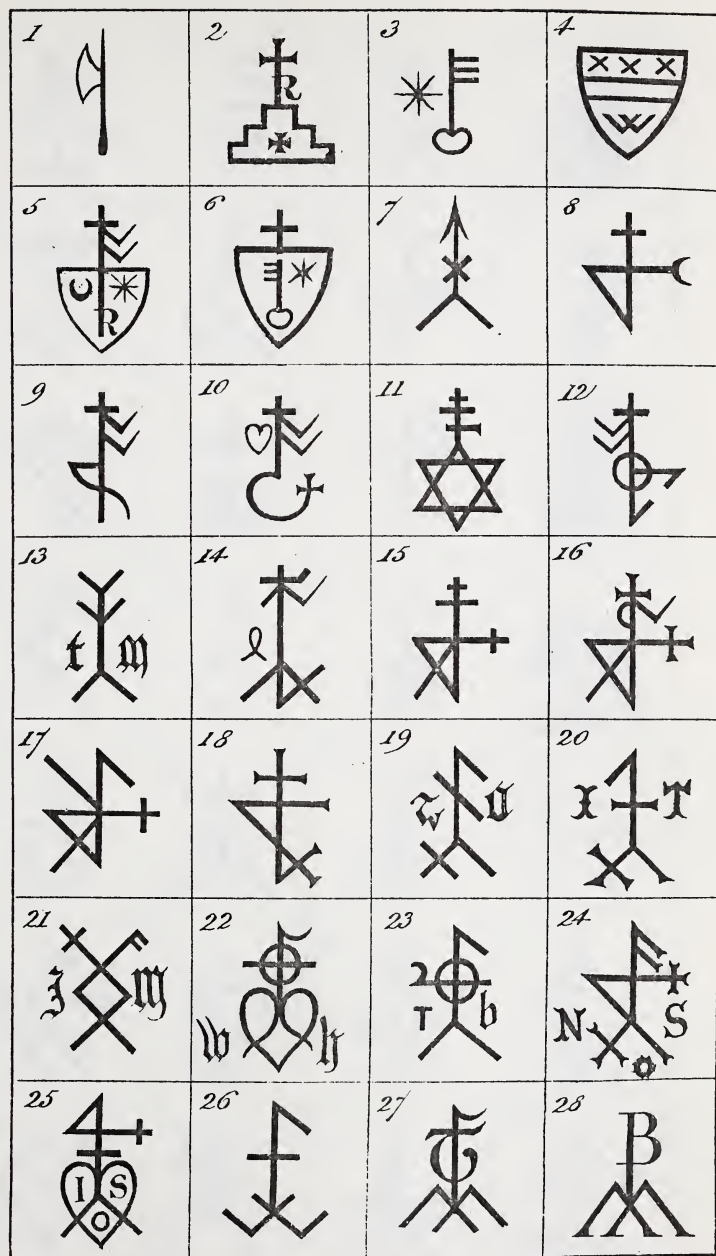


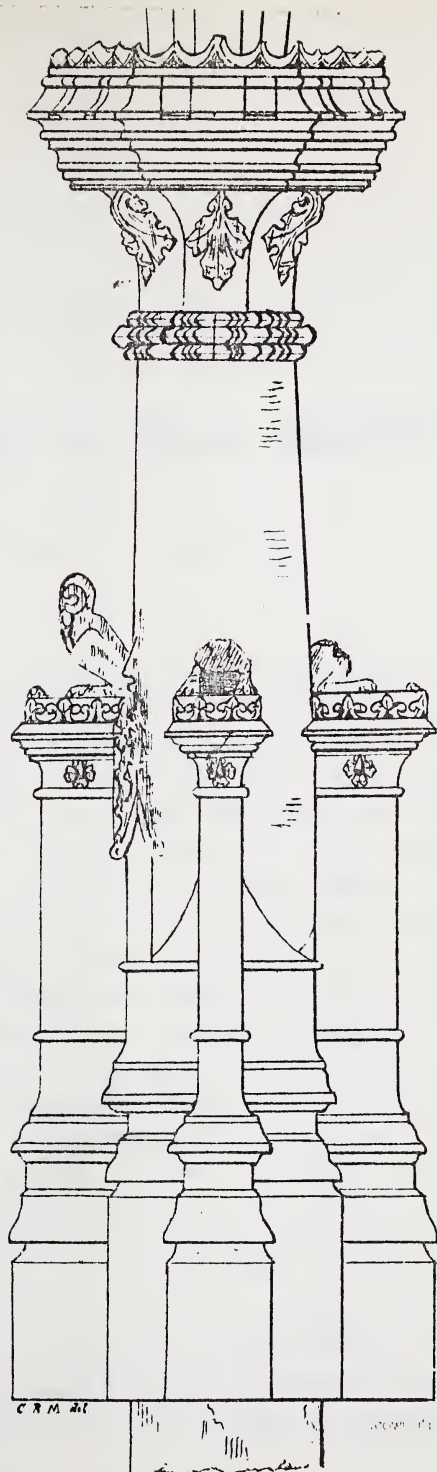
PLATE IX.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |



PLATE, XI.





Stem of the Ancient Wooden Pulpit formerly in Diss Church. Norfolk

One foot

PARTICULARS
OF THE
Ancient Pulpit at Diss, Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED

BY THE REV. C. R. MANNING.

THE accompanying engraving represents the only remaining fragment of the original wooden Pulpit, formerly belonging to Diss Church. It stood against the chancel arch, on the North side of the nave. From this position the present Pulpit was removed some years ago; and at the time of the removal this fragment of its predecessor was found behind the boarding, where it had evidently been left as useless lumber. Since that period it has been preserved by the sexton, to whom I am indebted for bringing it to light again. It will be seen that no more than the stem remains: the body of the Pulpit, which was supported on this stem, has altogether disappeared; and it is much to be regretted that an elaborate specimen of ancient church furniture—as, in agreement with the existing portion, it doubtless was—should have been either destroyed by violence, or ruined by neglect. From the marks of severe usage it seems to have sustained, the former cause may perhaps be the true one; but whether its wrongs are to be laid to the charge of Will. Dowsing and his agents, I am not able to say. The stem retains, however, enough of its original character to render the design very apparent. Its richly-moulded base has a cruciform shape, from its four buttresses placed at right angles to each other.

These once supported as many lions *sejant*, or, possibly, the symbols of the four Evangelists; but at present the lower extremities of one, and the claws of another, are all that is left to shew that they ever existed. Between the main buttresses, there appear to have been lesser ones, rising up into pinnacles: one of these partly remains, and the sockets of two others prove that originally they were not wanting; but the remaining angle, as shewn in the drawing, seems to have been left plain: probably, that side stood against the wall. The shaft, square at the bottom, is chamfered off into a circular form in the middle, and becomes an octagon in its embattled capital, which has been shorn of a crest of foliage, (miscalled the Tudor flower,) but still retains its mouldings, and one only of eight leaves which ornamented the hollow of the neck: three are shewn in the drawing, to represent their original effect.

It is probable that the body of the Pulpit was adorned with paintings, on its several sides, representing the four Doctors of the Church, or other saints, equally uncongenial to the "purifiers" of the seventeenth century: a pulpit so painted remains at Castleacre, and elsewhere. Norfolk and Suffolk were especially rich in this kind of decoration; and, to the credit of these counties, it is probable that the artists employed were *not* foreigners, as has been supposed, but natives, or at least residents in our own neighbourhood. From the manuscript *Accounts of Mettingham College, Suffolk*, in my possession, it appears that two of these artists were Robert Hyclyng, or Jokelyng, and Thomas Barsham of Yarmouth, to whom various payments are set down in these Accounts, for painting "tabulæ," altars, and images. The following may be taken as specimens:

Memorandum: de convencione facta cum Roberto Hyclyng, peyntor, de Norwic' pro summo altari pingendo et ornando cum arte sua meliore tam in

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system (1) has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the conditions (2) are satisfied. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system (1) has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the conditions (2) are satisfied. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system (1) has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the conditions (2) are satisfied.

ymaginibus quam in singulis partibus ejusdem; et cum perfecte consummaverit, habebit £20. Item, Roberto Jokelyng pro tabula inferiore alti altaris corrigend' per 2 dies, 6*d*. Item, eidem pro le cowntertabyll pyngend. 40*s*.

Again

Item, solut' Thome Barsham de Jernemuta pro 2 ymaginibus, cum tabernaculis earundem, faciendis pro summo altari, 40*s*. in parte solucionis. Item, solut' Thome de Jernemuta, pro 2 ymaginibus, cum earum tabernaculis, et tabula summi altaris, faciend. et pingend'. 100*s*.

The date of the Diss Pulpit may be judged of from its mouldings and design: it is probably of the same age as the aisles and chancel of the Church; and these, from their windows and the costume of the corbel-heads supporting the dripstones, were probably erected in the early part of the fifteenth century.



ON THE WEYBOURNE PITS.

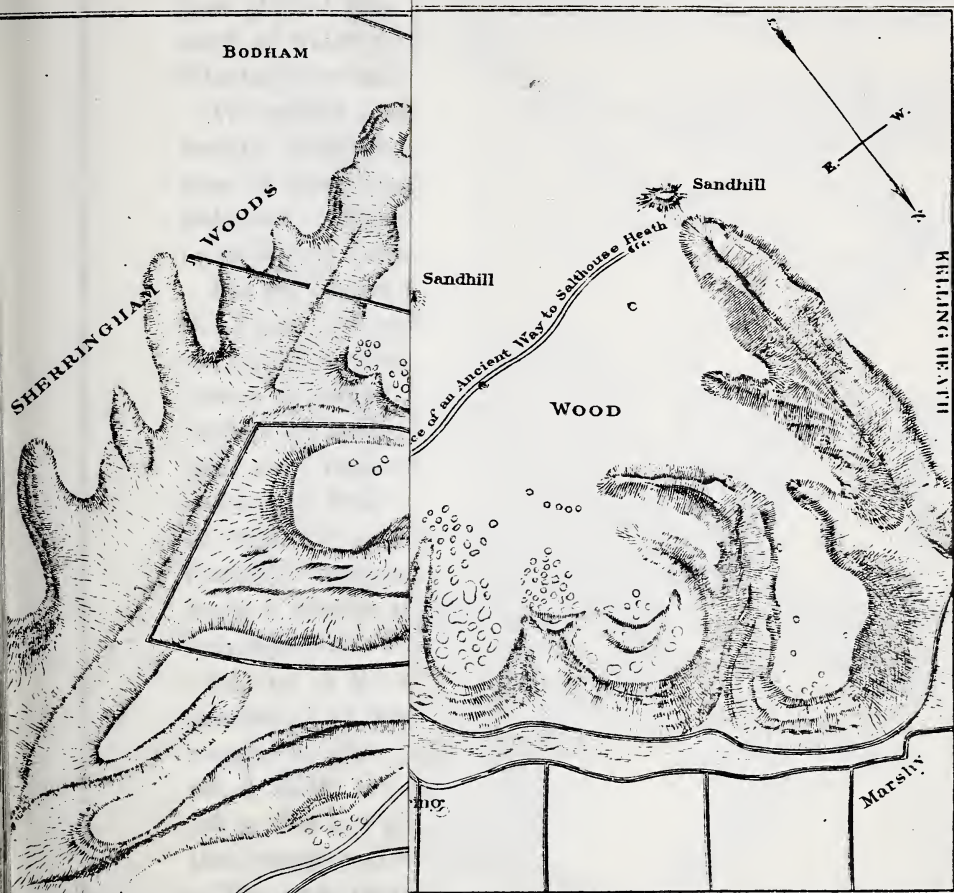
BY

HENRY HARROD, ESQ., HON. SECRETARY.

A FEW years ago, the task of investigating the primæval antiquities of this county, would have been a very difficult one: the works on antiquarian subjects were scarce and expensive; and the opportunities of visiting authenticated vestiges in other places rarely offered themselves, except to a man of wealth and leisure. Now, however, it is different: the increased facilities afforded by railways for traversing the kingdom at a quick and cheap rate, and the records of investigations and discoveries, which the labours of the metropolitan and provincial societies, and the zeal and munificence of private individuals, have produced, have very much decreased the cost and labour of the archæologist.

But, unfortunately, as the means of examination and classification have increased, the objects for investigation have been rapidly diminishing. We have none of those almost imperishable monuments, the Cairns, Circles, Cromlechs: we have here only earth-works,—a description of objects peculiarly liable to destruction in an agricultural district.

Still, notwithstanding the perishable nature of these records of the past, a considerable degree of apathy has existed concerning them. Examinations have now and then been made



1. Bodham, 1840. H. W. W. W.

BOORAM

WEYBOURN PITS.
W. J. BUILDING

WOODS

WOOD

Sandhill

Sandhill

WOOD

Trail of an ancient Way to Sandhouse Heath

Sandhill

Log Heap

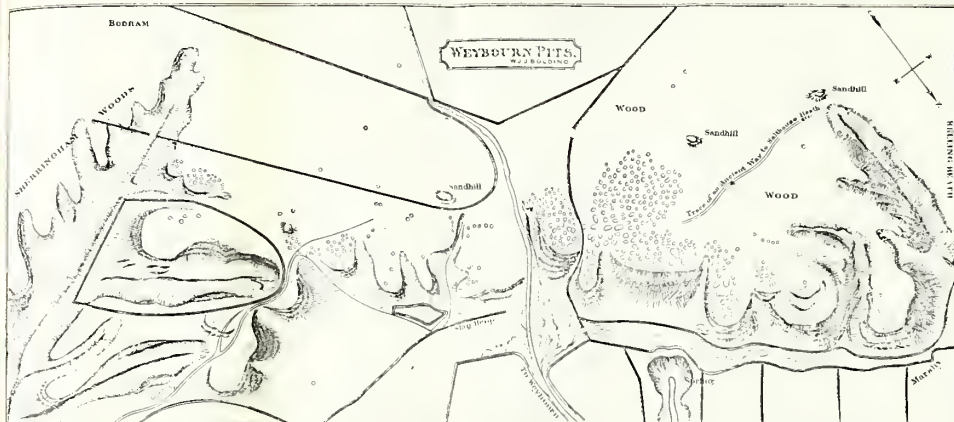
Weymouth

Grange

Martins



REILING IN THE





of the tumuli in the district, and many interesting facts have been gleaned from them; but of other traces of early settlement, of which numerous examples occur in other counties, little has been ascertained or attempted to be so.

The subject I am now to place before the members of the Society, naturally induces these remarks; and I trust that some of those, whose attainments well qualify them for the task, may be roused to shake off this indifference, and follow up an inquiry I conceive to be of the highest interest.

Let my readers turn to the map at the commencement of this Paper, and, bearing in mind that the places there marked red, are excavations made by the hand of man—that over a district of several miles in extent, they are to be found in clusters of hundreds, and even thousands—that no traditions exist respecting them, which will at all satisfactorily account for their construction; though where such traditions do exist, they tend to prove their ancient origin—that no reasonable suggestion can be made for the formation of such works in modern times—that tumuli of remote antiquity remain adjacent to them—that other remains, less ancient, indeed, but of the most fragile character, are found in close proximity: let them compare these with undoubted primæval remains in other parts of Britain, and they will share with me, I think, the surprise I feel that it should have been left to this late period, to record the existence of objects of such interest and importance.

The map, made from actual survey by my friend, Mr. Bolding, of Weybourne, shows the position and arrangement of the pits existing on the high ground above the valley, in which that village is placed. The following sketch will afford some idea of the present appearance of the ground.

The pits are bowl-shaped hollows, formed in a sandy soil; and all traces of them must have been long ago obliterated, but for the care exercised in their original formation. They all appear to have been constructed on one uniform plan: a



SKETCH OF THE WEYBOURNE PITS.

ridge of stones having been firmly placed in the outer side of a circular excavation, the soil from the interior was thrown out, the circle of stones preventing it from again falling into the pit. In size, they vary from eight to twenty feet in diameter, and from two to six feet in depth ; but the more usual extent is twelve feet by three. At the bottom of each pit is a large quantity of stones—many of them from the beach (nearly two miles distant) and of considerable size. Some of these stones may have served to line the sides, and have subsequently fallen to the bottom.

It was only by trenching across several of the excavations at different points that these particulars could be arrived at ; there being an accumulation of soil above the original surface varying from one foot to two feet in thickness. The following section will better explain the mode of their construction and their present state.

The dark mass between the figures 1 and 2 is the black earth which has accumulated since the formation of the pits.

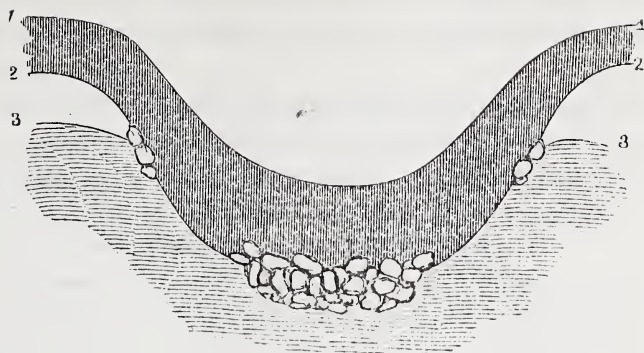


Figure 3 indicates the line of original surface, the soil from the pit forming the bank between 2 and 3.

In many instances two of these pits are joined together by a narrow trench, which, in those I examined, was carefully lined with stones.

Near the edge of the hills are some very large pits, irregular in shape, and possibly formed by the destruction of the original banks between several small ones.

The number of pits indicated on the map is about a thousand: many others have been obliterated without doubt, a considerable portion of the ground having been planted. Of this number, some few are scattered about on adjacent hills; but the main body of them are placed immediately over a spring, which, bursting forth at the foot of the rising ground, runs through the present village of Weybourne, and, with very few deviations from a straight course, finds its way into the sea near the Coast-Guard Station.

My examination of the ground produced no further result than ascertaining that they had been formed by the hand of man, and at some very remote period. I found in them no implements, utensils, or weapons of any kind; nor did any that I opened present traces of fire. A correspondent of the *Norwich Mercury* states, that querns had been discovered

there some years since; and two or three bronze celts, in the possession of a gentleman at Holt, are believed to have been found there also.

The tradition amongst the peasantry is, that these pits were made by Cromwell when he destroyed Weybourne Priory. This tradition is curious, inasmuch as, although entirely without foundation, it indicates that they were considered as places of shelter for man, and of ancient origin.

An almost obliterated road leads in the direction of Salt-house Heath, which is about a mile to the North of this settlement; and this heath is covered with tumuli, all of which that have been examined are of the Celtic period. One opened by my friend, Mr. Greville Chester, this autumn, produced, about two feet from the surface, a very large and rude urn of a brown clay, containing a quantity of burnt bones. This he has kindly presented to the Norwich Museum. A much more perfect tumulus, opened by Mr. Bolding and myself, produced only a very small Celtic urn, which was broken to pieces by the spade.

Having ascertained all I could with respect to the Weybourne Pits, my next inquiry naturally was, whether there were any other similar remains in the county. I was informed that there were some curious pits at Aylmerton and also at Marsham.

Aylmerton Heath is about five miles South of Weybourne, on the same range of hills as Weybourne Heath, and about a like distance from the sea; the pits are precisely similar in form, and arranged in the same manner. In the latter case, however, they are more numerous; certainly not less than two thousand. I could not hear that anything had ever been found in them; and the only tradition in the neighbourhood is one related to Mr. Chester, which, although extremely picturesque in character, seems rather to point to some fearful crime committed on the spot than to refer to the origin of these pits. They are called, he was told, the "Shrieking Pits;" and his

informant, a labourer living in the neighbouring village, assured him that cries proceeding from them were frequently heard by passers by; and that a woman, dressed in white, rose ever and anon screaming from among them, and ran from one to another, looking down into them, wringing her hands, and shrieking. He himself had seen and heard her; for she had followed him one night nearly to his own gate!

Not far distant from this heath, still more to the South, is Roughton Heath, which has now many tumuli upon it, and many have been destroyed: those which have been examined produced nothing but remains of the earliest and rudest character.

At Beeston Heath, which lies midway between Aylmerton and Weybourne, I again met with a cluster of pits; not so numerous as at either of those places, but of exactly similar character, and placed in a like position on the hills. I was informed that the part of the heath so excavated is known in the neighbourhood as the "Hills and Holes." In the valley below, between Beeston Church and the Beacon Hill, I was shown a circular trench enclosing about half an acre. A bank on the inside of a trench has been thrown down very recently, and the whole ploughed over. Some small building, I was told, had been erected upon it, and demolished some years ago. What this might have been, it is impossible to say; but of the very early character of the earth-work there can be no doubt: its entrance was immediately opposite the "Hills and Holes."

Whether any pits had ever existed at Sherringham or not, I had no opportunity of ascertaining: the land has been enclosed, cultivated, and planted; and I could hear no tidings of any remains of them.

But some miles inland, at Edgefield, I saw a small number on a piece of land, which was being trenched for planting: much of the neighbouring heath had been planted a considerable time, and I could not learn that anything of the

kind had been observed, except those I saw. I was informed, however, that a stone celt had been found, but that the proprietor of the land had, before my visit, taken it with him to a distance.

There is a large number on Marsham Heath, where many stone celts have been picked up, and near them are some very fine tumuli. The tradition here is, that these pits were made by the rebels routed by Bishop Spencer, at North Walsham in 1381, and it is possible that some of them may have been so occupied for a short time, but the number of pits would have sufficed for the whole of the rebel army. The floors of some, dug up in my presence, exhibited strong traces of fire.

At Weeting, near Thetford, a large quantity exists, known as Grimes, or Grimmers Graves. These are much larger than any others I have seen: one I measured, was forty-five feet in diameter, and of a proportionate depth.

Faint traces of similar pits may be seen on Mousehold and Eaton Heaths: these are all I am at present aware of in this county.

But in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Wiltshire, similar remains are much more numerous. Mr. Saul, in his "Observations on the Aboriginal Tribes of Britain," engraves a sketch of some at Harewood Dale, *exactly* like those at Weybourne; many of them being double pits. He describes those he had examined in Yorkshire, as "mere excavations in the earth, of a circular and sometimes oblong form, about eight feet in diameter, and from two to three feet deep, surrounded on the edges by sods or turf." On digging into their centres, he found charred wood-ashes and burnt stones; but neither in nor about them, utensils of any kind whatever, nor even a fragment of such.

In the pits in Derbyshire, on the contrary, fragments of pottery, chippings of flint, some perfect and many broken querns, have been discovered.

Of those in Wiltshire, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his

magnificent *History*, gives copious accounts. "They are like an inverted cone," he says, "and very unequal in dimensions: in some instances, we see double pits, divided by a slight partition of earth; and the soil in which they are dug is of so dry a nature, that no water has been ever known to stagnate in them."

The most extensive series he describes, are those at Stourton, just within the county of Somerset, on the borders of Wiltshire, called the "Pen Pits." The position of these on the hills bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the Aylmerton and Weybourne Pits. But here, and at other places, he observed traces of remote occupation.

In other counties, therefore, similar pits exist of a great variety of size; many exhibiting traces of ancient occupation, while some still bear names indicative of habitation by man; and, with the general assent of antiquaries, have been appropriated as the sites of the dwellings of the primæval inhabitants of Britain.

So complete is the resemblance between the pits at Weybourne, Beeston, and Aylmerton, to those existing in other counties, that I have no difficulty in assigning them to the same period.

Other points of interest presented themselves in the district around Weybourne, of which I should have wished to say something: my paper has, however, already extended to much greater length than I intended; and as regards the supposed discovery of a very extensive manufacture of iron along the coast during the Roman period, I am the more ready to pass it over, as Mr. Bolding, to whose energy and intelligence we are indebted for the discovery, is earnestly engaged in the matter, and will, I hope, before very long, furnish the Society with full particulars on this very interesting subject.

When I commenced this investigation, I purposed following it up by a careful search throughout the county for similar

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that a knowledge of the history of the language is essential for a full understanding of the language itself.

remains. This, it is now probable, I shall never be able to undertake ; but I trust I have said sufficient to induce others, much more fitted for the task, at once to engage in it : should it be so, I shall be happy to afford them all the information in my power, and feel confident the results will amply repay them for any exertions they may use.





Arms in Norwich Cathedral.

COMMUNICATED

BY HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ.

IN

A LETTER TO SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART.,

President of the Society.

Keswick, Nov. 1st, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

Agreeably to the wish which you expressed, I send you, for the use of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, the Extract from Mackerell's *History of Norwich*, MS. 1737, in my possession, relating to the Arms of the various families in the Cathedral and Cloisters, together with the plates, lithographed by Mr. Basire from Mr. Mackerell's drawings.

Of these, I am not aware that there exists any other record. It does not appear quite clear what proportion of them may have remained to Mr. Mackerell's time, as it should seem that the destruction of the glazing in the Cloisters must have taken place at an earlier period.

I am, your's truly,

HUDSON GURNEY.

Sir John Boileau, Bart.,
President of the Norfolk and Norwich
Archæological Society,
&c. &c. &c.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TEN VOLUMES

Vol. I.

LONDON

Printed by A. MILLAR

in Pall-mall, near St. James's

and by J. DODD, in Strand

and by J. KNEELAND, in St. Paul's Church-yard

1719.

Printed by J. STURGEON, in Strand

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*Extract from Mackerell's History of Norwich.**MS. 1737.*

“NOTWITHSTANDING there have been so many noble and ancient families in these parts, yet we find but few of them that have been buried in this the Mother Church. It may be considered that no small numbers of them were interred in the churches and chapels of the monasteries and religious houses in this city, especially in three thereof: viz., the Black Fryars, the White Fryars, and Austin Fryars; for therein were buried many persons of both sexes of great and good families, whereof there are few or no memorials in the Cathedral. And in the best-preserved registers of such interments of old, from monuments and inscriptions, we find the names of men and women of many ancient families; as of Ufford, Hastings, Radcliff, Morley, Windham, Geney, Clifton, Picot, Hemgrave, Gurney, Howell, Ferris, Bacon, Boys, Witchingham, Soterley, Fastolf, Ingham, Felbrig, Talbot, Harsick, Palgrave, Wodchouse, Berney, Holditch, Argentone of Somerton, Le Gros, Benhall, Banyard, Paston, Crumthorpe, Withe, Collet, Gerbrig, Berry, Calthorp, Everard, Hetherset, Wacheshan, all Lords, Knights, and Esquires, with many others: besides the great and noble families of the Bygods, Mowbrays, Howards, who for the most part were interred at Thetford, in the religious houses of which they were founders or benefactors.

“The Mortimers were buried at Attleborough. The Albinies at Windham, in the abbey founded by them. Camden says, that a great part of the nobility and gentry of these parts were buried in Pentney Abbey. Many others were dispersedly buried in churches or religious houses founded or endowed by themselves; and therefore it is the less to be wondered at, that so many great and considerable persons of this county were not buried in this church.

“There are twenty-four escotcheons; viz., six on a side,

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JAMES M. SMITH

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FROM 1492 TO 1789
NEW YORK
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VOLUME III
THE MODERN PERIOD
FROM 1865 TO THE PRESENT
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on the inside of the steeple over the quire, with several coats of arms, most whereof are memorials of things, persons, and families, well-wishers, patrons, benefactors, or such as were in special veneration, honor, and respect, from the church. As particularly the arms of England; of Edward the Confessor; an hieroglyphical escutcheon of the Trinity, unto which this church was dedicated; three cups in a wreath of thorns; the arms of the See of Canterbury; of Ely, quartered with the coats of the famous and magnified John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was Bishop of Ely before; of Bishop James Goldwell; the three Lyons of England; St. George's cross; the arms of the Church impaled with Prior Bosville's coat; the arms of the Church impaled with three Priors' private coats; and the arms of the City of Norwich.

"Here are likewise the coats of some great and worthy families; as of Vere, Stanley, Delapole, Wingfield, Heydon, Townsend, Bedingfield, Bruce, Clere; which being little taken notice of, and time being like to obscure, I thought proper to preserve them.

"There are also many coats on the walls, and in the windows at the East end of the church, but none so often as those of the Boleyns: viz., argent a chevron gules, between three bulls' heads coupé sable, attired or, whereof some are quartered with the arms of noble families.

"As also about the church, the arms of Hastings, Delapole, Heydon, Stapleton, Windham, Witchingham, Hoo, Clifton, Heveningham, Bokenham, Inglos, &c.

"There are several escutcheons painted upon boards fastened to the upper seats in the quire. Upon the three lowest on the South side are the arms of Bishop Jigon: viz., argent two chevronells gules, on a canton azure, a pelican, or, vulning itself proper: 2^d. The Paston's, argent six flower de luces azure, a chief indented, or: 3^d. Hobart, sable a star of eight points or, between two flanches ermine. In another, the arms

of Howard : viz., gules on a bend between six cross crosslets fitché argent, on an escutcheon bordered flory counterflory, a demi-lion vulned with an arrow gules. On a board on the North side, Bishop Redman's : viz., gules a cross argent between four lozengewise cushions ermine, tasseled or; and the Howard's again.

“ The North wall of the cloister was handsomely beautified with the arms of some of the nobility in their proper colours, with their crests and supporters; the whole atchievements quartered with their respective matches, drawn very large upon the wall: they are eleven in number. The 1st is blank; 2nd. Howard, Duke of Norfolk; 3rd. Clinton; 4. Russel; 5. Cheney; 6. The Queen's, viz., Elizabeth's; 7. Hastings; 8. Dudley; 9. Cecil; 10. Carey; 11. Hatton. They were painted soon after she came to Norwich, in the year 1578, where she remained a week, and lodged in the Bishop's Palace in the time of Bishop Frecake, attended by many of the nobility, and particularly by those whose arms are here depicted. They made a very handsome show, especially at that time when the cloister windows were painted to the cross bars. The figures of those coats are yet discernible; but in the late times when the lead over them was faulty, and the stone-work decayed, the rain falling upon the wall almost washed them quite away.”



B. is Blue or Azure A. is Argent S. Sable G. Gules O. Or V. Vert.


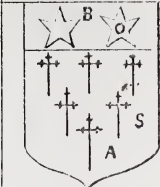
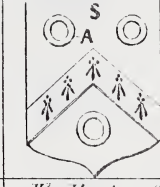

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|-----------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Herbert L.</i> | <i>Eborardus</i> | <i>W. Turbus</i> | <i>In^o or Orford</i> | <i>Joh de Grey</i> | <i>Pandulfus</i> |
| | | | | | |
| <i>F. Blunderille</i> | <i>Radulfus</i> | <i>W de Raleigh</i> | <i>Wal. Suthfeld</i> | <i>Sim de Wallen</i> | <i>Reg. Skerning</i> |
| | | | | | |
| <i>W. Middleton</i> | <p><i>A</i> CATALOGUE <i>of all the</i> BISHOPS <i>of</i> NORWICH <i>from the</i> Conquest <i>to this</i> Present <i>Time</i></p> | | | <p><i>Together</i> <i>with such</i> COATS <i>OF</i> ARMS <i>as</i> <i>were born</i> <i>by Each</i> <i>of them</i></p> | <i>Ralph Walpole</i> |
| | | | | | |
| <i>Joh Salmon</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| <i>W Ayermin</i> | <i>Ant de Beck</i> | <i>W Bateman</i> | <i>The^s Piercy</i> | <i>Hen. Spencer</i> | <i>Alex. Tittington</i> |
| | | | | | |
| <i>W Cowtrey</i> | <i>L. Wakering</i> | <i>W. Alnwick</i> | <i>T. Browne</i> | <i>Wall. Lyhart</i> | <i>Jam. Goldwell</i> |
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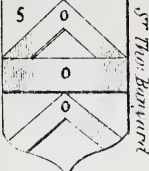







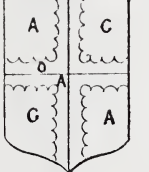


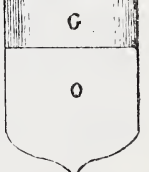
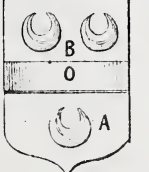


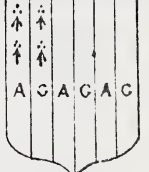
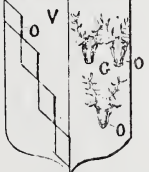


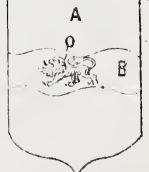
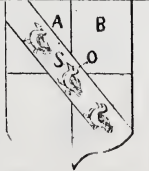
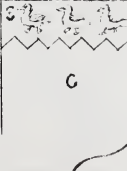

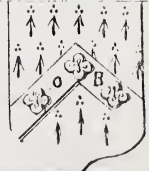
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| <i>Tho. Janne</i> | <i>Rich. Nic</i> | <i>Will. Rugae</i> | <i>Tho. Thirly</i> | <i>John Hopton</i> | <i>J. Parkhurst</i> |
| | | | | | |
| <i>Edm^d Froke</i> | <i>Edm^d Scambler</i> | <i>W. Redman</i> | <i>John Igon</i> | <i>John Overall</i> | <i>S. Harsnet</i> |
| | | | | | |
| <i>Frenc. White</i> | <i>Rich^d Corbet</i> | <i>Matt. Wren</i> | <i>Rich^d Montague</i> | <i>Joseph Hall</i> | <i>Edw. Reynolds</i> |
| | | | | | |
| <i>Ant. Sparrow</i> | <i>Will. Lloyd</i> | <i>John Moore</i> | <i>Cha. Trimmet</i> | <i>Tho. Greene</i> | <i>John Leng</i> |
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| <i>Will. Baker</i> | <i>Rob. Bulls</i> | | | | |
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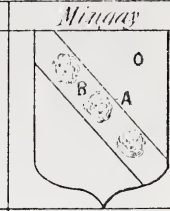

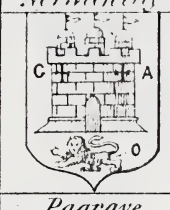
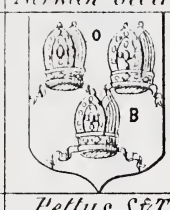
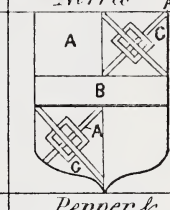
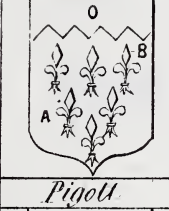

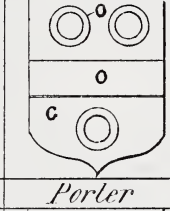
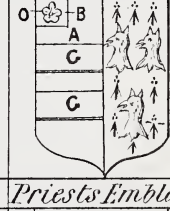
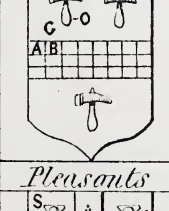

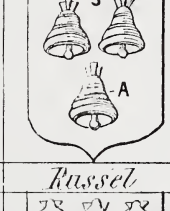





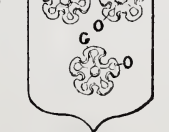


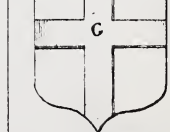
| <i>Herbert Astley</i> | <i>Albini</i> | <i>Burleigh & Sayer</i> | <i>Boleyn</i> |
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| | | | |
| <i>Beauchamp</i> | <i>Batchelor</i> | <i>Breme</i> | <i>Berridge & Miller</i> |
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| <i>Bliffield</i> | <i>Bedingsfield</i> | <i>Baren</i> | <i>Beys</i> |
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| <i>Barney</i> | <i>Benhall</i> | <i>Banyard</i> | <i>Bigel</i> |
| | | | |
| <i>Besvile</i> | <i>Bruce</i> | <i>Bekenham</i> | <i>Briggs</i> |
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| <i>Calthorpe</i> | <i>Clerks</i> | <i>Clifton</i> | <i>Conberbury</i> |
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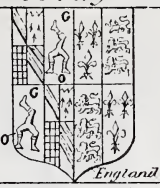
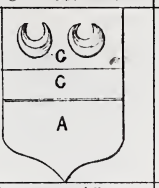



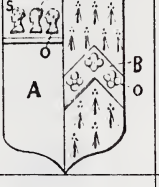
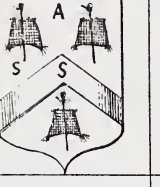

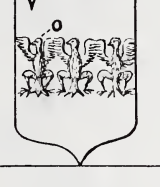


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| <i>Clere</i>  | <i>Clinton</i>  | <i>Cheney</i>  | <i>S^t Will Denys</i>  |
| <i>Catlyn</i>  | <i>Gurey</i>  | <i>Delapole</i>  | <i>Dudley</i>  |
| <i>Drapers</i>  | <i>Dary</i>  | <i>Everard</i>  | <i>Edward Ant^r</i>  |
| <i>England</i>  | <i>Ely the Sec^r</i>  | <i>Erpingham</i>  | <i>Fairfax</i>  |
| <i>Felbridge</i>  | <i>Finstic</i>  | <i>Berridge & Miller</i>  | <i>Fosvel</i>  |
| <i>Goldwell</i>  | <i>Gresham</i>  | <i>Gurney</i>  | <i>Ganey</i>  |

| <i>Gerbrig by</i> | <i>Greecers</i> | <i>Hetherset</i> | <i>Hevin'ingham</i> |
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| <i>Heward</i> | <i>Hee</i> | <i>Hebart</i> | <i>Harbord</i> |
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| <i>Heydan</i> | <i>Hastings</i> | <i>Harsick</i> | <i>Hemgrave</i> |
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| <i>Hodges</i> | <i>Holdich</i> | <i>Ingham</i> | <i>Knights</i> |
|  |  |  |  |
| <i>Knight & Folde</i> | <i>Littell</i> | <i>Lamb</i> | <i>Lovering</i> |
|  |  |  |  |
| <i>Le Cross</i> | <i>Loveland</i> | <i>Manley</i> | <i>Meere</i> |
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|---|---|--|---|
| <i>Merley</i>  | <i>Merlimer</i>  | <i>Miller St John</i>  | <i>Mingay</i>  |
| <i>Mowbray</i>  | <i>Norwich City</i>  | <i>Norwich See</i>  | <i>Norris</i>  |
| <i>Paston</i>  | <i>Paggrave</i>  | <i>Pellus S. & T.</i>  | <i>Pepper & Brooke</i>  |
| <i>Pigott</i>  | <i>Prideaux</i>  | <i>Porter</i>  | <i>Priests Emblems</i>  |
| <i>Pleasants</i>  | <i>Radcliffe</i>  | <i>Russel</i>  | <i>Spencer Miles</i>  |
| <i>Southwell</i>  | <i>Spindlelove</i>  | <i>Suckling</i>  | <i>St George</i>  |

| <i>Stanley</i> | <i>Sotherton</i> | <i>Talbot</i> | <i>Trinity</i> |
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| <i>Townsend</i> | <i>Tanner & Moore</i> | <i>Tasburgh</i> | <i>Vere</i> |
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| <i>Vynne</i> | | | |
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These Arms were in the North Wall of the Cloysters and belong to those Noblemen who attended Q. Eliz: to Norwich. 1578.

page 153.

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Howard</i> | <i>Clinton</i> | <i>Russel</i> | <i>Cheney</i> |
| | | | |
| <i>O Elizabeth</i> | <i>Hastings</i> | <i>Dudley</i> | <i>Cecil</i> |
| | | | |
| <i>Carey</i> | <i>Hutton</i> | <i>Rivers</i> | <i>Urfford</i> |
| | | | |
| <i>Wodchouse</i> | <i>Windham</i> | <i>Wingfield</i> | <i>Wachesham</i> |
| | | | |
| <i>Warner</i> | <i>Steward</i> | <i>Moore & Pepper</i> | <i>Castle</i> |
| | | | |



| <i>Dalton & Horst</i> | <i>Cullum Bedingfield</i> | <i>Chambers & Bruburn</i> | <i>Barclay</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| <i>Knapp</i> | <i>Blagrove</i> | | |
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THE
History and Topography of Ketteringham,

IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

BY JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A.

KETTERINGHAM is the name of one of the Townships which compose the Hundred of Humbleyard or Humiliard, according as the name is written in the most ancient manuscript in which it occurs. As there was scarcely a township in the county of Norfolk in which there was not a church erected before the time when the liberty of transferring tythe from one church to another was taken away, so there are in that county nearly the same number of townships as parishes. Ketteringham has a church of very ancient foundation, and is thus a Parish as well as a Township, being a member of the Deanery of Humbleyard and Archdeaconry of Norfolk.

The Hundreds and Deaneries of the County of Norfolk differ very materially, in extent, from the divisions of the country of the same kind in the northern parts of the kingdom. The whole area of Humbleyard, according to the Government Survey in 1830, is only 22,620 acres, which is far less than the area of many single townships and parishes in Yorkshire and Lancashire. And yet there are now not fewer than nineteen townships, each of them constituting a parish; and there is reason to believe that the number was nearly the same in the times before the Conquest—a proof

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of the earlier cultivation and civilization of the Eastern than of the Northern parts of England. In respect of population the difference is as striking. In 1831, the population of the whole Hundred did not exceed 6000 people; while in the North the population of many single parishes, and even townships, extends to 12,000 and more.

Geographically, the Hundred of Humbleyard is the tract of country in the fork of two slender streams, the Yare and the Lear. These are, however, sufficiently considerable and permanent to serve as boundary lines; and in apportioning the divisions of the country, at a time when maps and surveys could be but imperfectly made, our ancestors were glad to avail themselves, whenever they could do so, both of natural water-courses and of the ancient and established roads. On the South-west, where the divergence of the streams is the greatest, they had no such advantage, and the boundary is a merely artificial line, enclosing so many places as were required to form one of the divisions called Hundreds. Ketteringham is on this border, and about three miles from the town of Wymondham, in Forhow Hundred.

The two streamlets unite at a short distance from the gates of Norwich, the ancient capital of the county. In the Saxon times it appears that Lakenham, Eton, Erlham, and Higham, which are without the fork, and almost under the city-walls, were portions of Humbleyard. They are so set down in *Domesday*; and, if we may trust to the information supplied by that useful book known as Bacon's *Liber Regis*, Lakenham and Eton are still considered as belonging ecclesiastically to the Deanery of Humbleyard, though, civilly and politically, they are within the jurisdiction of the City.

In its natural appearance, the Hundred of Humbleyard may be taken as presenting a type of Norfolk in general, the surface being a dead level, exhibiting nothing to gratify the taste of him who seeks for any thing more than the soft pasture, or the richly-waving corn-field. Nor is there any thing

remarkable in the character* or occupations of the few inhabitants. Like the people of Ketteringham, those who are not engaged in the culture of the soil are employed in the arts which are called for by man in whatever state of society he may be found. But there are dispersed over the Hundred, as at Ketteringham, mansions, the residences of families of distinction, most of whom are owners of considerable tracts of land in the Hundred, and some of them of entire townships.

The lands in the Hundred must have presented inducements to settlers at a very remote period, anterior perhaps to the commencement of English historic time, certainly long before we have any written information concerning it. The irregularity of the surface where Norwich stands, so uncommon in Norfolk, was doubtless the circumstance which first attracted settlers to that spot; and it may be no unreasonable conjecture that the summits of those hills may have been inhabited before the waters were withdrawn from the level and low-lying lands, and confined to the narrow courses by which they are now conveyed to the sea. And,

* A fact has been mentioned to me which shows that even in these days, when it would be thought that the efforts made for the education of the people, and the wider diffusion of knowledge would have put an end to such childish delusions, something of the simplicity of the *Old Innocent World* still remains among the inhabitants of a rural district, almost under the walls of a great city. Not many years ago, consternation pervaded the cottages of Humbleyard and Forhow, on a rumour that the Queen had issued a decree that all the children under two years of age should be put to death. On inquiry, it turned out that orders had been received from the Poor Law authorities, that all the children in the poor-houses should be *vaccinated*. Nor is it many years since a case of assault, with blood-shedding, was brought before the magistrates for this division of the county, when the person accused admitted and vindicated the act on the ground that the complaining person was a witch, who had, by wicked arts, produced the affliction under which she was suffering, and that she could only be relieved by drawing blood from the person by whom she was bewitched. She added that it was her conviction that that result had ensued.

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the foundation of this ancient and celebrated city once fairly laid, it would follow as a natural consequence that the country which lay contiguous to it would also be the scene of early cultivation. One thing, however, is certain, that before the Conquest, that is, in the reign of the Confessor, the earliest period at which we are admitted to much knowledge of the state of the rural districts of England, the Hundred of Humbleyard was completely settled, as well peopled, apparently, as now, and parcelled out into proprietorships, each of no great extent. The boundaries of these proprietorships were also defined, the sum paid by each to the geld fixed. They were brought into connexion with the general civil polity of the kingdom by the appointment of a Headborough, or equivalent officer. In most of the proprietorships a church had been erected, and a presbyter placed therein, who, while he performed for the people the rites of Christianity, would set an example of a decency of deportment, and a civilized mode of life, which could not but act beneficially on the less cultivated people around him. Mills had also been erected at various points. So that, eight hundred years ago, the arrangements of English society in Humbleyard were completed: the whole Hundred was cast into the form in which it appears to have been the intention of the founders of English internal policy that the whole country should be cast—a small district with its lord and dependent tenants, a priest, and a headborough; and these again collected under the person called the Hundred-man, and under the supervision, ecclesiastically, of a Rural Dean. Perhaps the skill of the professors of political science in modern times has not yet devised an arrangement better adapted for security, improvement, and happiness.

It may be considered a remarkable circumstance, that in the whole of this Hundred there arose neither castle nor monastery. But there is in reality nothing surprising in this. The country immediately surrounding the great and

ancient capitals, is usually destitute of them, and has little to present to the topographer, except the ancient churches and the series of lords of each manor.

It is to the Survey made in the reign of the Conqueror, that we are indebted for almost all that is known of Humbleyard in the earliest times. From this Survey, we find that, beside the ordinary employments of the agriculturist, the care of bees formed no inconsiderable part of the inhabitants' husbandry. It will be recollected that, in the times before the Reformation, the demand for wax was far greater than it has been since. On the manor of Hethel, three wild mares, "*equæ sylvaticæ*," are named as part of the stock.

The nineteen townships and parishes in Humbleyard, are known by the names of

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Braconash | Florden | Ketteringham | Newton Flotman |
| Carlton, East | Hethel | Markshall | Swainsthorpe |
| Colney | Hetherset | Melton, Great | Swardeston |
| Cringleford | Intwood | Melton, Little | Wrenningham |
| Dunston | Keswick | Mulbarton | cum Neiland |

Every one of these places is found described in Domesday; not together, the arrangement of Domesday being neither ecclesiastical nor political, but feudal, or according to proprietorship, and the places being in the hands of many different proprietors. The orthography of the names varies but slightly from the present. In the references to the T. R. E., the time of King Edward the Confessor, it appears that in the Saxon times also they were distinct seats of population, brought under civil and ecclesiastical rule.

But though each of these places was a distinct township in the Saxon times, we have not the evidence of Domesday to the erection of a church in every one of them, so as to constitute each a Saxon parish. We have, however, the distinct testimony of that Record that there were churches at Ketteringham, Hethel, Melton, Mulbarton, and Thorpe, which is

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 complex one, and it is not possible to
 describe it in a simple way. It is a
 system of many parts, and it is not
 possible to describe it in a simple way.

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 possible to describe it in a simple way.

doubtless Swainethorpe. There were two churches at Carlton, and one church, if not two, had arisen at Hetherset. As the church of Braconash is the only church in Humbleyard dedicated to St. Nicholas, I conclude that it must be the church of which there is a notice in Domesday, on several accounts very observable. It appears that a priest, named Coleburn, had erected a church in Humbleyard, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas, for which he had obtained the king's license; and he proposed, if the king would so permit him, to give twenty acres of land to it, and that the priest should celebrate in it once a week for the king. It is not expressly stated to be at Braconash.

Whether the other places in Humbleyard had the benefit of this pious and wise act of their Saxon lords, cannot be positively determined, for the silence of Domesday is not to be taken as absolute proof of the non-existence of a church.* In the present case, however, the probabilities seem to incline in favour of the non-existence of churches in Humbleyard at the places where no church is named, since the number of those which are named seems to be as great as were at the beginning united under the superintendence of a Dean, whose name, *Decanus*, many consider to relate to *deccm*. But within a century of the date of Domesday, if not before, all the other churches of Humbleyard must have been erected, their parochial boundaries ascertained, and the arrangement in this respect completed which exists at present.

Each of these places had its Saxon lord; and his name is preserved in Domesday, in the references which that Record continually makes to the T. R. E. The Domesday Saxon proprietor was usually, it may be presumed, the last, and, unfortunately still more usually, the only one whose name has been preserved. That he was the representative of a line,

* See, on this subject, *A General Introduction to Domesday Book*, by Sir Henry Ellis, 8vo. 1833, Vol. I., p. 287.

is, however, evident; and, in the instance before us, at least, of a line who had shewn a wise and Christian regard for the interests of their *villani* and *bordarii*, and other persons still inferior who were the actual cultivators of the soil. But whoever shall attempt to recover their names, to say nothing of any deeds they may have done, will find that we must be content, in our topographical researches, to admit that there is a *terminus*, beyond which is utter oblivion, proof against the most assiduous search for evidence.

Such is the case in respect of the Saxon lords of Ketteringham. We know who the last were, but we know of none who preceded them; and one who comes new to these Norfolk investigations can offer no reasonable probabilities respecting them. Yet the two last of these Saxon lords (for the interest at Ketteringham was divided) were two of the most eminent among the East Anglian Saxons; persons who are described in Domesday as being of the rank of the *Teini*, the class next to the *Comites*, and we have rather more information respecting them, than respecting others of their rank. Their names were OLF and KETEL, Olf having by much the larger share of Ketteringham, including the church and mill, both of which must have been erected by himself or his predecessors. To which of the North-eastern emigrations to England their ancestors belonged, cannot probably be ascertained.

Ketel is in one place* called a *Teinus Regis*; but, in speaking of him in Humbleyard, the Domesday Surveyors designate him *Teinus Stigandi*, while Olf is called *Teinus* without any addition. It is not under Ketteringham, but some other place, that Ketel's connexion with Stigand is spoken of, so that Stigand is not hereby brought into any actual connexion with Ketteringham. We may, however, observe that the Stigand, of whom one of the Saxon lords of Ketteringham was a tein, was the famous prelate of that name, and it must have been in his character of one of the two East Anglian

* Under Onehouse in Suffolk, p. 416.

Bishops that he had those large possessions in Norfolk which are described as having been his in the T. R. E.* Ketel held one of the Meltons and a part of Carlton, beside the interest which he had in Ketteringham;† while Olf had Hethel, Hederset, and portions of Carlton and Flordon; so that the two theins were, for extent of possessions, as well as on account of their rank, the most considerable proprietors in Humbleyard.

Their importance, however, in respect of territorial possessions, is not to be estimated by their Humbleyard lands alone, since they possessed lands in other Hundreds of Norfolk, beside those which they had in Suffolk and Essex. This we collect from Domesday Book; but in respect of Ketel we have a most curious and important document, which, amongst other things, proves beyond all question that the Ketel of Norfolk is the same person with the Ketel of Suffolk and the Ketel of Essex, who might without this concurrent testimony be supposed to be different persons, though bearing the same name. And, on the other hand, it shows that the Ketels of other counties were not the Ketel of the County of Norfolk.

* The precise year of the T. R. E. seems not to have been determined by the writers on *Domesday Book*, who have left a great deal yet to be done for the illustration of that famous record. It would seem that it must, as to the East Anglian counties, have been as early as A.D. 1047, for in that year, Stigand exchanged his bishopric of Elmham for Winchester: unless, indeed, he kept his East Anglian revenues while he was Bishop of Winchester, as he is said to have kept those of Winchester when he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. *Domesday Book* is never, as far as I remember, referred to by Godwin for facts in the lives of the Prelates who held the diocesan authority in the great changes which took place in the eleventh century. The antiquaries of that age were great men, but they have left something to be done by the feeblér race of their successors.

† He held also a place called Walsineham in the Hundred of Humbleyard. (*Domesday*, p. 254.) This presents a chief difficulty in the topography of Humbleyard, which perhaps the Norfolk topographers may be able to explain away, there being no place of the name now existing; yet in *Domesday* we find a church and a well-peopled district so denominated. Blomefield says nothing on the subject in his account of this Hundred.



We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Kemble, who has done so much for Saxon literature and history, for having brought into public notice this curious document from the *Liber Albus* of the Monastery of St. Edmund.* I am still further indebted to him for placing in intelligible English this corrupted specimen of the language of our Saxon ancestors.† It is a Will which Ketel made, when he was intending to visit Rome in company with his step-daughter, Ailfej. Its date cannot be precisely fixed, but it may be brought within a small compass, the Conquest forming a probable limitation in one direction, and the elevation of Stigand to the Archbishopric in the other, 1052—1066; Stigand being named in it not as a bishop but an archbishop. It is certainly the earliest document in which the name of Ketteringham occurs, and on that account, as well as on account of the interesting information it contains, it claims to be placed entire on these pages.

“In this writ is Ketel’s will. That is to say, I grant Stistead after my life to Christ’s church, for my father’s soul and for Sæflæd. And I will that all my serfs be free, and to Mann my reeve, that he sit on the land I granted him to hold, ever free during his time, and after his time: and after his time, let that land follow the other. And I grant to the church the land that Widbrich, and Leofwine and Siric and Goding had in hand, and let no man prevent them from departing freely from it. And it is my will that all the serfs whom I emancipate shall have all the chattels which they have in hand; except the land at Harling which is to go to Archbishop Stigand, my lord, just as it stands: except that the serfs are all to be emancipated. And ten acres I grant to the church; and if I return not home again, I grant

* *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 1339, Vol. VI., p. 199.

† Done by him at the request of the President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

them for my heriot, one helmet and coat of mail, a horse, a javelin, a sword and a spear. And in accordance with our covenant, I will that Eádwine and Wulfric take to all I have any where on the estate, except as much as I have granted to the church: that is the arable land which my man Alfwold has in hand: and he is to sit on that for his life, and afterwards all the land he has in hand is to follow the rest into the church. If Eádwine, my uncle, will hold the fellowship with me and Wulfric, my uncle, about the land at Middleton, if we two should survive him, we are to take to the land at Thorpe, on condition however that, after both our lives, the land at Middleton shall go to St. Benet at Holm for the souls of our ancestors and ourselves; and the land at Thorp to Bury St. Edmund's. And the covenant between myself and my sister Bóte is, that if I die before her, she shall take to the land at Keteringham, and a mark of gold, or its value: and if I survive her, I am to have the land at Somerleyton: and the same covenant I have made with my sister Góde: if she survives me, let her take the land at Walsingham, except ten acres which are to go to the church there: if I live longer than her, I am to have the land at Preston. And I grant Gódríc, my brother, the land at Homfordham, as I held it myself, and Boxhall: and for the land at Stanton, he is to give my servant Alfwig two pounds. And Aylfig, my step-daughter, and I, have made this covenant about the land at Onhús, that the survivor of us shall have the whole land, as much as we at present hold there in common. And if both of us should die on our way to Rome, then let the land go to St. Edmund's Bury, for my sake, and for Seffæd's and Algyfu's: but all the serfs are to be emancipated. And I grant to Earl Harold, after my time, half the land at Moor, as full and as far as I, by witness of God and many men, rightly purchased it with my own means, and since then have never forfeited nor lost it. And I entreat thee, by the God that created thee and all creatures, if I return not home

again, do not thou suffer my enemies to possess it, who have now taken unjust possession of it, and ever *nick* me with defiance. And I grant thee the land at Freting, according to the covenant which thou thyself and Archbishop Stigand, my lord, did make. And I grant Alfric, my priest and kinsman, the land at Rushworth. And if any man be fool enough to break this my will, may God and all his saints undo him, in the great day of doom!"

We have no evidence to shew whether the two pilgrims lived to return, or whether the provisions of the Will were ever carried out. It was intended, we see, that Ketteringham should go to a sister, whose name is imperfectly, or at least obscurely, written Bóte. But it is immaterial, inasmuch as appointments among private members of a family of Saxons would be little respected, when England fell, as soon it did, under the Norman domination.

One point of interest in this venerable document is, that it presents us with the names of so many members of the family of Ketel. Beside his sister and his step-daughter, we have another sister, named Goda; a brother, Godric; two uncles, Wulfric and Edwine; and Elfrie, his priest and kinsman. Some, or all, of these names may be traced among the Saxon proprietary of East Anglia. It will be observed that no wife or children are mentioned.

And here, before dismissing Ketel, it may be proper to advert to what may possibly be thought a reasonable question, namely, considering how nearly *Ketel* approaches to *Keter*, whether the name, Ketteringham, may not have arisen out of that of this ascertained Saxon proprietor of a portion of it. The analysis of the name is, no doubt, either *the house on the ings (meadows) of Keter*, or *the house of the family of Keter*.*

* A controversy has been going on in the Philological Society of London, on the effect of the Saxon terminal *ing*, especially as occurring in the names of places. See their *Transactions*, Vol. IV., Nos. 76 and 81.

But that this Keter could not be the Ketel of Domesday is evident from two considerations:—First, that it was only a portion, and the less considerable portion, of Ketteringham which belonged to Ketel; and secondly, that, considering how completely the villare of the whole Hundred was settled before the time of the Conquest, we cannot suppose the name to have been taken from a person who lived so late as to be contemporary with that event.

We have not the benefit of any similar document respecting Olf, of whom we know nothing but whatever may be collected from Domesday Book. We there find that, beside his Humbleyard possessions, he had Wiclurde, in Flordon Hundred, and one of the Lophams, in the Hundred of Gilcros. He is also, no doubt, the Olf who held Tauresham, in the Hundred so named; and, with less confidence, it may be assumed that he is the *Olfus homo antecessoris Roberti Malet*, who had Raverineham, in Gnauvering Hundred. There can be no doubt, however, that he is the Olf, who, with the addition sometimes of *teinus* and sometimes of *liber homo*, held Belsteid, Cessford, Craneford, and Bradley, in Suffolk. Seile also appears to have been his.

We do not know that Ketel lived to the time when the Saxon proprietary in mass were compelled to give way before the Conqueror and his followers; but, regarding Olf, we do know that he lived to find himself divested of all his Humbleyard lands; since under Belsteid, in Suffolk, we find in the Domesday Survey, that *tenuit Olf et adhuc tenet*.^{*} There can be, I believe, no reason to doubt that it is the Olf of Ketteringham who is here spoken of; who was, we see, allowed to retain that one manor, holding it, however, of a Norman superior.

Hitherto we have said little concerning the internal state of Ketteringham as it stood at the time when it passed from the Saxon to a Norman proprietor; and here again, for what

^{*} Page 411 b.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, but the spirit of the American people was one of resilience and determination.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, each bringing their own traditions and customs. Despite the challenges, the American people found a way to create a new society, one that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a time of great change and upheaval. The people of the United States fought for their freedom and won. They established a new government, one that was based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. This was the beginning of the American dream.

The American Civil War was another great chapter in the nation's history. It was a time of great conflict and struggle. The people of the United States fought for their freedom and won. They established a new government, one that was based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. This was the beginning of the American dream.

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little knowledge we have, we are indebted to Domesday Book. In that record we have a description, such as the surveyors were accustomed to give, both of Olf's portion and Ketel's. Both these passages must now be presented to the reader; and, without pretending to explain the meaning of every clause in them, I shall adjoin facts which may fairly and certainly be deduced from them. And first Olf's share.

*Terra Rogeri Bigoti.**

Kitrinchā teñ idē Olf° t. r. c. ii. cař tře. m° ten & Rañ. f. Galř. semp. iiii. uiff. 7 xii. bord. Tñc iii. ser. m° i. sēp ii. cař ī dñio & i. cař 7 diñ hoñ viii. ač p'ti sēp ii. ř. i. ecčta xl. acř. Tñc i. moř m° ñ s; ě ī hetella. tñc i. añ. m° iii. m° xx. por 7 lxxx. oũ & viii. soč. lx. acř sēp i. cař & diñ. Tñc 7 p uat l. soř m°. lx. & hř. i. leũ in long 7 diñ in lař 7 xvi. đ 7 obolũ de gelt. q'cq3 ibi teneat.

This ensues immediately on the description of Hethel, which Olf also held. In the time of the Confessor, Olf had two carucates, (plough lands, an uncertain measure usually explained to be as much land as could be cultivated by one team.) Now Ranulf Fitz Walter holds this land. There have always been four villani and twelve bordarii, (two classes of tenants found in this Record, in every part of England,) and in the time of King Edward there had been three of a lower class,—servi; of these there is now only one. There are eight acres of pasture land, a church with a glebe of forty acres. In the time of King Edward there had been a mill, but there is none now; yet there is a mill at Hethel, intimating that though the people of Ketteringham had just lost the benefit of their own mill, they might use that at Hethel. Among the stock were twenty pigs and eighty sheep. Its value in the time of King Edward was fifty shillings, but now sixty. It is a leuca in length, and half a one in breadth; and

* Pages 173, 180.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is noted that the English language has a long and varied history, and that the study of its development is of great importance to the understanding of the language as it is used today. The paper then goes on to discuss the various factors that have influenced the development of the English language, including the influence of other languages, the influence of social and cultural changes, and the influence of technological advances.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The second part of the paper discusses the various stages of the development of the English language. It begins with the Old English period, which is characterized by the use of Old English, a form of the language that was spoken in the British Isles from the fifth to the eleventh centuries. The paper then discusses the Middle English period, which is characterized by the use of Middle English, a form of the language that was spoken in the British Isles from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries. Finally, the paper discusses the Modern English period, which is characterized by the use of Modern English, a form of the language that has been spoken in the British Isles since the fifteenth century.

The third part of the paper discusses the various factors that have influenced the development of the English language. It begins by discussing the influence of other languages, such as Latin, French, and Greek, which have all contributed to the vocabulary and grammar of the English language. It then discusses the influence of social and cultural changes, such as the Norman Conquest and the Renaissance, which have both had a significant impact on the development of the English language. Finally, the paper discusses the influence of technological advances, such as the printing press and the Internet, which have both had a significant impact on the development of the English language.

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whoever holds it must pay sixteen pence and a halfpenny to the geld.

Ketel's interest is thus described.

*Terra Ranulphi Peverelli.**

Keterincham tenet idē Garinus q^o tenuit Ketel. t. r. c. i. cañ tēra. 7 diñ sēp iii. bor. 7 i. cañ 7 diñ in dñio. 7 diñ cañ hoūm. ii. a. a. p'ti sēp i. r. 7 vii. por. m^o xl. oū 7 iii. li. hōes soca falde. 7 cōm̄d tantum xv. a. 7 diñ. cañ 7 i. a. p'ti. Tē uat xxx. so. p̄ xl. m^o lx. 7 li. hōes uat ii. so. 7 št in odē p̄tio i.

The same Garinus, that is, he who had been named just before at Melton, Carlton, and Walsingham, holds in Ketteringham what Ketel formerly held, namely, one carucate and a half of land. There were always three bordarii. There are four acres of meadow, seven pigs, and forty sheep. It had been valued in the time of the Confessor at thirty shillings; in a subsequent valuation at forty shillings, and now at sixty shillings.

There is also another notice of Ketteringham, at p. 188 *b*, in a kind of summary of the interest which Bigod possessed in the Hundred of Humbleyard.

In Ketrincham, v. li. hōes diñ cōm̄d tantū sub antec Roḡ 7 didmidia cōm̄datione sub antec Godrici, 7 hē i. cañ terre 7 xvi. a. modo tenet Ranulfus, f. G. sēp i. bor. tē 7 p̄ ii. cañ m^o i. cañ 7 diñ. 7 iii. a. p'ti 7 uat x. so.

Whatever difficulties there may be in representing, in intelligible language, the precise effect of all that is recorded by the Norman surveyors, there can be none respecting two most important historical points, namely, to whom the lands of each of the Saxon theins passed when the country came



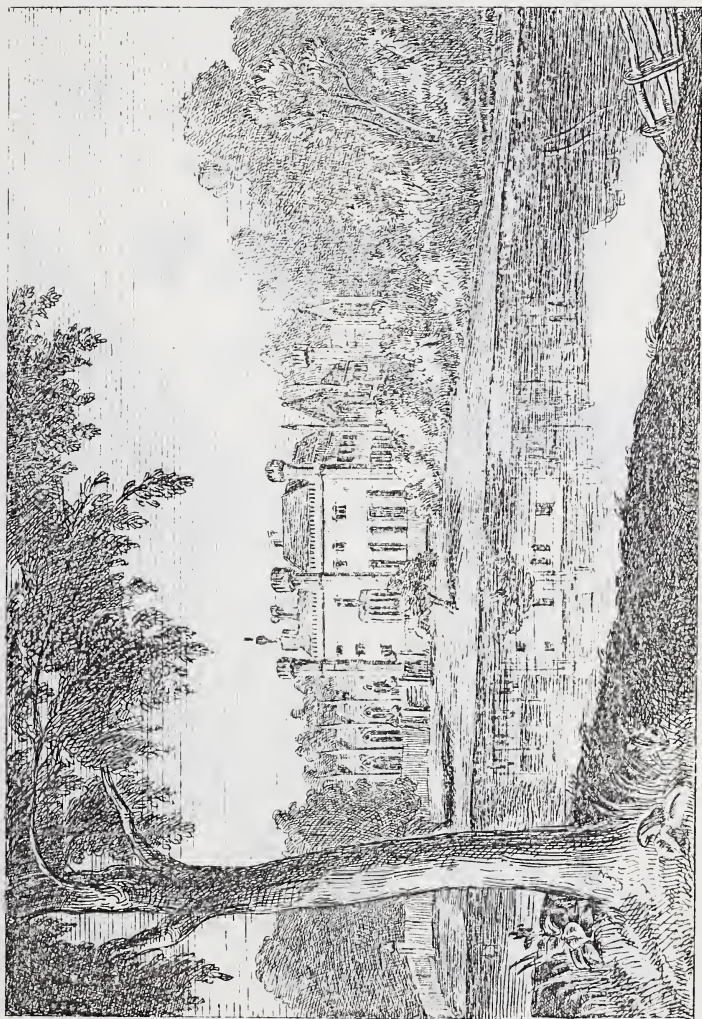
under the dominion of the Normans, and who held them under the first act of Norman subinfeudation. Olf's portion had come, we see, into the possession of Roger Bigod, who had subinfeuded Ranulf Fitz Walter; and Ketel's had passed to Ranulph Peverel, who had subinfeuded a person called Garinus. Here begins a new era in the history of Ketteringham.

Roger Bigod, to whom the greater part of Ketteringham accrued, will at once be recognized as the illustrious Norman of that name, who was so largely endowed by the Conqueror with lands in East Anglia; Dugdale says, in Essex and Suffolk, omitting Norfolk, where he had very great possessions, within the limits of which was Thetford, where he founded the monastery, which his posterity made the place of their last repose. He himself, it would seem, intended to have been interred there; and there is actually an epitaph preserved by Weever, which was once in that church, written in memory of him. Yet Tanner shews satisfactorily that he was buried at Norwich, not at Thetford, referring to the record of a suit, in which the Monks of Thetford claimed the possession of his body against the Bishop of Norwich, and had judgment given against them. The name of Roger Bigod is conspicuous in the history of the struggles among the Conqueror's children; and his posterity, it may be added, became possessed of the Earldom of the Shire of Norfolk, which continued with them to the beginning of the fourteenth century, when it passed to the king. It was by grant from Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, to King Edward I., on what suggestion or inducement does not certainly appear; but, either by grants of this kind, or by marriage of heiresses, many of the greater feifs created at the Conquest became reunited to the sovereign family. Bigod's grant was made in 33rd Edward I. He gives at a sweep all his castles, manors, lands, &c., with the exception only of the manors of Seterington, Wilton, Thornton, and Leverham, in the county of

York ; the manors of Acle and Castre, and the advowson of the church of Geldeston, in the county of Norfolk. Bigod died in the December of the 35th, the last, year of the reign of King Edward the First ; and his large possessions were immediately settled on Thomas, one of the two sons of the king, by his second marriage with Margaret of France, who had with them the office of Marshal of England. He was created Earl of Norfolk, and from him issued the illustrious line of Mowbray and Howard, in whom this great tenancy has descended, including, of course, the superior mesne interest at Ketteringham.

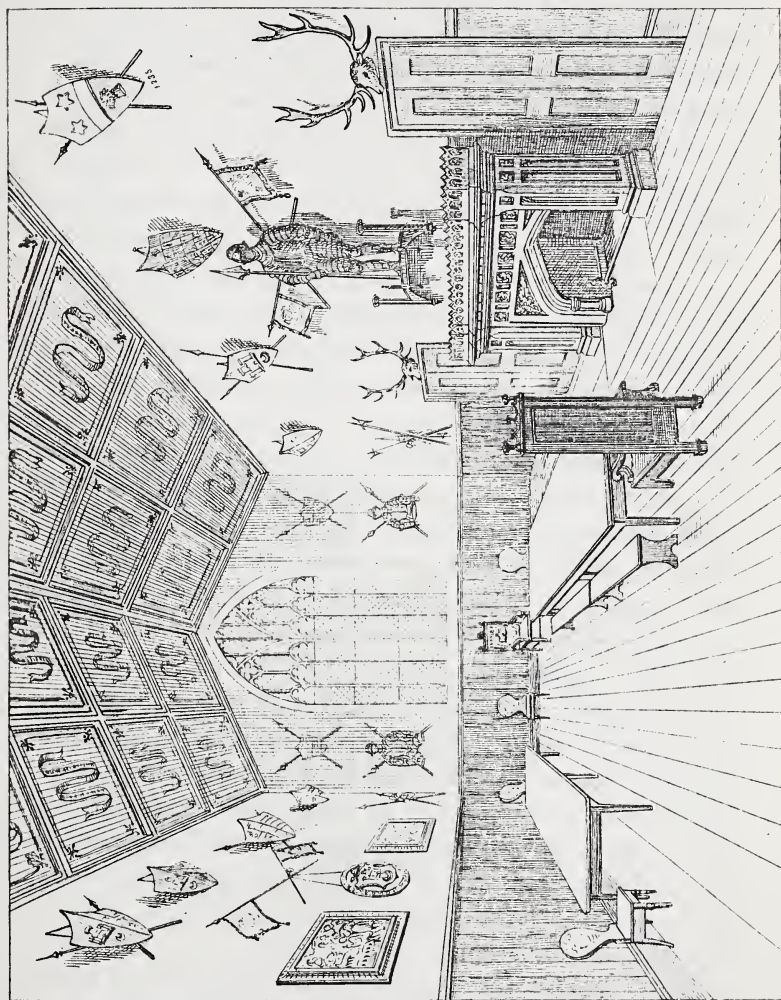
Ketteringham could be, however, at the best, but an insignificant portion of the tenancy of Bigod, nor do we find any acts of ownership by him, except the subinfeudation. The Bigods, and their successors, the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk, serve indeed here but as a link in the chain of subinfeudation—the first link, that which hung immediately on the throne.

The other Norman tenant in chief who succeeded to Ketel, is a person less known than Bigod, though he bore an eminent Norman name, and may be presumed to be a near relative of William Peverel, the builder of the castle in the Peak of Derbyshire. He was also a very distinguished person in those times, possessing in Humbleyard the whole or portions of Walsingham, Carlton, and one of the Meltons. He had also Billingford and Rideshall in other parts of the county, beside extensive possessions in Suffolk, and lands in other counties. We know little of his history, and but little concerning any of his descendants ; nor have we any notice of any change that he effected at Ketteringham, where, as well as in the adjoining Humbleyard manors which came to him, he enfeoffed Garinus. Yet we find in later times a John Peverel and a Hugh Peverel, who held this portion of Ketteringham as tenants next the crown, intermediates between the crown and the more substantial proprietors ; and Blome-



KETTERINGHAM HALL.
NORFOLK.





INTERIOR OF THE HALL, KETTERINGHAM, NORFOLK.



field has, in his incidental and irregular way of dealing out the information he possessed, frequent notices of persons of the name who had possessions in Norfolk.

Returning now to the far larger moiety which was held by Roger Bigod, we find that he had subinfeuded, before the date of the Domesday Survey, a person who is called Ranulphus filius Walteri; and as we learn that the persons who succeeded to his interest in Ketteringham bore the name de Vallibus or Vaux, it seems probable that this Ranulph was he of that name spoken of by Dugdale,* brother of Hubert de Vallibus, who obtained the Barony of Gillesland, in Cumberland, from Ranulph de Meschines. We find, however, no trace of this Ranulph in connexion with Ketteringham; but not long after the date of the Domesday Survey, in which we have the evidence of his subinfeudation, we find that the church of Ketteringham is given, with the other churches on his lands, by Robert de Vallibus to the house of Austin Canons, which he had founded at a place called Pentney, in the Deanery of Lynn and Hundred of Freebridge-Lynn. There is a copy of the Deed in the *Monasticon*, but it throws no light on the state of Ketteringham or its church. The fact, however, is an important one in the history of the place. Hitherto the lay-lord had named the incumbent. Now the nomination passed to a society of Religious living at a distance; and, as gifts like this usually led, sooner or later, to an appropriation, the church of Ketteringham became at length appropriated to the Canons of Pentney, who thus became possessed of all the ecclesiastical profits arising in the parish, except such portions of them as the Ordinary saved for the perpetual endowment of the Vicar, who, in their place, served the cure. Few of the churches of Humbleyard, except Ketteringham, passed through this process. Few indeed could afford it. The county of Norfolk is said to be

* Baronage, I., 525.

remarkable at once for the number and the poverty of its benefices,* the one being the consequence of the other.

Horsham St. Faith's was also of the foundation of this religious family de Vallibus, and there was settled upon it a rent of six shillings out of lands at Ketteringham, or lands which at the time of Pope Nicholas' taxation produced a rent of six shillings. The accounts of this Priory inform us that seventy-five shillings a year were paid to the poor to pray for the souls of Robert filius Walteri,† the founder, and Sibil, his wife; John, son of the said Robert, and Avelina, his wife, and William, brother of John. He gave also a rent of eight shillings in Ketteringham to the monastery of Roger Bigod's foundation at Thetford.

The family of Vaux, who had thus parted with one of the beautiful flowers of their inheritance, continued in possession of the lay-interest at Ketteringham till the reign of King Edward the First. In all inquisitions they are spoken of as holding immediately of Bigod. There is in the *Monasticon* a "Progenies" of this family, such as the Religious often prepared of the families of their founders. But the Religious of those early times had little thought of what the genealogical curiosity of future ages would require. They are content with telling us that Robert de Vallibus, their founder, had William, father of Robert, father of Oliver, father of John, who lived in the reign of King Edward the First, and, dying, left two daughters, his coheirs, named Petronilla and Matilda, with a few younger sons in each generation.‡

Whether the line as drawn by the Canons of Pentney is

* I find this remark in Fuller: "Worthies," *Norfolk*, p. 246; but he adds, as being the state of affairs in his time, that in no part of England was there a more wealthy body of clergy.

† Another presumption that Ranutlphus filius Walteri of Domesday was of the line of de Vallibus.

‡ *Mon. Ang.* New edition, VI., 70.

correctly drawn or no, it must be received as the best account that can now be given of the persons who enjoyed the lay-interest at Ketteringham next to that of the Bigods. But the names come to us unaccompanied with notices of any act of theirs touching their lands in Humbleyard. The termination of the line was early in the reign of King Edward the First. The marriages of the coheirs are genealogical points well ascertained. Petronilla became the wife of William de Neirford, a great name in Norfolk,* and Matilda was married to William de Roos, the same William who was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland. The partition of the lands was made in the 16th of King Edward the First, as appears by a record at the Tower; but the printed calendar informs us that the document is defective in the part where Ketteringham occurs. There were descendants of both the coheirs.

The Vauxes, however, were but, like the Bigods, a link in the chain of subinfeudation, having parted with the substantial interest in Ketteringham, either wholly, or in respect of a considerable portion of it. I have seen nothing to shew at what time precisely this was done, either in any accounts of the Vauxes themselves, or of the Veres who were the persons enfeoffed by them. Blomefield informs us, that Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, died in 1197, seized of two-thirds of the Vauxes' interest at Ketteringham; and again, that in 1239, Hugh, Earl of Oxford, gave Ketteringham, meaning whatever interest he had there, in frank marriage with a daughter. The husband of this daughter was Hugh de Cressi, on whose death there is an inquisition in 47th Henry III., in which Ketteringham occurs. But Cressi had, it seems, no issue by the daughter of Vere, so that on their deaths it reverted to the family of the donor.

* Weever, on the authority of a book of the Abbey of Langley, says, that Petronilla de Neirford died in 1326, and was buried at Pentney; and that Sir John de Neirford was also buried there. (*Funeral Monuments*, p. 823.)

We have no account that the Veres took any steps by which the condition of this manor was affected, and it will not therefore be expected that we should enter upon the history of this well-known house; so that I pass at once to the next step in the history of the succession of the lords of Ketteringham; and for the knowledge of this, I am again indebted to Blomefield, who, though he seems to have had no notion that it was an important duty of a topographical writer to arrange and combine his facts in a consecutive narration, had yet great store of valuable information to communicate. He tells us that Robert, Earl of Oxford, gave Ketteringham, with Lora, his sister, in frank marriage to Sir Reginald Argentine, and that this Sir Reginald appears in possession in 1261, which is the year of the inquisition after the death of Sir Hugh de Cressi.

For these gifts to the two ladies of the family of Vere, I follow Norfolk's own historiographer, trusting to his authorities; but for the grand facts of this unusual depth of subinfeudation, we have the testimony of contemporary, most authentic, and still existing, records. Thus to the aid assessed in the 18th year of King Edward the First, but not collected till the 31st year, we find Reginald Argentine assessed for one knight's fee at Ketteringham, held by him of the Earl of Oxford, who held of Petronilla de Vaux, who held of the Earl Marshal, who held of the Crown. Again in the assessment of the aid for knighting the Black Prince in the 20th of Edward the Third, Sir John Argentine is assessed for one knight's fee at Ketteringham, which he held of the Earl of Oxford, and he of the heirs of Roos, and they of John de Segrave, and he of the King. A very few words will suffice to show that this is quite consistent with the foregoing statements. The heirs of Roos represented the family of Vaux, by the marriage of Matilda, before spoken of; and John de Segrave was the husband of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, the daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton,

Earl of Norfolk. Segrave's daughter and heir married a Mowbray.

The acquisition of Ketteringham by the family of Argentine is a most material event in its history. It is not to be supposed that any of the great houses, the Bigods, Vauxes, or Veres, to whom Ketteringham had belonged in the two centuries between the Conquest and the reign of Edward the First, would be more than *absentee proprietors*, having their castles and their parks at Framlingham and elsewhere; but it appears that the Argentines did not merely derive an income from Ketteringham, but that they seated themselves there, and that with them began the rank and position, which Ketteringham has ever since maintained as the residence of families of distinction, who have left behind them traces of their opulence and splendour, according to the varying tastes of successive centuries.

But before proceeding further with the Argentines,* it is expedient that we look back upon the fortunes which attended the portions of Ketteringham which were given at the Conquest to Ranulph Peverel, and were held under him by Garinus. Of this smaller interest, the accounts are confused and intricate, and the notices very insufficient to establish anything that approaches to a consecutive series of the owners. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any authentic information can be obtained respecting it, in the first century and a half after the time of Garinus, though persons better acquainted

* I write "Argentine" in conformity with universal usage, and disliking innovations on established orthography of ancient names; yet I must observe, that in the records of the 14th and 15th centuries, the name is most frequently written so as to suggest not Argentine or Argentein, but Argentein; and not unfrequently the last syllable is found carefully written, as would be done by a scribe who was desirous to mark as against mistaken usage, what he deemed the true spelling. At the same time, it cannot be denied, that Argentine is more euphonious and more pleasing in every respect; and it may after all be the true orthography, and indicate what ought to be the pronunciation of the word.

with the topographical history of Norfolk may know in what line the possessions of this Garinus, which were considerable, descended. In the obscurity which hangs over this part of the subject, I must be contented with referring generally to Blomefield, till the second year of King Edward the First, when in the Hundred Rolls we find Nicholas de Castello holding a certain tenement "in the fee of Peverel in Ketteringham," and three fourths of a knight's fee, and Peverel holding it of the King.* He, therefore, was in the line of succession from Garinus. It appears by the same record that he had view of frankpledge there.† Again, Alice de Kengham holds three parts of a knight's fee, which Hugh Peverel holds of the King, of which Nicholas de Castello holds twenty-one acres; John de Hederset, six acres; William Carpenter, three acres; and Clementia, daughter of the said Alice, two acres; and they are alienated by the said Alice, and William, her son. Further, in those Rolls, the Prior of Pentney is said to hold one hundred acres of land and wood in Ketteringham, which the said Alice held of the fee which Richard de Rokele held of the King in capite, and they are alienated by the said Alice, and William, her son. Further, in the accounts of the aid for knighting the Black Prince, William de Bokenham is assessed for two quarters and half a quarter of a knight's fee in Ketteringham, held of William de la Rokele, and he of the heirs of Roos, and they of the heirs of the Earl Marshall, and they of the King. It seems as if a portion of the Bigod interest in Ketteringham had become united to this of the Peverels. But the whole of this part of the history is uncertain and uninteresting, and I dismiss it with a general reference to Blomefield, who tells us that these interests were gradually absorbed into the greater interest possessed by the Argentines and their successors.

Reverting, then, to them, as the principal owners of Ketteringham, we find that in 1284 or 1285, Reginald Argentine

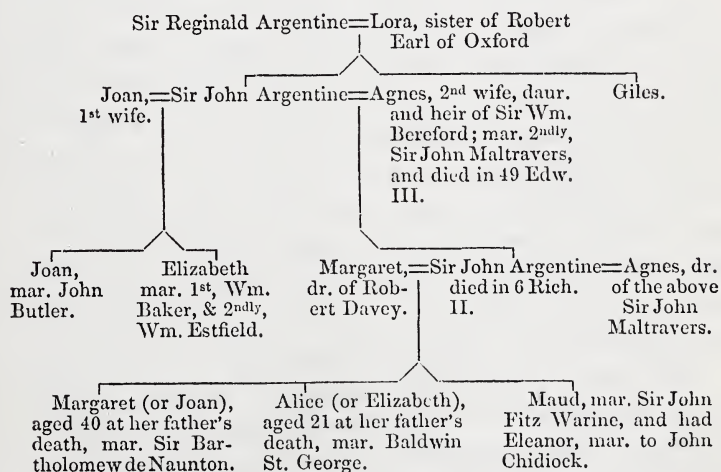
* P. 467 of the printed book.

† P. 471 of the printed book.

obtained a Charter of Free Warren in the lands of Ketteringham.* This looks very like an indication that Ketteringham was becoming to him a usual family residence.

After Sir Reginald, who was alive in 31st Edward I., there were two Sir Johns, in the latter of whom the name of this distinguished family became extinct at Ketteringham. They traced themselves from a Sir Giles Argentine, who lived in the time of the Conqueror; for the East Anglian families are seldom content with a lineage which does not reach to the Conquest. The arms borne by them were three silver cups on a field gules.

We have a large tabular view of the family in a manuscript in the Harleian Library, supposed to be Henry Lilly's, No. 5805, fol. 106, from which I extract the account of the generations which passed while the family were in possession of Ketteringham.



Such is the received account transmitted by the early heralds.

* Charter Rolls, 33rd Edw. I., p. 115 of printed book.

The first of the two Sir John Argentines was dead in the 12th of Edward the Second, for in that year the King granted the custody of the manor of Ketteringham and of other lands which had been his, to William de Bereford, being in the King's hands by reason of the nonage of John, the son and heir.*

There is an inquisition after the death of the second Sir John Argentine, in A.D. 1382. It was taken at Norwich, before William Hastings, the escheator, on the vigil of St. Matthias the Apostle, in 6th Richard the Second, and presents the following particulars of the interest which he possessed at Ketteringham:—The manor with its appurtenances held of the Earl of Oxford by the service of one knight's fee, in which is a messuage, value nothing beyond reprises, seven score acres of arable, worth per annum 35s., at 3*d.* per acre; eight acres of meadow, worth per annum 12s., at 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre; rents of assize, 13*s.* 4*d.*, payable at the four terms by equal portions; forty "opera autumnalia," that is, forty days' labour in harvest time from certain of the customary tenants, value 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, at one penny per day's work; pleas and perquisites of court valued at 40*s.* per annum: also thirty-six acres of wood which may be cut every sixth year, of which the underwood is valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; a rent of four hens at Christmas, value 6*d.*, each hen being valued at 1½*d.*; rent at Easter of twelve eggs, value one halfpenny. The jury say that he held no other lands in the county, and that he died on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Catherine the Virgin last past, 1382.

Another inquisition was taken at Attleborough, on the death of Sir John Argentine, before the same escheator, on Thursday next after the feast of St. Luke, in the 7th of Richard the Second, when the jury find that he held for term of life by the grant of Adam Payn, Clerk, twenty messuages, four hundred acres of land, and ten pounds annual rent, with

* *Originalia*, Vol. I., p. 243 of the printed volume.

the appurtenances in Little Melton, to hold for life and to descend after his death to William, his son, and Isabel, daughter of William de Kerdeston, Knight, and the heirs of their bodies; and if the said William died without heirs of his body, then to descend to the right heirs of the said John. The jury further say that the premises are held of the Abbot of St. Benedict at Holme, by the service of 10s. rent, and that they are together worth £12. annually, beyond the said rents absolute. They find his death to have taken place on the 26th of November last past; but neither here nor in the former inquisition are any heirs found.

It appears from the inquisition, that the jury are satisfied that Sir John Argentine had a son named William, who was at least contracted to a daughter of Sir William de Kerdeston. William, it will be seen, is not named in the pedigree in the Harleian manuscript.

From another inquisition on his Suffolk lands, we learn that Sir John left his wife Margaret surviving, with whom he held jointly the manor of Halesworth, with the advowson of the church, with remainder to the aforesaid William and Isabel, and the heirs of the body of William, remainder to the right heirs of John.

Margaret, however, did not long survive him; for there was an inquisition taken at Halesworth on the Thursday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, in the 7th of Richard the Second, touching this manor of Halesworth, in which the same things are found, and no more, except that she died on September 1st last past.

Another document, relating to the affairs of the Argentines at this period, throws some little further light upon the then state of the family. It is a writ addressed to Hastings, the escheator, dated at Westminster, November 1st, in the 7th of the reign, signifying that the King had committed to William Argentine the custody of the lands and rents in Little Melton, which were Sir John Argentine's, and were taken into

the King's hands after his death, to hold until it is determined in our courts whether the said lands and rents ought to come to the said William, or to the heirs of the said Sir John. This is remarkable. It was probably a case of disputed legitimacy; and this may account for the very unusual circumstance attending the inquisitions on the death of Sir John Argentine, that no heir is found in any of them.*

There is also existing another writ, which pertains more immediately to the history of Ketteringham at this critical period; and this writ seems to imply an illegitimacy in William, since it recognizes one of the daughters of Sir John as one of his heirs. But great caution ought to be used, both in critical histories and at the bar of the House of Lords, in deductions made from the language of the old inquisitions and writs. This bears date at Westminster, March 1, in the 7th of Richard II., and is addressed to William Curson, of Billingford, who succeeded Hastings in the office of escheator, signifying that the King has committed to Thomas Shanke the custody of the manor of Ketteringham, which was Sir John Argentine's, and which came into the King's hands by reason of the death of the said John, and the non-age of Baldwin Saint George, son of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of the said Sir John, and being his next heir, to hold from the feast of St. Michael last past, till the lawful age of the said Baldwin.

It will be observed, however, that William, whatever he was, made no pretension to Ketteringham, but only to Melton and Halesworth, which were settled upon him by Sir John, under the description of his son.

This William had possession of Halesworth at the time of his death, but whether of Little Melton also, the evidence does not enable me to determine, nor is it material to

* It is remarkable also that these inquisitions are not found in the Calendar of the Inquisitions post mortem at the Tower. They are among the Inquisitions of this class, which were returned into the Exchequer.

our present purpose. It was found by inquisition before the escheator, taken at Blitheburgh, on Tuesday next after the Annunciation, in the 7th of Henry the Fifth, that he died, seized of Halesworth and other lands, on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Valentine last past, and that John Argentine is his cousin and heir, namely, son of John, son of the said Sir William, and is aged five years. It appears also by this inquisition, that John, the son, who had died before him, had married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Calthorpe. The manor of Chaldegrave belonged to this Sir William Argentine, who appears to have had a son named William, beside his eldest son John, who died before him.

We have now traced Ketteringham into the hands of Baldwin St. George, a child of five years old, a grandchild of Sir John Argentine. It would seem as if he was not known to Blomefield as an owner of Ketteringham. Blomefield says, that Ketteringham passed at this juncture to Margaret Bokenham, daughter and heir of Bartholomew de Naunton, and that Bokenham sold to Sir William Appleyard, from whom it passed to Sir Henry Grey, one of the Northumberland family of Grey, who added other property at Ketteringham by purchase.

But before taking leave of the Argentines, it may be proper to add (if it be only to shew how ill the pedigrees which are delivered down to us by the heralds of the sixteenth century, will bear comparison with evidence that is contemporary with the facts) that there is another inquisition which relates to a member of the family, although the name Argentine does not actually occur in it. This inquisition was taken at Long Stratton, in Norfolk, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, in the 49th of Edward the Third, on the death of Agnes, who was the wife of John "Matrevis," senior, who is expressly called her *third* husband, and late wife of John de Neirford, knight, who is also expressly said to be her *second* husband, leaving the *first* place

for Sir John Argentine. The jury found that she held the manors of Shotesham and Thorston to her and Sir John de Neirford, her husband, and the heirs of the said Sir John; and that she died on the 15th of July last past; also that Margery, wife of John Brewes, daughter of John de Neirford, son of Sir Thomas de Neirford, brother of the said Sir John de Neirford, is cousin and heir of the said Sir John de Neirford, and aged seventeen.

These facts were known to Blomefield, though we do not find them under Ketteringham;* and he adds, that she was the mother of Eleanor, the heiress of Maltravers, who married John, son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and conveyed the barony of Maltravers to that family. He also says, that Sir John Argentine, who was her son and heir, was aged fifty at the time of her death.

The close of the fourteenth century and a great part of the fifteenth is a dark period in the history of Ketteringham. Blomefield writes dubiously, and it is clear that he had not before him the evidence which he must have desired to possess. Nor have I been so fortunate as to discover evidence which was inaccessible to him, relating to the period which intervened between the extinction of the Argentines and the establishment of the Heveninghams at Ketteringham.

There are considerable difficulties attending the account given by Blomefield, as well as a great want of references to evidence for the facts which he does state. The latest fact which appears to be supported by evidence, is, that in 1384, Ketteringham was to be held by the escheator for Baldwin St. George, a boy of five years old, son to one of the coheirs of Sir John Argentine. We may easily admit that, by some family arrangement, it passed, as Blomefield says it did, into the hands of the aunt of this Baldwin, another of the coheirs, and that from her it descended to Margaret Bokenham, her daughter and heir. The next step in Blomefield's story is,

* Vol. III., p. 203.

that certain trustees of this Margaret conveyed it to Sir William Appleyard, who it appears, however, was never really more than an esquire. But here the possession of the Argentines ends, and new names and families appear.

The Appleyards were citizens of Norwich, who had recently risen into consequence. William had represented the city in several Parliaments, and had served the office of Escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 4th year of King Henry the Fourth. He appears to have made many purchases in the Hundred of Humbleyard. We have the benefit of an inquisition on his death. It was taken at Norwich, on the Thursday next before the feast of St. Martin in the winter, in the 7th or 8th Henry the Fifth (the original being blurred in the numeral) and it is found that he died on Monday the feast of St. Giles last past, and that Nicholas, his son and heir, was then aged twenty-five. This was in or about 1420. The jury found that he held an estate at Carlton, and no other lands in the county of Norfolk; but there were so many means in those days of keeping estates out of the scope of the escheator's troublesome interference, that this by no means invalidates the statements of Blomefield, that he held Braconash, and also what had been the Argentine interest at Ketteringham.

The next step in its history is, that Ketteringham became the property and the residence of a knight of Northumbrian extraction, Sir Henry Grey. In what manner he acquired it, does not appear on the face of any document, as far as I know; and Blomefield makes two statements: one, that he acquired it by marriage with Emma, the widow of Sir William Appleyard; and the other, that he acquired it in marriage with a daughter of Sir William, still holding him to be a knight. To the latter opinion he himself inclines, and in this he is followed by a very careful investigator of questions such as these, the Rev. James Raine, of Durham, who gives a well-laboured pedigree of the Greys of Northumberland, in his

History of North Durham, (not, however, deducing the issue of this marriage of Grey and Appleyard), and certainly this is the more probable assumption.

The discrepancy in the two accounts appears to have arisen out of a mis-reading of an inscription which was once to be seen in the church of Ketteringham. Weever gives it thus :*

Here lyeth Henry Grey, the son of Syr Thomas Grey, Knyght, of Heton, and Jone, his wyffe, that was systre to the Duc of Norfolk who dyed at Venys; and Emma, the wyffe of the foresaid Henry Grey, the daughter of William Apleyard, of the seyd county of Norfolk, Esquyer.

But Blomefield gives as the reading of the inscription the word "widow" for "daughter," while at the same time he states his opinion, in the face of his own copy of the inscription, that the true account would be that the wife was a daughter of Appleyard, and also that among the heraldic decorations of the tomb, are the arms of Grey impaling Appleyard.

But the copy of this inscription, so important in the history of the descent of the main interest at Ketteringham, as it is given in Blomefield, must be here set forth in apposition with the copy as given by Weever a century before, if it be only to shew under what difficulties the critical historian lies, when, as we see, he cannot depend on the report of the older antiquaries of the reading of inscriptions which have since disappeared.

"Here lyth Syre Henry Grey, the sonne of Syre Thomas Grey, knyght, of Heton, and of Jone, his wife, that was systyre to the Duke of Norfolk, that dyed at Venys, and Emma, the wife of the foresaide Syr Henry

* *Funeral Monuments*, p. 854.

Grey, the widow of Sir William Appleyard, of the said county of Norfolk, Esqyer, on whose sowles God have mercy.”

Cotman's copy of this inscription accords with neither of these, but it approaches so near to Blomefield's reading, adopting the corrections suggested by Blomefield, as to raise a doubt whether he actually copied the inscription from the monument, or was content to repeat Blomefield's report of it.

There are further difficulties. Blomefield states, from his will, that Sir Henry Grey was alive in 1492, and there is other evidence to shew that a Sir Henry Grey was living about that period. Yet it seems extraordinary, though it is not absolutely impossible, that a sister's son of the Duke of Norfolk, who was banished in 1398, and was born as early as 1367, should be alive in 1492. Furthermore, he must in 1492, have been above ninety years of age, the post mortem inquisition of his father, bearing date in A.D. 1400. It is not, perhaps, for one so much a stranger to the heroes of the county of Norfolk of the fifteenth century, to interpose an opinion so opposite to that of Norfolk's own historian, one hundred and twenty years ago, and of Mr. Dawson Turner in our own time ; but on the whole, it seems to me, that the Sir Henry Grey who married Appleyard's daughter, and thus became seated at Ketteringham, and whose tomb and window were the chief ornaments of the church, cannot possibly have been the Sir Henry Grey, whose will was made in 1492. In the absence of ancient deeds and inquisitions, it is impossible to make a genealogical statement worthy of being received. But one thing is exceedingly deserving of attention, that we find an inquisition in the county of Norfolk, taken at Hunstanton, on the Wednesday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 29th of Henry the Sixth, 1450, on the death of a Sir Henry Grey, who was found to have died on the feast of St. Hilary the Bishop last past, leaving Richard

Grey, his son, and next heir, aged thirteen. And this, as seems to me, is the Sir Henry Grey, the nephew of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. Unfortunately, the inquisition does not set forth his lands, but in terms declares that he had no lands in the county of Norfolk held of the king or any other person, which is, however, no proof that *virtually* he was without such lands. He is no doubt the same Henry Grey who was escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 10th and 11th, and in the 14th and 15th of Henry the Sixth, 1432 and 1436.

Thus I had written, taking up the question as an historical one only, and looking to the chronology and the little particles of evidence which I was able to collect, before I turned to the work of Mr. Cotman on the *Sepulchral Brasses of Norfolk*. Mr. Cotman does not venture to differ from Blomefield in respect of the person to whose memory this tomb was erected; but looking to the costume of the figures he declares his conviction that the persons represented must belong to a period at least thirty years earlier than the year 1492, when, according to Blomefield, the person here represented and commemorated was alive and made his will.

Whatever number of Greys there may have been at Ketteringham to fill up the period from the death of William Appleyard, in 1420, to the time when Sir Henry Grey made his will, in 1492, there can be no doubt that the first Grey who settled at Ketteringham was a younger son of Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton, in Northumberland, by the illustrious marriage which he made with the daughter of John Lord Mowbray, sister of the Duke of Norfolk. Beside the Henry of Ketteringham, there were three other sons: Sir John, who was ancestor of the Greys, Lords Powys; Sir Thomas, from whom descended the Lords Grey of Wark, and the present Earl Grey; and William, who was Bishop of London.

All the former lords of Ketteringham have passed away without leaving at Ketteringham any palpable traces of their existence. Not so the Greys. Blomefield tells us that Sir

Henry Grey, meaning the testator of 1492, rebuilt the chancel of the church, and that in this chancel was his tomb. Blomefield speaks of it as existing in his time, with effigies in brass, he in complete armour, his hands joined in prayer, and arms, which he calls those of Brotherton impaling Grey, and Grey impaling Appleyard. This tomb has been removed: no one seems to know when; but Mr. Cotman appears to have made his drawings from it as lately as 1814. Even the kind of tomb seems not now to be known, only that there were brasses of Sir Henry and his lady, and one or more shields of arms. Blomefield must have meant the shield engraved by Cotman when he speaks of Brotherton impaling Grey; but the shield wants the silver label, the distinguishing mark of Thomas de Brotherton, and there is beside no trace of his having ever married in the family of Grey.

The East window of the church, however, remains, a memorial window of the family of Grey, once of singular beauty, every part of it being of painted glass, the principal figure in *the centre of the whole* being that of Sir Henry Grey, who was thus kept in perpetual remembrance of the devout persons who resorted to the principal altar of the church, and who no doubt placed this window at the same time when he built his tomb. In fact, the new-built chancel of the church was henceforth to be the sepulchral chapel of the Greys, a kind of chantry chapel.

Grievously has this beautiful work suffered; more perhaps from neglect, wantonness, and injudicious attempts at restoration, than from the hostile feeling of the ultra-Protestant mind against whatever was of a nature to keep alive the memory of the old Christianity which had been professed in England, and which had introduced into almost every religious edifice in the country works that at once appealed to the sense of the beautiful, and smote even heedless minds with love, awe, and devotion. How much the pity that this window is now to be contemplated but as a ruin is contem-

plated!—a broken fragment of what once was a work integral in its subject, correct in its proportions, exact in its details, and nice in its execution. Yet as a ruin we shall attempt to describe it.

In form it is the usual five-light window of the fifteenth century, the lights reaching to the springing of the arch. The part over the three central lights is divided in twelve compartments, while over each of the two exterior lights is a single compartment, that on the dexter having the figure of Saint George, and that on the sinister, Saint Michael.

The principal subject of the twelve other compartments is the Annunciation. This occupies the two compartments over the centre light; and the figures of Gabriel and the Virgin, and also the scrolls and their inscriptions, are tolerably complete. Above these are figures, in two compartments, of our Lord and the Virgin, seated and in glory. These are supported by the angel Gabriel on the dexter, and St. Lawrence on the sinister; while in still smaller compartments on each side are two angels playing, the one on a harp, and the other on a lute.

With less confidence can the figures which occupy the two compartments on each side of the Annunciation be identified; yet that on the extreme sinister must be St. Catherine, known by the sword and wheel. Next to her is a figure bearing a book on which rests a lamb—the Baptist, probably; while on the other hand are two male figures, one bearing a book, and the other with something in the right hand resembling an arrow.

Descending now from this celestial company, the lights in the main part of the window are occupied with things of earth; but the principal figure, that of Sir Henry Grey, which, from the slight notices which we have of it, must have occupied the centre light, has wholly disappeared. Indeed the whole of this part of the window is filled up with white glass, and whatever of coloured glass remains is in no order

like that in which it was originally disposed. Four of the shields within the arched part of the five lights, however, remain *in loco*, the centre shield having the three lions of England with a label, which is no doubt intended for Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, who bore the label plain for his difference, and who had a right to a place here as being the tenant in chief of Ketteringham, and as being the most illustrious ancestor of the Greys; that is, father of Margaret, mother of Elizabeth, mother of Catherine, mother of Sir Henry Grey. On the dexter side are France and England with a label, and the white lion rampant on a sanguine field, the arms of Mowbray, of whom was the mother of the first Henry Grey. The nearest shield on the sinister is lost, and the other has the arms of France and England, which may be those of Henry the Sixth, or any other sovereign about that time.

The other remains of coloured glass, twenty in all, are some of them of uncertain age, and all out of their original places, and set up by some injudicious person, who meant to preserve some little appearance of order and design. I shall take them according to the arrangement, in four rows of five subjects each.

First.—(1) A head with a nimbus, a fragment. (2) A figure, possibly David, playing on a cittern. (3) Small representation of St. Christopher. (4) Made up of small fragments, among which may be discerned the white lion of Mowbray. (5) The monogram, J. H. C., crowned.

Second.—(1) A whole-length figure of an ecclesiastic, probably a bishop or an archbishop. (2) A rebus, being a tun or, and out of it a plant which resembles a thistle. (3) A roundel, charged with an armed figure and a crowned head with sceptre, &c. (4) The head and breast of a lady at prayer, beautifully executed. (5) A confused mass of heraldic fragments, in which it seems may possibly be remains of

the singular coat of Grey of Merton,* with its small chevrons. One entire coat remains, which is sable, on a chevron engrailed argent between three crescents ermine, two lions passant affronté gules.

Third.—(1) The arms of Grey, gules a lion rampant and border engrailed argent. (2) The Virgin and Child and St. Anne. (3) Figure of a person walking in country scenery, supposed to be intended for St. John the Baptist. (4) A female Saint holding a palm-branch and a book: a tower behind her, which identifies her with St. Barbara. (5) A Saint, supposed to be St. James.

Fourth.—(1) The arms of Grey as before, impaling Nevil, gules, a saltier argent. This is well deserving attention, inasmuch as it must be the coat of Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, brother of Henry of Ketteringham. He was put to death at Southampton in the third of Henry the Fifth, just before the expedition sailed for France, having married Alice, daughter of Ralph Lord Nevile of Raby. (2) This shield is now inverted, but it has exhibited Grey impaling or a lion rampant gules. This also is eminently deserving our attention; these being the arms of Sir John Grey, another of the brothers of the first Grey of Ketteringham, and of his wife, the daughter and heir of Charlton Lord Powys. (3) A confused mass, but exhibiting pretty plainly a Nativity and the Adoration of the Shepherds. (4) An heraldic device ignorantly put together. One coat is distinct, namely, Argent, on a fess gules between three torteaux, as many bells of the field.

* Whether two coats nearly alike impaled, or one coat only of singular construction, the arms of these Greys, as they appear upon their monuments depicted by Blomefield and Cotman, are per pale azure and or, a fess between four chevrons, two and two counterchanged. If this is an entire coat, it is like Mortimer, unique in English heraldry; and if an impaled coat, it shews that a Grey of Merton had married a lady of his own family and name. Lord Walsingham, who represents Grey of Merton, bears a figure nearly resembling that borne by the Greys of the midland counties.

There are also the three lions of England with the label, which may be Thomas of Brotherton, and probably is so. (5) Grey as before, but with a black mullet impaling Appleyard, azure a chevron or between three owls argent: the best existing proof of the marriage of a Grey with a daughter, not widow, of Appleyard.

And now respecting the date of this window, and the member of the family of Grey of Ketteringham to whom it is to be assigned. In the first place, it is evident that there is nothing in the heraldry which belongs to persons whose era is later than the earlier part of the fifteenth century; and this of itself would seem to be sufficient to entitle us to assign it to that period, were there not the additional consideration that if it were placed here late in the century, as by that Henry Grey whose Will is said to bear date in 1492, we should in all probability have found heraldic memorials of members of his family living subsequently to the era of Sir John and Sir Thomas, the brothers of the first Henry. This again conspires with the probabilities before adduced, to shew that the window is the work of the same Henry Grey whose uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, died at Venice, and who had the tomb in this same chancel, the inscription on which is imperfectly or uncertainly set forth by Weever and Blomefield.

The possession of Ketteringham by the Greys continued till near the close of the century. We find in Blomefield an extract from the Will of a Sir Henry Grey, which professes to shew how it passed from Grey to Heveningham, the family to whom it next belonged. This Will is dated September 28, 1492, and contains the following clause: "As touching my manors, lands, and tenements hereafter following, first, I will that my lord Edmund of Suffolk,* with all other the feoffees

* This must be Edmund de la Pole, son, and at last heir, of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by the Lady Elizabeth of York, sister of King Edward the Fourth. He became Duke of Suffolk on the death of his father in 1491. If Blomefield had proceeded in the account which he gives of Ket-

of my manor of Ketteringham, alias Ketteringham Hall, shall stand seized thereof to the use of me, Sir Henry Gray, and Jane, my wife, term of our two lives and the longest liver, for payment of debts and performance of our wills; and after eight years after the death of the longest liver, to remain to Thomas Heveningham, Esquire, son and heir of John

teringham in a more critical and careful spirit, he would have perceived that there is a discrepancy between his date of the Will, September 1492, and the designation of this Edmund as "Lord Edmund of Suffolk," when he must then have been more than eight or nine months Duke of Suffolk. I take the date of his father's death, 1491, from Dugdale. (*Baronage*, II., 190.) It is painful to have to animadvert, in terms approaching to censure, on writers of established reputation such as Blomefield. But, considering how important the date of that Will is to the right understanding of the history of Ketteringham at this period, and to the elucidation of the tomb and window, the chief ornaments of the church, he ought to have given a larger amount of attention to the various points which arose, and to have subjected his statements, before he made them, to a more rigid criticism. After all that has been said in the text, I own it seems at last to me that the Norfolk antiquaries have been here misled; and I, who am not a Norfolk antiquary, but only an accidental intruder into their province, would suggest that the date which Blomefield assigns to the Will from which he gives so important an extract, is not the true date, and that here lies the true origin of all the perplexities with which this part of the Ketteringham history is beset. And to this opinion I am the more inclined, in consequence of having this day (March 30, 1850) seen at the Prerogative Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Will of a Sir Henry Grey, which bears date in September 1492, the year and month in which, according to Blomefield, the Will of Sir Henry Grey of Ketteringham was made. But the Will at Doctors' Commons is that of Sir Henry Grey, of Codnor in Derbyshire, a well-known person, and not that of Sir Henry Grey, of Ketteringham. There is no such passage as that cited by Blomefield, nor any notice at all of Ketteringham, his estates lying quite elsewhere. It seems unlikely that Blomefield should, by some confusion, have affixed the date of the Will of Sir Henry Grey of Codnor to the Will of a Sir Henry Grey of Ketteringham; but it is also very improbable that two Sir Henry Greys should in the same year and same month be making their last disposition of their property. It may turn out to have been so; but here is a question thrown out for the consideration of the Norfolk antiquaries, who appear to have acquiesced to this time in the correctness of Blomefield's date. Search has been made at Norwich for Sir Henry Grey's Will without success.

Heveningham, Knight, and to Anne, his wife, daughter of the said Dame Jane Gray, wife of the said Sir Henry Gray, and to the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten." There is a remainder to William Grey of Merton.

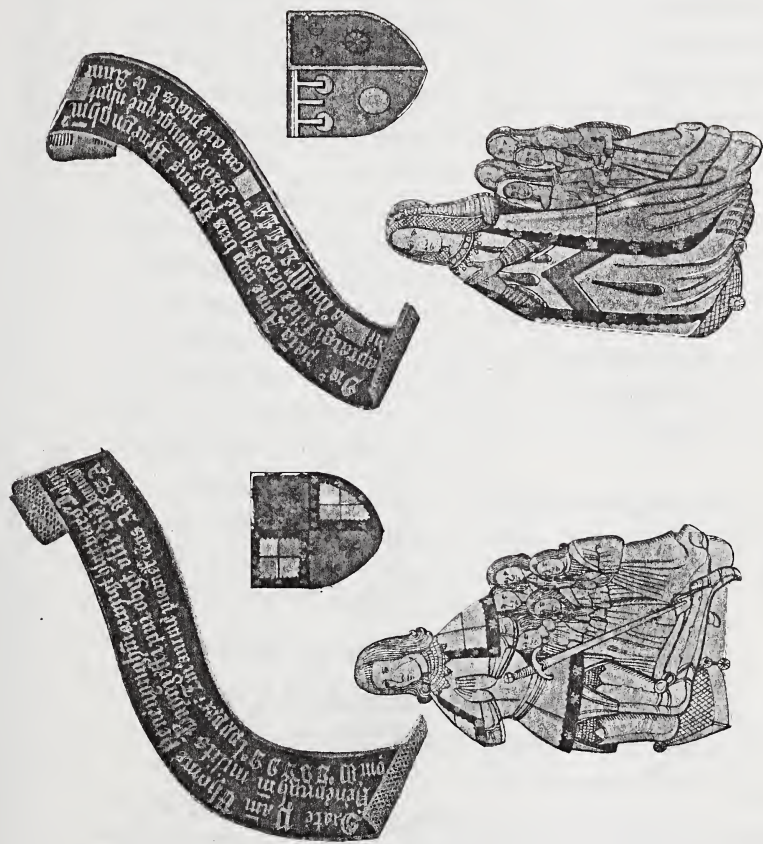
Thus it was that at the beginning of the sixteenth century the Heveninghams became seated at Ketteringham, where the name continued for two centuries.

Before the shadows of the Heveninghams of Ketteringham pass in hasty review before us, it may be proper to advert to what they were before they acquired this property on which they chose to reside, partly to shew what they were, and partly what they were not.

The Heveninghams, then, as the name plainly imports, were one of those families who derived their surname from the name of the place of their abode, that place being Heveningham, in the Hundred of Blything, in Suffolk, which in the Domesday Survey was in the Terra Rogeri Bigoti of that county. The arms, which are peculiar, appear to be formed on those of Vere, of whom it is therefore possible that they were tenants: viz., Quarterly or and gules, a border engrailed sable, charged with ten escallops argent. That they were of long standing at Heveningham is sufficiently probable, though on this point what is said of the place by the Domesday Surveyors throws no light. It will hardly be doubted, also, that many in the line were knights, but when the line is carried up to one Walter "Heveningham of Heveningham," whose era is the time of Canute, long before surnames of this class were in use, and when illustrious marriages are given to every chief of the family, which is the case as the genealogy is represented by the Suffolk antiquaries, it is no excess of scepticism which disposes us to pause and to ask for better proof, or rather for some kind of proof, none being given. We have, however, this kind of attestation to the facts, that the "Pedigree was collected by the painful search of Brian Stapleton, Esquire, in 1509, and recorded by Sir Arthur Heveningham,

in 1597." This is curious, inasmuch as we know so little of who the persons were who, before the time of the Heralds' Visitations, compiled pedigrees for the better families in England, which afterwards were entered by the Heralds of record; but we are still in the dark as to which member of the house of Stapleton this Brian could have been. He cannot, however, have been a very critical or very judicious genealogist, for, not content with beginning in the reign of King Canute, he adds, "This family do pretend to descend from Arphaxad, who was one of the knights that watched Christ's sepulchre." There is something of romantic interest in this; but even this interest is greatly marred by what follows: "This Arphaxad was surnamed Geoffrey Mandevile, of whom Mandevile, Earls of Essex, descended." Another romantic incident has a little better claim upon our belief: "Note that Sir William Heveningham was with King Richard the First at the siege of Acon, in Siria, at which a Sarasin called Sapher, captain of the Castle of Acon, challenged a combat with any Christian knight, which challenge Sir William accepted, and in sight of the King, in single combat, slew him: ever since, the Heveninghams have borne a morion's head in their crest." The reader may find all this in that very valuable volume of English genealogy, No. 4031 of the *Harleian MSS.*, f. 239, where, however, the later generations have been sophisticated by the intrusion of a later hand. Weever informs us that at Heveningham there were three statues of the family, cut out of heart of oak, of great antiquity, two of men, and the other of a woman, which had been curiously painted and gilt.

Strictly speaking, we have nothing to do with the family history before they became possessed of Ketteringham, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, by the gift of Sir Henry Grey; but from that time it is proper that some account should be given of the successive chiefs and other members of the family; and as these things, when they run to any extent, are so much better understood when exhibited in tables



ENAMELLED BRASSES HEVENINGHAM TOMB
KETTERINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

than in any narrative writing, just as maps represent the face of a country better than any description can possibly do, I shall in the first place present the best account I am able to give of them in the form of a Genealogical Table.*

For Thomas Heveningham, whose tenure of Ketteringham seems to have been so short that he can hardly be said to have been settled there, the chancel of the church at Ketteringham contains one of those beautiful canopied altar-monuments of the time, placed against the south wall. It has in front three lozenges, inclosing quatrefoils, a plain upper surface, and above it a flat pointed arch, and finished above with a rich moulding of quatrefoils. In the recess beneath the arch are two small groups of figures: a male figure with five younger male figures, and a female figure with six small female figures; no doubt sons and daughters, though their names are not entered in any pedigree I have seen. Scrolls are over the heads of the principal figures, and there are also two shields of arms, all in brass and richly enamelled. The scroll over the male figure has this inscription, which leaves no doubt as to the appropriation of the monument:—

Orate p̄ aīā Thome Hevenyngham armig^oi filii et heredis Johis Hevenyngham militis et baronetti qui obiit ultī die Januarii ann. M^oCCCC^oLXXXIX^o. Cuj^o anime ppitiet^o Deus. AMEN.

On the scroll over the head of the female figure:—

Orate p̄ aīā Anne nup ux^ois Thome Hevenyngham armig^oi filie et hered^o Thome Yerde armig^oi que obiit die a^o dñi M^oCCCC Cuj^o aīē ppitiet^o De^o. Amē.

* This Table is founded on the *received* accounts of the family, as found in Harl. MS. 4031, f. 239; in the Knights' Pedigrees, by Peter Le Neve, in Harl. 5801, f. 115; in the Suffolk Pedigrees of the Rev. Thomas Leman, in the Library of the Royal Institution, Bath; and in the Jermyn Suffolk Pedigrees lately presented by Mr. Hudson Gurney to the British Museum. But there are additions from original evidence, and especially from the Parish Register of Ketteringham.

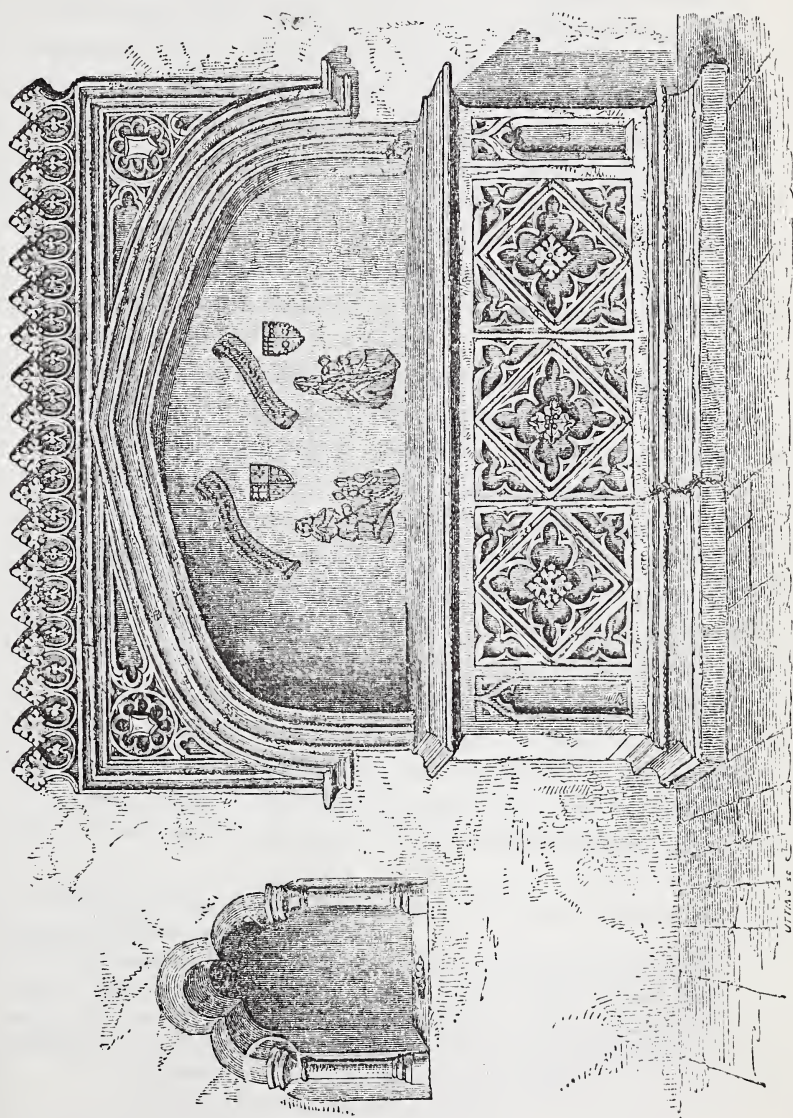
On the robe worn by the lady are arms, namely, Heveningham, and gules a chevron, between three measuring-yards* argent, Yerde.

The shields exhibit, one the arms of Heveningham, and the other or, three torteaux with a label impaling or, three Catherine wheels and border engrailed gules. This must be the shield of some member of the house of Courtenay, even the chiefs of which were accustomed to bear the torteaux with a label; and strange it is, that here in a Norfolk parish church, there should be evidence of a marriage in this illustrious house, of which it is believed no other trace is to be found. Through what family connexion it finds a place on an Heveningham monument, no conjecture can well be formed. It opens a new question in the history of the house of Courtenay.†

One word in the first of these inscriptions demands to be noticed. The word "Baronettus," as a title of dignity, is rarely if ever found before it came into use in the reign of James the First, to denote the new Order which that prince created, lying between the baron and the knight; and it might be thought a mere error of the person who prepared

* Blomefield took them for water-buckets. They are very unlike the one or the other. It is impossible to say from the brass itself what the engraver intended to represent. Perhaps they approach to the heads of the bulrush, with part of the stem, as nearly as to anything. I have called them in the text measuring-yards, the heralds giving that figure as the coat of Yard.

† The three Catherine wheels in gold, on a field gules, were borne by Sir Payn Roet, the father of Catherine Swinford; on an azure field, by the name of Katerler; in sable, on a field argent, and within a border engrailed, by Scott; and in sable, on a field or, with border engrailed sable, by Seyham. These from Glover's *Ordinary*, as published by Edmondson. In one of Glover's pedigrees, in the College of Arms, we find a Jane, daughter of Wm. Scott, wife of Thomas Yerde and Sir Henry Grey, but no mention of any marriage with Courtenay. The marriage of Anne, her daughter, with Thomas Heveningham, is however given. But in an Heveningham pedigree, in Harl. MS. 1560, f. 129 b, the mother of Yerde, who married Scott, is said to be a daughter of Courtenay.



HEVENINGHAM TOMB, KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

the inscription,* did we not find in Stapleton's Heveningham pedigree that there was understood to be something peculiar in the knighthoods conferred on members of this family. His words are these: "The heirs of Heveningham being created knights, are successively to take and keep the name of knights bannerets." But this would rather shew that bannerettus, not baronettus, was the more proper word for the place; yet it would not have been wholly improper in a writer of the fifteenth century, to have used the word baronettus when speaking of a banneret, both words indicating, the one actually, the other etymologically, a degree a little below that of a baron,—a minor or lesser baron.†

Sir John Heveningham, the son and heir of Thomas, held Ketteringham for six and thirty years, holding the offices usually filled by the country gentlemen of the better class; and when he died he was buried at Ketteringham, though no memorial is now to be found of him. But there is an inquisition, taken after his death at the Shirehouse in the city of Norwich, on November 20th in the 28th year of Henry the Eighth, 1536, in which it is found that he was seised of the manor of Ketteringham with the appurtenances, and eight messuages, 300 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 300 of pasture, sixty of wood, forty of heath, twenty of marsh, and £10. rent in Ketteringham, Carlton juxta Norwich, and Hethersett, which were recovered against the said Sir John, &c., and conveyed to the use of Anthony Heveningham and

* Blomefield prints the word "banneretti;" but on close inspection the word appears to be certainly "baronetti."

† There seems to have been some connexion, in the public mind at least, between the new order of baronets, and the old and extinct order of bannerets: for in verses addressed to Sir John Stradling, knight and baronet, and prefixed to his *Beati Pacifici*, 4to., 1623, we have the following lines:

"Then may our Baronets, Bannerets of alliance,
Joyfully hold not banners of defiance;
And English trumpets sound to nations far
Music for peace, not on-sets for the war."

Catherine, his wife, and the longest liver of them, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, remainder to the right heirs of Sir John. The manor of Ketteringham called Ketteringham Hall is held of the Earl of Oxford by the service of half a knight's fee, and is valued beyond reprises at £36. Sir John died the 5th of August last past, and Anthony, his son and heir, is aged 29.

There is also an inquisition on the death of the next owner of Ketteringham, Sir Anthony Heveningham, who is said by Blomefield to have been made a Banneret by Henry the Eighth. It was taken at Norwich, July 29th in the 5th or 6th of Philip and Mary, 1558, before Andrew Ryvet, escheator; when it was found that, being seised of the manor of Ketteringham, &c., on October 10th in the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, he did, by indenture between himself on the first part and Edmund Windham on the other part, covenant that Henry Heveningham, his son and heir apparent, should, on this side the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the year of grace 1558, take to wife one of the daughters of the said Edmund, to wit either Anne or Jane, if the said Henry will consent and the law of the church allow; with a correspondent covenant on the part of Windham, who was to give £266. 13s. 4d. as a marriage portion. The jury further say that Sir Anthony was dead before the marriage had been solemnized; and they find also that certain payments had been made by Windham. The inquisition contains a recital of portions of the Will of Sir Anthony, which was made on November 18, 1557, in which he names his wife, Mary, and sons, Henry, John, and Arthur, all then under age. Sir Anthony died November 22nd last past, leaving Henry, his son and heir, aged, at the time of the death, 19 years, 11 months, and 3 weeks.

In this inquisition the Manor of Ketteringham is found to be held of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, while in the inquisition taken only two and twenty years before, it had been found to

be held of the Earl of Oxford. Both juries were, in a sense, right; but this shews how by that time the ancient tenures were becoming uncertain and obsolete, and this is further shewn by the declaration of the jury that they are wholly ignorant of the service by which it is held. They state the value beyond reprises to be £37.

Blomefield says that the tomb of Sir Anthony was, in his time, in the church of Ketteringham, but despoiled of its inscription. There were remaining the arms of Shelton, and also those of Heveningham, with helm and crest, and two talbots for supporters. Weever says there was no inscription in his time.

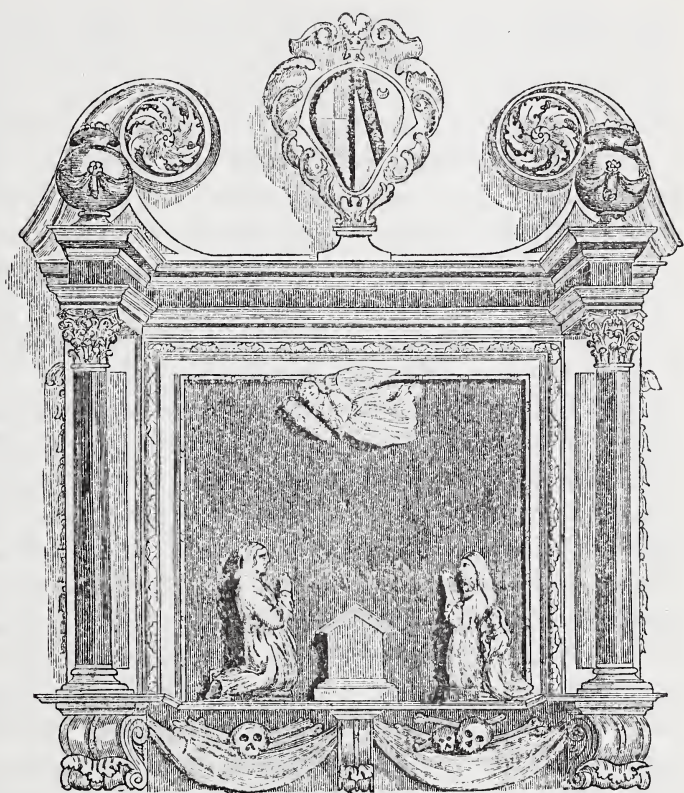
It was in the days of Sir Anthony Heveningham that the insurrection occurred, in which Robert Kett, a tanner of Wimundham, was the leader. It began at Wimundham, and the first movement the insurgents made was upon Hethersett, when they must have passed near to the church and hall of Ketteringham. It must be considered a remarkable circumstance, that the name of Sir Anthony Heveningham never occurs in the printed narrative of this affair.

Having no inquisition, nor any monumental inscription or other record of his death, we know not how long Henry Heveningham held the estate. He died without male issue, and probably without issue at all, when Ketteringham came to his younger brother, Arthur Heveningham, who did not receive the honour of knighthood, which had been conferred on so many of his ancestors, till the reign of James the First, 1617, when he must have been an old man, as it was sixty years after his father's death. From his time we have a tolerably complete account of the family, much of which is derived from an original and unused authority—the Parish Register of Ketteringham. The alliances of the family are from this time made in better houses,—the Mordaunts, Pastons, Wallops, Careys, Villierses, and Willoughbys; but the family had a very narrow escape from utter ruin in the time

of William Heveningham, son of Sir John and grandson of Sir Arthur. Without being a very conspicuous person in the struggle of the seventeenth century, he was deeply engaged on the part of the Parliament, and went so far as to consent to form one of the High Court of Justice for the trial of King Charles the First. For this he was, after the Restoration, convicted of the crime of high treason, deprived of his estate, attainted; but, having surrendered on the proclamation of June 6, 1660, his life was spared. It was through the exertions of his wife, Lady Mary Heveningham, who was the heiress of one branch of the house of Carey, the daughter and heir of the Earl of Dover, that the estate was recovered to the family, and at his death on the 20th of February, 1677, he was buried with his ancestors in the church of Ketteringham. His grave is covered with a plain slab of black marble, having an air of sober magnificence, on which there never was any inscription or other carving, save only the arms of Heveningham impaling those of Carey. These are vocal only to the intelligent, so that the marble at once declares and conceals the name of the person whose remains are there deposited. The affection of the widow was not, however, satisfied with this, and she proceeded to erect a monument to his memory; but in doing this she joins with him names with which no one would be offended, and she *leaves out the name of him that was attainted* :—

“This Monument was erected by the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Heveningham, for her deceased Husband, herself, and Children; the daughter and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Henry and John Carey, Viscounts Rochford, Barons of Hunsdon, and Earls of Dover, and of Abigail Countess of Dover.

“ Under this Pyramid of marble lies
Both root and branch of noble progenies;
His matchless lady him secured, brought home,
In peace deceased, lies umbraged in the tomb;
Where undisturbed may their slumbering dust
Rest till the resurrection of the just.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY LADY MARY HEVENINGHAM,
KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

"Inclita magnifici cernis monumenta sepulchri,
Forte brevi spatio fata futura tua.

"Reader, consider what thou here dost see
In a few moments thine own fate may be.
Anno Domini 1678."

Lady Mary survived her husband nearly twenty years, living for the most part, it is believed, at her house in Jermyrn Street, London ; but when she died, which event happened at London on the 19th of January, 1695-6, her remains were deposited near those of her husband in the vault at Ketteringham. Ketteringham as well as Heveningham had been vested in her by the grant of King Charles the Second ; but it would seem that she had relinquished them to her son, Sir William Heveningham, before her death, since in her Will she speaks of having "done bountifully for him." The Will was made on the 7th of July, 1691, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 27th of January, 1695, by the oaths of William Lord Lempster and Thomas Pelham, Esquire, two of the executors, to whom administration was granted, with power reserved for Sir Henry Monson, another of the executors, to whom administration was afterwards committed. Besides several other pecuniary legacies, she gives £120. to be distributed among twelve poor widows, at the discretion of her executors ; another £120. for the putting out apprentice of twelve poor boys of Ketteringham, Carleton, Windham, and Hethersett ; and £10. to be given equally or unequally among such other poor of Ketteringham as the executors shall think meet. The whole residue of her personal estate she gives to her grand-daughter, Carey Newton, to be received by her when she comes of age or marries ; but if it happen that she die before either of those events, then she gives to Lord Hunsdon £500. ; to her nephew, Henry Heveningham, £500. ; and the residue to her grand-daughter, Abigail Heveningham, when she attains her full age or marries. And if she also die under age and unmar-

ried [in which case there would be an utter extinction of her issue] the trustees are to purchase ground in Ketteringham, and build thereon an alms-house for six poor widows of the same town and parish; and to purchase lands of the yearly value of £70., out of which £10. a year is to be given to each of the alms-women, and the rest be for the repair of the building. Any other surplus of her personal estate to be bestowed by her trustees in charity according to their discretion. And having thus disposed of her personal estate, she gives her castle of Coningsborough, in Yorkshire, and other lands and manors there, with lands at Mildenhall, in Suffolk, to her said executors, until her grand-daughter, Carey Newton, whom she has brought up, shall be of age, or marry, or die; and if she attain to the age of twenty-one, or marry, to pay over to her the receipts from the said premises, and to assign the said castle, &c., to her and the heirs of her body, with remainder, as to the castle of Coningsborough, to the right heirs of the testator; and as to the lands of Mildenhall, to the right heirs of her husband, William Heveningham.

As Carey Newton lived to be of age and marry, the bequest for the foundation of a widows' alms-house at Ketteringham never took effect.

To complete the series of monumental memorials of the Heveninghams at Ketteringham, it may be added, that there is a half-perished inscription for Mrs. Barbara Bradley, alias Jacob, a daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, and the following for the last Sir John Heveningham :

“Here lieth buried the body of Sir John Heveningham, Knight, the son and heir of Sir Arthur Heveningham, Knight, who departed this life the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord God, 1633.”

In Blomefield's time, there was a tomb in the churchyard for two younger sons of Sir Arthur Heveningham, who died in the time of the Commonwealth, aged 67 and 71. A memorial also of Lady Gilbert, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur, April 1646.

Little is known of Sir William Heveningham, the son of Lady Mary and the last of the male Heveninghams at Ketteringham. He was knighted at Whitehall, 19th May, 1674. Whether he lived much at Ketteringham may be doubted. It is certain he was not buried there; and his son, who must have died an infant, was baptized in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. Barbara Villiers, his wife, is not in the peerages, and yet she is in several accounts of the Heveninghams described as in the pedigree. I am informed also, that his burial is recorded in the register of Heveningham in 1678; so that he died quite in early life, and before his mother. He left an only daughter and heir, named Abigail after her great-grandmother,* the mother of Lady Mary, who carried Ketteringham, by marriage, to Henry Heron, Esq., son and heir of Sir Henry Heron, of Codsey or Cressy, in the county of Lincoln, K.B.

Lady Mary inherited the Castle of Coningsborough, in Yorkshire, where is the very extraordinary keep called The King's Tower, which seems to have been the only part of the estates of the Careys, Earls of Dover and Lords Rochford, which had descended to her. The Cokes sold this remarkably interesting property to the Duke of Leeds in 1735, in whose descendants it is now vested.

There was an opinion at the time of Lady Mary's death, that she had accumulated great wealth, and yet her personalty does not appear in her Will to be of very large amount, and her lands in Yorkshire and Suffolk seem to have been lands of inheritance. At the time of her death her only descendants were her two grand-daughters, Abigail Heveningham, the daughter of her son Sir William, and Carey Newton, the daughter of her daughter Abigail, who had died in 1686 at the age of 25, "deserving," as says her epitaph, a species of evidence which, in England at least, is generally trust-

* This lady was a daughter of Sir William Cokaine, an Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

worthy, "a longer life here, but more an eternal one." Lady Mary made Carey Newton her principal heir. Three or four months after her decease, Carey Newton became the wife of Edward Coke, of Holkham, Esq. She was the mother of Thomas Coke, who was created Earl of Leicester, and of a daughter who married Major Philip Roberts, from whom the present Cokes, Earls of Leicester, derive their paternal descent.

Ketteringham remained for about twenty years in the possession of Mr. Heron, who, in 1716, presented to the living. There was one only daughter who, in 1714, married (against, says Le Neve, her father and mother's consent) — Frampton, then a Cornet in the Guards, but described in 1721 as Colonel Frampton, in the September of which year his wife, the heiress of the Heveninghams, died.*

Henry Heron and Abigail, his wife, sold Ketteringham in 1717 to Edward Atkyns, Esq., and with him begins a new race of resident proprietors, who continued there for more than a century.

Mr. Atkyns erected a monument in the church of Ketteringham to the memory of several distinguished members of his family, the inscription on which contains as much information respecting them as it is necessary to introduce on these pages.

To the memory

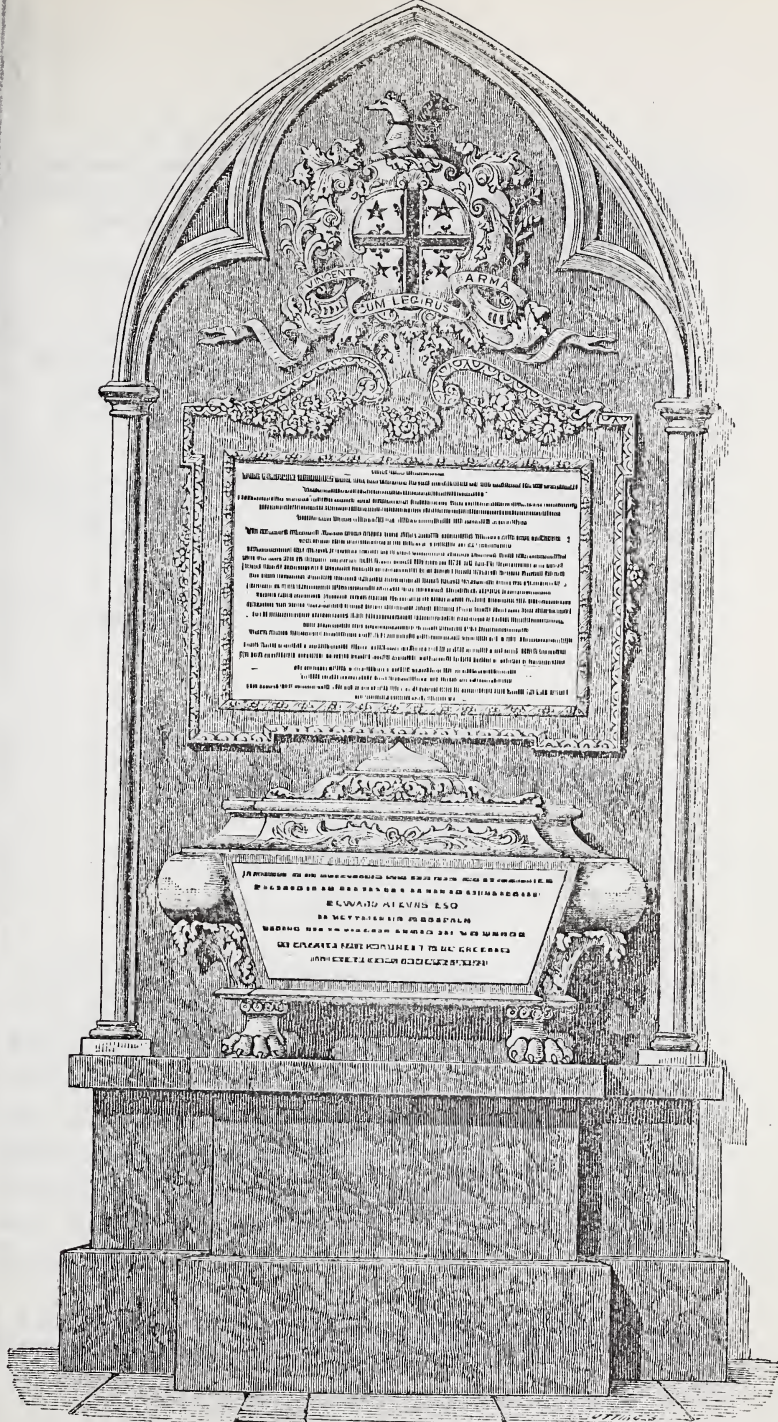
Of SIR EDWARD ATKYNS, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns
of King Charles the First and Second.

He was a person of such integrity, that he resisted the many advantages
and honours offered him by the Cheifs of the Grand Rebellion.

He departed this life in 1669, aged 82 years.

Of SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, his eldest Son, created Knight of the Bath

* See for the evidence of these statements Memoranda of Peter Le Neve, Norroy, printed in the second volume of Collections of the Archaeological Society of Norfolk and Norwich. In the descendants, if any, of Barbara Frampton rests the representation of the ancient house of Heveningham.



THE ATKYNS MONUMENT, KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

at the Coronation of King Charles the Second.

Afterwards Lord Cheif Baron of the Exchequer under King William,
and Speaker of the House of Lords in several Parliaments; which places he
filled with distinguished abilities and dignity. He died in 1709,
aged 88 years.

Of SIR EDWARD ATKYNS, his youngest Son, Lord Cheif Baron of the
Exchequer,

which office he discharged with great honour and integrity,
but retired at the Revolution from public business to his Seat in Norfolk,
where he was revered for his piety to God and humanity to men.

He employed himself in reconciling differences among his neighbours,
in which he obtained so great a character,
that few would refuse [to refer] the most difficult cause to his decision,
and the most litigious would not appeal from it. He died 1698, aged 68 years.

Of SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, eldest Son of Sir Robert abovementioned,
a Gentleman versed in Polite Literature
and in the Antiquities of this Country,
of which his History of Gloucestershire is a proof. He died in 1711,
aged 65 years.

In memory of his Ancestors who have so honourably
presided in the Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall,

EDWARD ATKYNS, Esq.

of Ketteringham in Norfolk,

Second Son of the last-named Sir Edward,

caused this Monument to be erected.

He died 1750, aged 79 years.*

On the death of this Mr. Atkyns, Ketteringham descended
to his great nephew (son of Edward Henry Atkyns, son of
Richard Atkyns, the eldest brother of Edward the purchaser
of Ketteringham) Edward Atkyns, Esq., who died on Feb-
ruary 22, 1765. He was the father of Edward Atkyns, of
Ketteringham, who died March 27, 1794, aged 36, leaving
by Charlotte Walpole, his wife, an only child, Wright Ed-
ward Atkyns, who died unmarried November 16, 1804, at
the age of 24.

* This inscription may also be read on a monument in the South transept
of Westminster Abbey.

Edward Atkyns, who died in 1765, had, beside Edward, two other sons and one daughter. Of the sons, John was member for Oxford, and died, leaving no issue, and Robert died young. The daughter, Mary, married her first cousin John Thomas Atkyns, Esq., son of Thomas Atkyns, brother of Edward. They had two sons, John Thomas, who died an infant, Robert, who died unmarried at twenty, and several daughters, one of whom married General Palmer, some time member for Bath, and another, named Harriot, was the wife of Nathaniel William Peach, Esq., of Ketteringham, and Hyde-house in Dorsetshire. Mrs. Peach died July 8th, 1835, leaving no issue; and Mr. Peach, on the 29th of August following.

The later Atkynses and Peaches are commemorated in the following inscriptions on monuments in the church.

In memory of EDWARD ATKYNS, Esq., of Ketteringham Hall,
whose unsullied integrity, charity, candour, and benevolence will be long
remembered.

He died 27th March 1794, aged 36 years.

Also of WRIGHT EDWARD ATKYNS, Esq., a Captain in the First or Royal
Regiment of Dragoons,

only issue of the above Edward Atkyns, Esquire, by Charlotte his wife.
His firmness of principle, highly cultivated mind, amiable and polished
manners,

combined to fix the affections of all who knew him,
and to render to his afflicted Mother,
who is prematurely deprived of the solace of his society and his protection,
his loss irreparable.

He died 16th November, 1804, in the 24th year of his age.
This tribute of conjugal and maternal affection was erected
by their survivor, Charlotte Atkyns.

To the Memory of

MARY,

The Wife of John Thomas Atkyns, Esq^{re}. and daughter of Edward Atkyns,
Esq^{re}. of Ketteringham Hall.

This melancholy tribute of affection and esteem
was erected, in grateful remembrance,

by her Son-in-law, Nathaniel William Peach, Esq^{re}. M.P.

She died the 22nd Nov. 1829, aged 68,
and is buried at Burnham,
in the county of Bucks.

To the Memory of

FRANCES MARY,

the beloved Daughter of
Nathaniel William Peach, Esquire,
of Ketteringham Hall, M.P.

She died on the 21st September, 1832,
aged 24 years.

The flower hath faded for a time,
but it will rise to light in a happier climate
and a more genial soil.

To the Memory of

HARRIOT,

Wife of Nathaniel William Peach, Esq^{re}.,
Daughter of John Thomas Atkyns, Esq^{re}.
and Mary his wife,
Daughter of Edward Atkyns, Esq^{re}.
of Ketteringham Hall.

This Monument was erected by her surviving Husband,
to whom her virtues rendered her the object
of his tenderest affection during her life,
and afford the most consoling hope
of her eternal happiness in the life to come.
She died the 3rd day of July, 1835, aged 31.

Sacred to the Memory of

NATHANIEL WILLIAM PEACH, Esq.

of Ketteringham Hall. He departed this life on the 29th of August, 1835,
in the 50th year of his age,

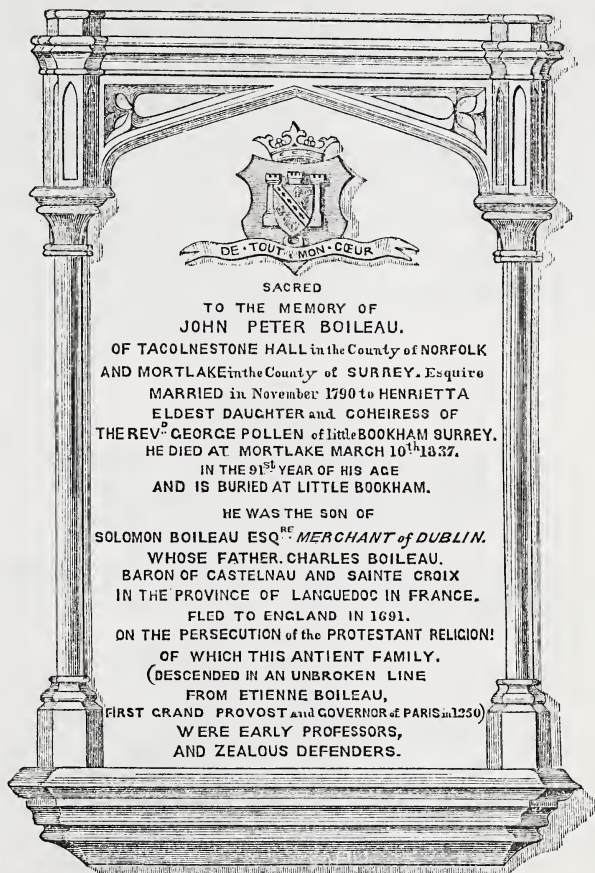
after a painful and protracted illness, which he bore
with great fortitude and submission to the Divine will.

*May he be found in Christ, not having his own righteousness, which
is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righte-
ousness which is of God by faith.* Phil., ch. 3, verse 9.

In 1836 the estate of Ketteringham was conveyed to John
Peter Boileau, Esquire, of Tacolnestone Hall, co. Norfolk,

who, in 1838, on the coronation of Queen Victoria, was created a baronet. He has since made other purchases in the immediate neighbourhood, at Hethell and Hetherset; and, in the vicinity of Yarmouth, has become the proprietor of Burgh Castle in Suffolk, the ancient Garianonum, perhaps the most remarkable remain of Roman masonry in any part of England. At Ketteringham he has made great improvements, both in the house and grounds, and indeed in every thing belonging to it, by building lodges, farm-houses, and cottages, and by teaching his tenantry to set an example to their neighbours of neatness and order about their dwellings. The house has been much enlarged by him, particularly by the erection of a spacious Gothic hall, fit for the hospitalities of the chivalrous ages, and occasionally the scene of hospitalities rivalling those of the times of which it recalls the remembrance. The house is also richly stored with paintings, books, and choice monuments of antiquity, some of which have been exhibited to the public at the meetings of the Archæological Institute, and others have formed portions of the unrivalled Exhibition of Works of the Middle Ages, lately opened to the public at the rooms of the Society of Arts. At home, he has brought into good cultivation many acres of the parish which were previously supposed to be unworthy of the plough. A Park is formed of about 200 acres and fifty more of wood, beside which he has planted largely.

In the house is an extensive series of Portraits of members of the family of Boileau, an illustrious French house, one of whom fled from the persecution of the Reformed by Louis the Fourteenth, and settled at Southampton. This was Charles Boileau, Baron of Castelnau and St. Croix, a lineal descendant, in an unbroken male line, from Etienne Boileau the first Grand Provost of Paris, 1250, and left Governor of Paris under Queen Blanche, when Louis the Ninth departed for the Holy Land. He it was who drew up the Municipal



THE BOILEAU MONUMENT, KETTERINGHAM CHURCH.

Code for the regulation of civic affairs. His son accompanied Saint Louis, and their descendants held honourable civil and military appointments till the time when they became Protestants.

The son of Charles Boileau removed to Dublin, and was the father of John Peter Boileau, the elder, who went to India with his relative General Cailland. He filled the highest offices in the Presidency of Madras, and returned to England with an ample fortune in 1785. He was the first of the family who settled in Norfolk, having purchased the estate of Tacolnestone in that county. Most of these particulars are derived from a monumental inscription placed in the church of Ketteringham by the present Sir John P. Boileau, of which the following is a copy :

Særed
to the Memory of
JOHN PETER BOILEAU,
of Tacolnestone Hall in the County of Norfolk,
and Mortlake in the County of Surrey, Esq^r.
Married in November, 1790, to Henrietta,
eldest daughter and coheiress of
The Rev. George Pollen, of Little Bookham, Surrey.
He died at Mortlake, March 10th, 1837,
in the 91st year of his age,
and is buried at Little Bookham.
He was the Son of
Solomon Boileau, Esq^r. Merchant, of Dublin,
whose Father, Charles Boileau,
Baron of Castelnau and Sainte Croix,
in y^e Province of Languedoc, in France,
fled to England in 1691,
on the persecution of the Protestant Religion,
of which this ancient Family
(descended in an unbroken line
from Etienne Boileau,
First Grand Provost and Governor of Paris in 1250)
were early professors
and zealous defenders.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., served for some years in the Rifle Corps during the war, a regiment raised by his uncle, General Manningham, aide-de-camp to George the Fourth. He is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Vice-President of the Zoological Society, the Statistical Society, the Archæological Institute, and the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and in the proceedings of all these societies has long taken a prominent part and a most lively interest. He has lately succeeded the late Bishop of Norwich as President of the Norfolk Archæological Association.

He married the Lady Catherine S. Elliot, youngest daughter of Gilbert the first Earl of Minto, and has nine children, four sons and five daughters.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The church of Ketteringham, it will have been seen, was of Saxon foundation, and is named as existing in *Domesday Book*.

The next we know respecting it is, that in a few years after the Conquest it was given by Robert de Vaux, one of the early Norman lords, to the Priory which he had founded at Pentney, near the northern coast of the county.

The Priory had the church impropriate to them, and served it by a vicar. There was no doubt an ordination of a vicarage, but the record of it has not been found.

The appropriation is mentioned in Pope Nicholas' Taxation of the reign of Edward I., and it is said that the Priory had lands and rents, and "fetum animalium." The value of the church is £10. The revenue of eight shillings which the monks of Thetford derived from Ketteringham is named;

and also a revenue of six shillings from lands here is spoken of, derived by the prior of St. Faith. This is Horsham St. Faith, of which Robert Fitz Walter was the founder.

Blomefield, without stating to what record or to what period he referred, states that the Prior of Pentney had a house and fifty-two acres, and the Vicar a house and twenty-eight acres. In the Valor of King Henry VIII., taken just before the dissolution of the monasteries, the profits of the Priory, drawn from Ketteringham, are said to be 100 shillings per annum, out of which forty shillings per annum was paid to the vicar; and the profits of the vicarage are returned at £6. 10s. 7½*d.*, out of which 10s. 7½*d.* was paid for Synodals and Procurations, leaving the clear value £6.

Blomefield has recovered the following names of Vicars who were presented by the Prior and Convent of Pentney :

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Hubert de Chediston. | William Ive. |
| 1326. John de Discé. | 1490. Richard Bocher. |
| 1349. Nicholas Westgate. | 1490. John Cook, who was removed and Bocher was restored. |
| 1424. John Caldwell. | 1501. Henry Smithson. |
| 1426. Jeffery Skinner. | 1515. Richard Wright. |
| 1435. John Elyot. | 1520. Henry Hagger. |
| 1438. Simon Fuller. | 1530. Richard Hagger. |
| 1465. Brother John Lincoln. | |

Twelve incumbents in little more than a century bespeak the poverty of the benefice at that time. In Blomefield's time there were memorials of two of these vicars remaining in the church :

Orate pro anima Domini Willielmi Ive canonici, cujus anime propitietur
Deus. Amen. — [With his effigies in brass.]

In the name of God, that is most of might,
Pray for the soul of Sir Richard Wright.
On whose soul Jesu have mercy.

The advowson and all the rectorial estate in Ketteringham found a purchaser, very soon after the surrender and dissolu-

tion of the Priory of Pentney, in Robert Raynbald, who subscribed his agreement to purchase from the Commissioners for the sale of the abbey-lands, on July 20th, in the 37th of Henry the Eighth, 1545. Richard Hagger, the vicar, was also the tenant of the priory-lands, holding them by demise from the Priory, dated January 24, 20th Henry VIII., 1529, for twenty years, with a rent of 100 shillings.*

This Robert Raynbald was a merchant of Norwich, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, on the 27th of October, in the first of Elizabeth, 1559, before James Bigot, Esq., the escheator, and is elsewhere described as a grocer. The jury found that he was seized of the rectory and church of Ketteringham, with the advowson of the vicarage, granted to him by the King's letters patent, bearing date 29th August, in the 37th of the reign, 1546, and that they were held of the Queen in capite by the sixtieth part of a knight's fee, and are worth per annum beyond reprises £4. They also find that he died on the 29th of September, in the first of Elizabeth, 1559, seized of no other lands in the county, and that Elizabeth Raynbald and Ann Benyamyn are his daughters and next heirs, Elizabeth being 18, and Ann 16 years of age.

This is taken immediately from the original Record as returned into the Exchequer; but I observe that Blomefield calls Ann, "wife of Benjamin Raynbald."

Raynbald very prudently caused an exact survey to be made of all these his purchased lands in Ketteringham, immediately on his coming into possession of them, or rather just before Michaelmas, 1545: and having made other purchases in and about Ketteringham, he caused the survey to be re-written in June, 1558, rather more than a year before his death, incorporating his later acquisitions. This survey, which is remarkable for its minute description of every little

* Particulars for the Grant among the Records of the Augmentation Office.

close which formed his estate, came into the hands of the late Mr. Thomas Rodd, the bookseller, in Newport Street, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Hudson Gurney, from whom it passed to its natural deposit, the Library at the Hall.

The two daughters of Raynbald presented to the vicarage in 1562, but they seem not to have long retained possession of either the advowson or the lands of Ketteringham, for in 1576, Andrew Thetford, gentleman, presented; in 1584, Andrew and Thomas Thetford, and again in 1591. In 1602, Thomas Thetford, Esquire, presented. In 1607, he sold the advowson to Sir Henry Hobart, Knight, William Paston, and others, in trust for Sir John Heveningham. All this is from Blomefield. From this time the advowson has accompanied the main lay-interest at Ketteringham.

"Sir Richard Hagger," the last vicar presented by the Convent, was buried at Ketteringham, on November 25, 1558. Who was his immediate successor does not appear.

The conversion of so much public property into private property was not the only injury which Ketteringham suffered at the Reformation. It had its copes, altar-cloths, and canopies of the richest description, with a wardrobe of various vestments. These were nearly all taken away, as well as the two largest of the three bells, which were in the tower of the church. I subjoin the contemporary record of this spoliation.

Hundred of Humbleyard.

Keteryngh^m.

Thys Inventory indented made the xxix day of August, in the sext year of y^e reign of o^r Souaigh Lord Edward the sext, by y^e grace of God King of Inglond, Fraunce, & Ire-lond, defendo^r of the fayth, & in earth vnder God of y^e churche of Inglond & also of Ireland y^e sup^me hedd, between Wiff^m Fermo^r, John Robsarte, Xp^ofer Haydon, Knyghte,

Osborne Moundeford, Robt Barney, & John Calybut, Esquiers, Cōmissionars, among other assigned by vertue of y^e Kinge ma^te cōmission to them dyrected for y^e survey of churchē goodē in Norff of thon pty, and Rychard Haggar, vycar of Ketyryng^hm aforesaid, Thom^s Haggar, Thom^s Gurney, churchwardens of y^e said towne, Rychard Hale, Will^m Webster, & John Burghe, pysshners of the said towne, of thother pty, wytnessyth y^t ther remayneth in the custody of y^e said vicar & churchewardens y^e day & yere abouewreton, these pcellē of goodē folowing, vid;

| | |
|---|--|
| Fyrst, one chalesse w th a patent of sylū pcell gylte wayeng tenne onces & cūy owncē valued at iij ^s . viij ^d . | . xxxvj ^s . viij ^d . |
| I ^t m, one cope of blew velvet valued at | . iiij ^s . |
| I ^t m, one vestment of blew velvet valued at | . v ^s . |
| I ^t m, one vestment of blak & redd sarcenett valued at | . ij ^s . viij ^d . |
| I ^t m, one old vestment of redd velvett valued at | . ij ^s . |
| I ^t m, one vestiment of whyte sylke valued at | . xx ^d . |
| I ^t m, one vestment of redd saten valued | . ij ^s . iiij ^d . |
| I ^t m, one alterclothe of whyte sylk valued at | . iiij ^s . |
| I ^t m, one other alter clothe of blak and yelowē sylk valued at | . viij ^d . |
| I ^t m, a cannape clothe of whyte sylk valued at | . iiij ^s . |
| I ^t m, two laten candylstykkē valued at | . xij ^d . |
| I ^t m, three stēple bellē wayeng by estimaçon xiiij ^e wayte, wherof the one way iiij ^e , another iiij ^e , and the thredd v ^e , and cūy hundred valued at xv ^s ., the s ^u me of all the Bellē | . ix ^d . xv ^s . |

Wherof

ys assigned to be occupied & vsed in the administraçon of devyne sarvyce ther, the said chalyce wayeng tenne owncē & the said bell wayeng iiij^e wayte, wth the surples & ij alter clothes.

In wytnes wherof the said Comissionars & others the said psons, to these inventories altnately have put ther hande y^e day & yere aboue wroten.

By me, RYCHARD HAGGAR.

THOMAS HAGGAR.

Catalogue of the Protestant Vicars of Ketteringham.

- 1562. John Dixy: presented by the daughters of Raynbald.
- 1568. Adam Each: came in on a lapse.
- 1576. Henry Webb: presented by Andrew Thetford. He resigned.
- 1584. Robert Grey: presented by Andrew and Thomas Thetford.
- 1586. William Parry: presented by the Queen on a lapse.
- 1591. Robert Jackler: presented by Andrew and Thomas Thetford. Resigned.
- 1602. Richard Parker: presented by Thomas Thetford. Buried June 30, 1611.
- 1611. Richard Johnson, A.M.: presented by Sir John Heveningham. By Elizabeth, his wife, he had two children, Daniel and Mary, baptized at Ketteringham.
- 1650. Miles Smith. He is not in Blomefield's list of Vicars, but his name appears in the Register, as entering on the office of Vicar in this year.
- 1652. Robert Pecket: presented by William Heveningham, Esq. Buried at Ketteringham 7th July, 1696.
- 1697. Richard Clark: presented by Henry Heron, Esq., and Abigail, his wife.
- 1707. Nathaniel Saltier: presented by Henry Heron, Esq. He held the Vicarage with Olton, but resigned in 1716.

1716. Thomas Tunstall : presented by Henry Heron, Esq.
Died in 1728.
1728. Samuel Clarke, A.M. : presented by Edward Atkyns,
Esq. He held at the same time the Vicarage of
East Dereham.
1761. William Wright : presented by Edward Atkyns, Esq.
1786. Robert Burt : presented by Edward Atkyns, Esq.
1786. Miles Beevor : presented by Edward Atkyns, Esq.,
and instituted September 29. Afterwards Dr.
Miles Beevor.
1835. W. Wayte Andrew : presented by Joseph Sewell,
gentleman, patron for this turn.

The Church.

No part of the present fabric can be supposed to have been erected in the Saxon times, and the utmost that can be said on this subject is, that the ground-plan may correspond with the plot of the Saxon building, and thus serve as a guide to the knowledge of its arrangements and extent.

It is a church of one pace, without any side aisles or chapel, seventeen yards in length and eight in breadth. Blomefield says that it was re-dedicated and newly hallowed in 1535, and that St. Peter is the patron Saint of Ketteringham. He speaks also of a gild of St. Peter, of which I have seen no other notice. He does not inform us of the occasion of the re-dedication. This was sometimes done when a sacred edifice had been polluted by the shedding of blood. Thus, in ruder ages, the thought was maintained that there was one place in every little village of England into which strife must never enter, but where all must be calmness, purity, and peace.

There is now a low square tower at the West end. Originally, perhaps, it was of greater height, for in the summer of 1608 the church-tower fell very unexpectedly, of which

remarkable event there is the following memorial in the Parish Register :

“ Ketteringham steeple fell in the night season, being a very calm night, the 20 of July, 1608. The whole foot of the font was removed a foot breadth from his place : the cover of the font was stroken off, and the upper part of the font and the second stone likewise stroken off, and nothing of them hurt ; yea, all the bells were whole and not one of them broken. The masons, namely, Osborn and others, began to build it up again, and the first stone was laid the 28th of August, 1608. They ceased their work a little after Hallowmas, and began their work again the 4th of April, 1609, and finished all the steeple the 22nd of June, 1609 ; at which time the plumber laid the lead above, and there was wanted of lead 3 hundred, which cost £3. The porch was trimmed and all the rest done the first of July, 1609 ; and the townsmen carried out all the rubbish and stones in the church and the church-yard the 6th of July, 1609. The Lord be praised for all such good works. Amen. This was registered by me, Richard Parker, minister of Ketteringham.”

There is interlined in a contemporary hand, “ He might have put in that the steeple fell, and he lying in the vicarage heard it not.” Yet the vicarage house adjoins the church-yard wall, on the part nearest the tower.

In the Register we have also this further notice of the bells :—

“ The carpenter, one Dymond of Norwich, began the frame for the bells the 23rd of April, 1610. The irons for the stocks of the bells were made at Norwich, and the week after brought home. The frame was carried into the steeple and the bells set up the 7, 8, 9, 10 daies of May, 1610, and were rung the 10 of May, 1610. The bells had this posy : ‘ Ex gratia et favore Arthuri Heveningham militis domini manerii de Ketteringham A^o Dⁿⁱ 1610.’ ” Blomefield says there are five of them.

The Font did not receive much injury, and is now pretty nearly in its original state. Its date is limited to between the time when the Heveninghams came to Ketteringham, and the dissolution of the house of Pentney, 1491—1531, by the heraldry upon it: viz., the three chess-rooks, or some other figure approaching in form to them, the arms, according to Tanner, of the Priory of Pentney. (2.) Heveningham, with a quartering. (3.) A lion rampant and a label of three points. (4.) A bell. There are other carved ornaments on the font: namely, a Majesty; emblems of the Crucifixion; and the four Evangelists, each with his appropriate symbol.

The windows of the church have nothing peculiar, except the great East window, which has been already described.

There is a piscina on the South side the altar.

Over the altar is an old Flemish painting. The subject is the Marriage at Cana. It is not known by whom it was presented.

On the apex of the East-end gable, a cross of elegant form remains, of the age of Sir Henry Grey.

A gallery was erected in 1841, when also the chancel was new pewed, and a stove introduced at the expense of Sir John P. Boileau.

The church of a parish, which for more than five centuries has been the favourite residence of families of distinction, is generally found to be rich in monumental remains. This, it will have been seen, is the case at Ketteringham, where are memorials of Grey, Heveningham, Atkyns, Peach, and of members of the family of the present possessor. Inscriptions on such memorials belong to family history, not to ecclesiastical affairs, and they are therefore given in the former portion of this work. I have given also the few memorials which remain of former Incumbents; so that nothing on this head remains but to insert, chiefly from Blomefield, a slight notice of a very few other persons for whom there are, or were, memorials of this kind in the church.

"Hic jacet Johannes Colvile filius Richardi Colvile armigeri ejus animæ," &c.

A brass for William, son of Clere Talbot, LL.D., who died in this parish August 29, 1635.

Thomas Aid, of Norwich, 1665, and Ann, his wife, 1664, with the following couplet:

"Here *Two* in *One* at rest reposed be
In expectation of the *One* in *Three*."

Blomefield speaks also of an anonymous altar-tomb, having a shield with a lion rampant.

And lastly, among the monuments affixed to the walls of the church, is one in marble, with the following inscription:

"Erected by Sir J. P. Boileau, Baronet, as a Tribute of Respect to the Memory of his faithful and regretted Servant, Mr. G. Roles. Ob. 31 May, 1840.—*Knowing that we also have a Master in Heaven.*

"Col. c. 4., v. 1."

[A slight addition may be made to the Table of the Heveninghams, from a valuable communication received after the Table had passed the press. Dorothy, a daughter of Sir Anthony Heveningham and Mary Shelton, his second wife, was the wife (1) of Henry Vernon, Esq., second son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Sudbury and Hilton, to whom she was married September 2, 1590; and (2) of Sir Henry Townshend, of Elmsley Court. She died July 16, 1635.

Sir Anthony's brother, Erasmus, was ancestor of the Heveninghams of Staffordshire.]

The Parish Register begins in 1558, and has been tolerably well preserved from 1581 onwards. The information which it gives of the Heveninghams has been incorporated in the pedigree, and a few other entries have been already given. From other parts, the few following extracts are made.

1584. Feb. 28. Buried, Mr. George Periant.

1590. Oct. 11. Baptized, Arthur, son of Thomas Barnardiston, Esq.

1591. Jan. 9. Baptized, Thomas, son of Thomas Barnardiston, Esq.

1591. Feb. 8. Married, Reginald Whitfield, preacher, and Ann Bucknam, widow.

1599. May 26. Baptized, Diana, dau. of Thomas Gurney.

1599. Jan. 7. Baptized, Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Baspoole.

1603. June 21. Baptized, Dionesse, dau. of Mr. Miles and Dionesse Baspoole.

In 1604, from July to October, the parish was visited with the plague, or some epidemic so called in the Register. A mortality of twelve in so slender a population, in the space of three months, was sufficient to be taken notice of. Two families, named Peele and Page, suffered the most severely. To these are possibly to be added Richard Flowerdew and his wife, who died within a few days of each other in November.

1608. The contract made between Mr. John Colville and Mrs. Margaret Blackburne was published at Ketteringham, and they were married at Winstoke [?] where his father dwelleth, 8 of August, being Monday.

1609. Henry Clayborne, who tied his wrist with the hayre of a cowe, was killed by the said cowe 6 July, and buried the 7th.

1620. September 1. Married, Mr. Nathaniel Remington and Mrs. Mary Everard.

1649. May 8. Married, Nathaniel Mitchell, minister of

Edingthorpe, single man, and Mary Blackerby, widow, of this parish.

1649. June 11. Married, Joseph Crumpton, of this parish, and Frances Reeve, of Hetherset, widower and widow.

1675. Matthew, the son of Thomas Martin and Mary, his wife, was baptized the 2nd of December by P. De la Hay, chaplain of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Heveningham, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

1676. Mrs. Abigail Heveningham, the daughter of Sir William Heveningham, Knight, and the Lady Barbara, his wife, was born the 2nd of March, and baptized 13th of the same month.

1676. John Newton, Esquire, of Thorpe in Lincolnshire, and Abigail Heveningham, of Ketteringham, spinster, were married the 22 of June, in Westminster Abbey.

1677. William Heveningham, Esq., died 20th day of February, and was buried the 21st of the same month.

1695. The Lady Mary Heveningham, who died at London, was brought down to Ketteringham, and buried in the vault made in the church February the 9th.

1701. Heveningham, son of Henry Heron, Esq., and Abigail, his wife, born 16 March, baptized the 22nd.

1702. Barbara, daughter of the same, baptized Jan. 1.

1717. November 11. Buried, Mrs. Ann Cely, brought from Norwich.

A Table of the customary fees is entered in the Register ; and there is also a large list of Briefs read in the church in the 17th century, with memoranda of the sums collected.

MODERN STATISTICS OF THE PARISH,

FROM THE RETURNS TO GOVERNMENT.

| YEARS | HOUSES. | | | | PERSONS. | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | |
|-------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|--------|---|---|--|
| | Inhabited. | By how many families. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Families chiefly employed in Agriculture. | Families chiefly in Trade and Manufactures. | All Families not in the two preceding classes. |
| 1801 | 28 | 28 | 2 | .. | 101 | 80 | 181 | 44 Persons | .. | .. |
| 1811 | 22 | 35 | .. | 2 | 86 | 104 | 190 | 31 | 3 | 1 |
| 1821 | 20 | 35 | .. | 1 | 87 | 88 | 175 | 30 | 4 | 1 |
| 1831 | 28 | 37 | .. | 1 | 105 | 110 | 215 | 32 | 3 | 2 |
| 1841 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | 123 | 123 | 246 | .. | .. | .. |

In 1831, 53 of the 105 males were 20 years of age and upwards; in 1841, 56 out of 123 were 20 years of age and upwards, and of the females, 61 out of 123; 67 males and 62 females being under that age. Of the 246 persons resident in the parish at the later period, 222 were born in the county of Norfolk, and 24 beyond its limits.

In 1831 there were 5 occupiers employing labourers in agriculture to the number of 44, and one whose tenancy was so small that he did not employ any; while the number of persons employed in retail trades or handicrafts, whether as masters or workmen, was only three; and none are returned as employed in manufactures, or making manufacturing machinery; as capitalists, bankers, professional, or other educated men; or as labourers employed otherwise than in agriculture; but 9 females, without any males, are returned as servants.

The area of the parish is stated in the Population Returns of 1831 and 1841, by estimate, rather than measurement, at 1680 acres, and the annual value of its real property was

assessed to the Property Tax, in 1815, at £1599; but in 1844, to the Poor's Rate, at £2100. The expenditure for the relief of the poor for the twelve months ended at Lady-day in that year having been £222., which is at the rate of 2s. 1½*d.* in the pound sterling, on the annual value of the rateable property. [*Sess.* 1848, No. 737, and *Population Abstracts* of 1831 and 1841.]


The amount of all sums expended out of the Poor's-rates, other than those for the relief of the poor, in the year 1843, was only £23. for the County-rate; but other rates were levied in the same year to the amount of £113. 5s. 6½*d.*, being £25. 16s. 2½*d.* for Church-rates, £71. 18s. 4*d.* for Highway-rates and bye-rates, 5s. for Constable's-rate, and £15. 6s. for Rural Police. The whole of the rates, therefore, entailed an annual charge of £358. 5s. 6½*d.*, or 3s. 4¾*d.* in the pound.

In the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales, Ketteringham is returned as a Vicarage in the Diocese of Norwich, and County of Norfolk, the incumbent of which was Mr. Beevor, admitted in 1786, the patron and impropriator being N. W. Peach, Esq. Its one church is stated to afford sufficient accommodation, but the living appears to be destitute of any glebe-house. Its annual value is returned at £196., exempt from any deduction whatever, even for the payment of a curate, although the incumbent at that time was also incumbent of Hethell and Bircham Newton with Tofts, in the same diocese and county.

In the Parish-Register Abstracts attached to the Population Returns of 1831, though the Returns are given only for the parishes of all the hundred of Humbleyard collectively from 1821 to 1831 inclusively, yet it is incidentally mentioned that the Parish-Register of Ketteringham consists of three different books: the first comprising a record of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, from 1558 to 1695; the second, one

of Baptisms and Burials from 1695 to 1812, and of Marriages from 1695 to 1753; and the third, of Marriages from 1754 to 1812, the latter being the date to which this return of the State of the Parish-Registers is made up.

In the Education Returns of 1833, Ketteringham is stated to have one day and Sunday-school, commenced in 1829, and supported by Miss Atkins, of Ketteringham Hall; it contained 10 male and 27 female children—in all 37. This was probably the first public day-school ever opened in the parish, which is expressly mentioned in the returns of 1819 to have none.



Account of the Company of St. George

IN NORWICH.

FROM MACKERELL'S HISTORY OF NORWICH,
MS. 1737.

THE following account of the Company of St. George, as given by Mackerell in the above Manuscript, in the possession of Hudson Gurney, Esq., has been considered of sufficient local interest to be inserted in the Memoirs of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

Of St. George's Company.

As this Company has been so much talked of, and continued so long, my intention is to give a full account thereof, from its first establishment to its final period and dissolution. I shall first treat of the nature and constitution of this Society; in order to which, I must begin with their first Charter (which may be thought tedious by some, though approved of by others), without which I could not have been so particular as I intend to be. I had copied this their Charter from a folio manuscript which belonged to the said Company: Book I., marked A.

Their first Charter and Ordinances.

In the Worschepe of the Fader, Sone, and the Holy Goost, and of oure Lady seynt Mary, and of the glorious Martyr Seynt George, and all Goddis holy. There was begonne a Fraternite, the yer of our Lorde MCCCXXIII., the yer of the Regne of King Edward the Seconde after the Conqueste XVIII., in the Cathedral Chirche afor the heie Awter, afor the Trinite on the south syde in Norwyche. Qwich Fraternite and Gylde was in party deseȝd be Constitutions and Ordinaunces made withinne the forseid Cite; qwerfore that seing diverse personys wel wylled and styrrred to devocion of the glorious Martyr forseid soghten and persueden wyth grete labour and besynes to the King for grace to continew her devocion and to have the name of Fraternite and Gylde of Brether'n and Sestern of St George for hem and her successors evermor withoute ende to endure. Qwerfore gracyous King Herry the Vth consydering to the good wil and devocyon of the forseide, and for augmentacyon of more devocion of his puple to God and to all his holy and to the glorious Martyr Seint George, and to the Fraternite and Gylde hath graunted, radified, and be his lettis patent conferred that the forseid frañnite & Gylde of Brethern and Sustern that arn and schul been to ben a Perpetual Comūnite fro y^{is} tyme forthward everlasting with outen cende, and to have and to ber the Name of Fraternite and Gylde of Seynt George in Norwich with outen cende.

Also the gracious Kyng hath graunted of his special grace that the Brethern and Sustern forseide and her successours yerly chese on Alderman and Maysters for to make and ordeyne honest and resonable Ordinacons and Constitutions as hem thinketh moost best and expedient for Governance of the Fratenite and Gylde.

Also the gracious Kyng hath graunted the Brethern to be cladde in o sute of Clothing and to kepe her Feeste in com-

petent place be the Aldirman and Maisters assigned. Also the Kyng hath graunted to the same Brethern and Susteren for to have a Comown Seale in all sutes and defences and in all other causes needfull and necessary to them to be expedient and auctentek.

Also the King of his moost plentenous grace hath graunted and leve yoven for him and his eires to the Alderman, Brethern, and Susteren, and to the successors, and of the Fraternite and the Gilde, that thei mown purchase and holde to hem and to her successors, londres, rentes, and servises withinne the Cite forseide to the valeu of x^{li} yerly, for the sustentacyon of preestys to sing and prey yerli in the forseide Chirche for the state of the King and Brethern and Susteren while thei arn levyng, and for the sowles of the Kyng, his progenitors, and the Bretheren and Susteren, and all Cristene. And for sustentacyon of the Fraternite and Gylde forseyde, and other deeds and charges of Pite and Elmesse, be the Ordinance of the Alderman, Maisters, Brethern, and Susteren therof mad. And for as mekyl as the Kyng hath graunted and leve yoven to the Fraternite and Gylde forseide to make Ordinances moost leful and expedient to the Fraternite and Gylde forseyde with inne himself, It is ordeined be the comon ascent of the Fraternite, that all the Brethern and Susteren of the Fraternite shullen halwen the day of Seynt George yerely on what day so it befall.

Also thei kepe her dyvine servise of both even-songes and messe in the Cathedral forseide and other observaunces of the Fraternite ordeyned.

Outaken that the day of Seynt George falle thre days aforn estern-day or iii days afir, And if it so befall that the day of Seint George falle on ony of the seven days forseide, the alderman and the maysters, be assent of the bretheren ordeyned for the Assemble of xxiiii, for that if yer schul ordeyne and p̄fix a day On which day alle bretheren and susteren schull kepen all her observaunces of her Divine Servise afor

reherced, and kepe her Riding, and haven and kepen and weren her Clothing, and holden her Fest.

Also it is ordeyned that alle the bretheren schul be cladde in swte in Gownes o yer, that is for to seyn in Red, and another yer in o swte of hodes, whiche gownes and hodes every brother schal kepe honestly in the worchepe of Seynt George and the cumpany tweye yere.

And if it like him no lenger to were it, qwhat Brother so heve, that he nether yeve it ne selle it to no mañer person, neither within the Cite ne withoute; but if he chaunge, or do chaunge the cloth of colour, and qwat Brother that is found with this defaute he schall pay for a Gowne vi^s. & viii^d., and for a hood iii^s. iiiii^d.

Also it is ordeyned that no Brother bye ne wer no manner of clothing as for the livery of Seint George but of tho men qwiche arn ordeyned and mad byerr of the Clothing be the comon assent of the Fraternite for that yer, outake the other ordinaunce be mad be the alderman and maystres.

Also it is ordeined that every Suster of the Fraternite and Gylde schul ben cladde in o swte of hoods that is for to say Reed.

Also it is ordeyned that the alderman & maystres schul assigne a Day for asemble befor the day of Seint George, on qwiche day thoo xxiiii. or the more part of hem, schul chesen her George, and a Man to bere his Swerd and be his kerver to for him. And a Man to bere the bañer of Seynt George, and tweye Men to ber the wax or do bern with honest perones and to go with hem. And qwat man denye or forsake the office he is chose to, without resonable excusation, he shall pay vj^s. viij^d.

And at that assemble the aldirman and maystres schul make relacyon and knowyng at qwat place the bretheren and susteren schul gaddre for her Ryding, And at qwat place the bretheren and susteren schul fetten her wax, and in qwat place thei schul ete togedre.

Also it is ordeyned, on the day of Seint George, or elles another day assigned as it beforn reherced, that every Brother schal be in his levery for that yer on hors bak at certayn place be on owre and tyme assigned & ordeyned be the alderman, maystres, and be the consent of the xxiiii. chosen for the Semble.

Also, qwan the riding is don that every brother and Syster be redy at the place be forn assigned at setting and beryng her wax on and offren it up at the heye Awter of the chirche forseid in Worchepe of the Trinite, oure Lady, and of the glorious Martyr Seint George ther to brenne.

Also, that every brother and suster schal be at messe fro the begynnynge unto the eendynge, and offer half a peny in the Worchepe of the Trinite and the glorious Martyr Seynt George.

And qwat brother or suster that absente him in the tyme of messe withoute special leve of the alderman nor resonable cause he shall pay to the Fraternite ii^s.

Also it is ordeined, qwan the messe is seid and cended, all the bretheren & Susteren schul gon honestle to her mete to place assigned by the alderman and the maystres, and ther for to ete togedre, every brother and suster paying for her Mete, Wax, and Mincestral x^d.

Also, if ony brother or syster be visited with sekenesse or ony other laweful lettyng, he schal send for his Mete if he wele and pay as another brother doth; And if thei will not come ne sende as is reherced, he schal his debte pay withoute any excusation, if he be of power.

Also, qwat brother or syster dwelle withoute the Cite of Norwich xii myle or more, and may not come to messe and mete, he schal pay for Wax and Ministrell vi^d.; and but if he sende the forseyde vi^d. and his dute and for his deede days of that yer to the alderman and maystres of the Feste, withinne fowrtene dayes afir the day of St. George, he schal pay xl^d.

Also, that no brother presume ne take upon him to make no maystre, ne for to medle upon the day of the Feste, but if he be assigned be the alderman and maystres upon the payne of vi^s. viii^d.

Also it is ordeyned that every brother and syster schal on the festyal day after mete, ben at evesonge and preye for the helthe and good prosperite of the Kyng and of this Cyte & bretheren and susteren of the Fraternite and all trewe cristen. And after that to heren dirice, preing for the Sowles of the Progenitours of the King And for the Soules of the bretheren and the susteren of the Fraternite; and that no brother ne sister absent hem from this divine servise up^p peyne iii^{li}. Wax.

Also it is ordeyned, that on the next day affir the day of Seint George, that every brother and sister of the Fraternite forseyde, schal come to the Chirche forseyde, be viii. of the klok, that is for to seyne be owre ladyes bell, There for to here a messe of Requiem, preying for the sowles of all the bretheren and susteren and for all Cristene; And at that Messe every brother & suster schal offre a ferthing, And qwat brother & syster be absent fro thys Messe schal pay iii. Wax.

Also it is ordeyned, qwanne the Messe of Requiem is seide er than the bretheren & susteren be gon to mete, than schal the alderman and maystres namen xii. personys of the Fraternite whyche have been maystres and bore charge & cost, for to chese & namen on alderman and tweye maystres for the yere folving: And that no brother presume ne take upon him in no maner wyse for to lette, stourbe, ne geynseyne that Electyon so made be the alderman and maystres forseyde up^p peyne of xx^s.

Also it is ordeyned, for more esc & profyte to the Fraternite, that the alderman and the maystres so chosen onewe schul chese tweye persoones of the Fraternite to ben felas with hem forto make the Feste; and that alderman so chosen refuse the office he is chose to schal pay to the Fraternite

xl.^a, and a Festmaker or mayster xxvi.^a. viii.^d, wiche schal be rered be the Alderman & Surveōs in beyng the yere before.

Overmore, the alderman and the iii. chosen schul namen xxiii. persoones of the Fraternite, which schal standen for the sembles the yere folwyng, of wiche xxiii., vi. schal be for the attendaunce to the aldirman, and thoo vi. and xviii. schal be for the hool semble, Wiche xxiii. schal ben of hem that have ben maystres befor.

Also the alderman and the iii. maystres so chosen onewe schul namen a Bedell for that same yere, and the electioners another.

And qwanne the aldirman sente oute his bedell for to warne and have assemble of bretheren but the more part of the xxiii. a forn reherced come at the sendyng of the aldirman, every brother of thoo that ben absent schal pay ii^{lb}. of Wax. And ever othery brother that is not in the election schal pay i^{li}. Wax.

Also it is ordeyned that thoo xxiii., or the more part of the forseyd schul name o persooone of the xxiii., or ellys another of the Fraternite, qwiche hem thenkyth moost able for to be a depute to the aldirman, and to ben of counsel with him, for as mekyl as if it fall so that the aldirman were visited wyth sekenesse, occupied, or letted be ony lefull cause. Thannc schal that persone so named be the xxiii. foreseyd, stande as aldirman. And qwhanne tyme is to sende the bedel to somown the bretheren and susteren for ony cause that is leful, nedful, and spedeful to the Fraternite, that every brother and suster schal be obedient to him at that tyme, leke as he schuld be to the aldirman if he were present, up the peyne vi.^a. viii.^d.

Also it is ordeyned that every aldirman schal be redi wyth his acownts wythinne xxi. dayes after the day of Seynt George, to geve a trewe and a du rekkenyng to the new aldirman, maystres, and to the brethren of the Fraternite, that is for to seye, of all receytes and payments qwiche he

hath receyved and payed in the yer aforne, and for to delyver be bylle endented to the new aldirman and maystres, alle manner of ornaments and other dyverse necessaryes to the Fraternite longyng, up the peyne of xl^s.

Also it is ordeyned that every brother and suster be governed and rewled be the aldirman & maystres in ryding and all other comunicacions leful, nedeful, & spedeful for the Fraternite. And qwat brother or suster wil not obeye to the Aldirman's comandement as is foreseyde he shall pay vi^s. viii^d.

Also it is ordeyned that the aldirman schal nogth reseyyve ne make no brother ne suster without consent of the xxiii. or the assemble or the more part of hem; and that every man so receyved be the aldirman, maystres, and be the forseid xxiiii. persones schal pay for his entre vi^s. viii^d. And a woman iii^s. iiiii^d., for wiche entre every brother and suster schal fynd suffyciant surete to be payed in the feste of mihelmesse next folwing.

Forthermore, that no brother ne suster of the Fraternite forseid make no debate on with anothir on the day of the Feste and Ryding ne in no tyme of Ryding thei falle.

And that no brother ne syster in no maner wyse revyle, despyse, ne defame on another, qwere thorgh that ony slaunder, hevyness, or hindryng, myte falle or come to the Fraternite foreseyd, up the peyne of xx^s.

Also it is ordeyned, qwat brother or suster fele hym agreved in any mañer of cause on with another, that is to saye, of the Fraternite, thei schal compleyne hem to the alderman and the maystres of ther causes, grevaunces, or thei pursewe; And thanne schal the alderman and the maystres bisye hem in as meche as in hem is, wyth inne the xv. dayes after the compleynt is made, to here & to examin boothe partyes And to sette hem in pees and rest if thei mown be ony wise. And if the alderman & maystres may nogth bring hem to on ende and acoord withinne the tyme forseyd, thanne be consent of the alderman and the maystres, thei mow sew the comown

lawe and else nogth. And qwat brother is or sist^r that is founden rebelle and controwys ageyn thys ordinans, he schal pay xl^s.

And overmore, if the aldirman and maystres be necligent and besie hem nogth for to bring hem to acoord, as is seyde, The aldirman schal pay to the Fraternitie xl^s., and the Mays-tres, every of hem, x^s.

Also it is ordeyned that the aldirman and the maystres schul yeve no clothing to no persone in moryng the pryce of of the lyvery, withoute consent of the xxiiii. chose for the assemble for that yere, or the moore part of hem xx^s.

Also it is ordeyned, qwat brother or siter of the Fraternite falle in poverte, be the wil of Criste, he schal be releved and holpen be the bretheren and susteren of the Fraternite with viii^d. in the weke, To wiche relevyng and helpyng every brother and syster schal pay a ferthyng in the weke to the offycers thereto assygned; and if more be resceyved of the bretheren & susteren of the Fraternite, it schal be disposyd for the profyte of the Fraternite and Gylde fforsseyde.

Also it is ordeyned, qwanne ony brother or sister deye, the alderman schal send his bedel to yif warnyng to alle bretheren and susteren of the day of sepulture, that every brother and syster schal be at dirige in hys levery, oolde or newe, & principali with her hoodes, there for to preye for the sowles of alle the bretheren and susteren of the Fraternite, and alle Crysten. And qwat brother or syster be absent and wil not come to the dirige, he schal pay i^{lb}. wax, withoute resonable excusacion made to the aldirman and his felawes.

Also it is ordeyned that every brother and sister schal, on the morwe next folwyng ben at the messe forseyd, At qwiche messe every brother & syster schal offren a ferthing, and yeve a ferthing to elmesse, and a peny for a messe; qwiche messe penny, and ferthing schal be resceyved be the coliōs [collectors] for the yere chosen. And of the sylver, the dede

schal have tweye candell peis and viii^{lb}. wax and iiij. torches brennyng in tyme of dirige & messe; And that no brother ne syster absente hem fro this messe fro the begynnyng unto the ende withoute special leve of the alderman, up peyne a pownd wax.

Also it is ordeyned that every man wylling to be a Brother of thys Fraternite & Gylde and desyrynge to be discharged of every manner of offyce longyng to the Fraternite and Gylde he schal pay for his entre xl^s., or vi. and xx. and viii^d., or at leeste xx^s., and paying yerli the deute of elmesse and obites and other costs as another brother doth.

Also it is ordeyned that alle men that arn to ben resceyved into thys Fraternite and Gylde, and ben liche in tyme comyng to ben drawn unto the estat of mayr, schreve, or alderman of the Cite of Norwich, or elles arn in other cumpanyes and clothyng, and schul nogth use ne weren gownes & hodes of the lyveri of Seint George, ne ryden ne gon in the livery of Seint George as is beforn seyde, as the moore part of the Bretheren usen and don, iche persone so resceyved schal pay for his entre xl^s., ii. marc, or xx^s. at leeste, as it maybe acorded with the governours for the tyme beyng, and fynd surete for hys entre or elles nogth to ben resceyved.

Also that eche man that schalle be resceyved into the seid Fraternite, and is lyk to ber offyces and charges, schal pay for his entres vi^s. and viii^d., as other men that have born charges and fynd surete for the forseyd entres, And every woman that schal be resceyved for a sister schal pay for hir entres xl^d., and fynd surete for the seyd entres.

[Also it is ordeyned, be the comune assent, in the tyme of Iohn Marows, Aldirman of the said Fraternite and gilde, that the Alderman for the tyme beyng and the eleccyon shall namen iiij. persones of the seyde Fraternite, the whyche have born charge of the feest befor, for to bien there cloth sufficiently for the seid bretheren; and whanne thei have boght it and bryng it hoom thanne the Alderman of the seid Frater-

nite shall doo warne a Semble and clepe the Election togider, and the Election for the tyme beyng shall have syght of the cloth and set a price therupon, that it may be perfight both to the biers and to the comunaute of the seid Fraternite. And the residue of the money comyng of the seyd cloth, passing the price and all thyngs counted, shall torne to the avail of the seid comunaute and the Alderman of the seid Fraternite for the tyme beyng. And the iii. Cloth Biers shall chesen an habill persone of the seid Fraternite for to kitte the seid cloth to the most avail of the seid comunaute and for to make a reknyng to the Alderman and to the seyd Cloth Biers how it is kit & delyvered.]

[Also it is ordeyned, be the comūne assent, in the tyme of the seid John Marows, Alderman, that there shall noon brother be receyved into the seid Fraternite withoute that he paie for his entre xiii^s. iiiii^d., and that iche sister that shall be receyved into the same Fraternite shall paie for her entre vi^s. viiii^d.—*Note*, that in one place men might be admitted for 6s. 8d. and women for 3 shillings and fourpence.]

Thus endeth the Charter. But since my Transcription of this, I have found another, which I have transcribed from that which is in the book that belonged to St. George's Company. It runs in these words :—

HENRY, by the Grace of God (King) of England, France, & Lord of Ireland, &c., to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting.

KNOW YE that, whereas we have understood a certain Fraternity & Gild of the glorious Martyr St George in our City of Norwich, for thirty years past and more continually have been and still are honestly governed, and the Bretheren and Sisters of the Gylde aforesaid, for the same time have found a certain Chaplayn duly cerebrating Divine Service in the Cathedral Church of the said City, and diverse & great costs for the Worship of God and the same glorious Martyr

have made and do purpose to do more if we shou'd vouchsafe to assist them in the behalf. WEE, in consideration of the premises and for the augmentation of the same of our people, to the said glorious Martyr do, for us, our heirs (as much as in us lye,) accept, ratifie, and confirm the said Fraternity and Gylde of Bretheren & Sisters aforesaid, and of others who shall be willing to be of the said Fraternity and Gylde, and we have granted that the said Fraternity and Gylde be perpetually a community in time succession for ever. And that the Fraternity & Gylde aforesaid have the name of the Gylde of Saint George in Norwich for ever. And that the Bretheren & Sisters aforesaid, and their successors, yearly by themselves at their will chose and create one Alderman and two Masters successively, and make honest and reasonable ordinances and constitutions to the better government of the said Fraternity and Gylde.

Also cloath themselves with one suit of cloaths, and yearly make a Feast for eating and drinking in a convenient place within the said City to be by them assigned. And also the Alderman & Masters, Bretheren & Sisters of the Fraternity and Gylde aforesaid, and their successors, be able and capable persons to purchase Land, Tenements, Rents and Services to have, receive, and hold to them and their successors for ever, to the Alderman, Masters, Brothers and Sisters of the Gylde of St George in Norwich; and may in all courts & places for ever sue and be sued, answer and be answered, and gain and lose, and have a common Seal for the business of the Fraternity and Gylde aforesaid to be transacted.

And further, of our special favour we have granted and given license for us and our heirs (as much as in us lyes) to the aforesaid Alderman, Masters, Bretheren, and Sisters that they and ther successors may purchase and hold to them and their successors lands and tenements, rents and services, within the said city aforesaid, up to the value of ten pounds, which are held of us in burgage, as well for the support of one

chaplain to celebrate divine service dayly in the church aforesaid, to pray for us and the said Bretheren and Sisters, their healthful state while we shall live, and for our souls and the souls of the said Bretheren and Sisters when we shall die.

And also for the sowles of our renowned ancestors and of all the faithful deceased, as for the support of the Fraternity and Gylde aforesaid. And other works and charges of piety made thereof, according to the ordinances of the same Alderman, Masters, Bretheren, and Sisters for ever; the statute made against giving lands or tenements in Mortmain, or any other statute or ordinance made to the contrary, or for that the then lands and tenements aforesaid are held of us in burgage, notwithstanding.

And moreover, to the setting aside the maintenance, confederacy, and conspiracy which by means of the Fraternity and Gylde aforesaid, we have granted to the Prior of the church aforesaid, and to the Mayor and to the Sheriffs of the said city; also to the Alderman and Fraternity of the Gylde aforesaid, which shall be for the time being, sufficient power and authority of expelling, discarding, and removing, according to the discretion, all Bretheren and Sisters of the Fraternity and Gylde aforesaid from the same Fraternity and Gylde, and from all the benefits and franchises thereof for ever, who shall be the cause of supporting or upholding such like maintenance, confederacy, or conspiracy aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Reading, the 9th day of May, in the vth year of our reign, by the King himself, and for 40^l. paid into the hamper, 1417.

WYNDHAM.

[Here was affixed the Great Seal of England.]

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonality of the City first united to the Fraternity of the Gylde of St. George, by the mediation of

JUDGE YELVERTON.

1457
This writing endented, made the xxvii. day of March, the yere of the reigne of King Henry the VI. the xxx., betwixt the Mayre, Shreves, and Coälte of the Cite of Norwyche on the on part, and the Alderman, the Bretheren of the Gylde of the glorious Martyr Seynt George of the said Cite, of the other part, by the mediacion and diligency of William Yelverton, Justice of our Lord the King of his own place, Witnesseth that, as well the seid Mayre, Shereves, and Commonalte as the forescid Alderman and Bretheren of the said Gylde, both accordet of all matters had or meved betwixt them before thys in manner and fourm as ys in the articles hereafter shewyng.

First, for to begynne to the worschyp of God, oure Lady, and of the glorious Martyr Seynt George, for as moche as the Cathedral Chirche of the Holy Trinity of Norwyche ys the most worshipfull and convenient place, that the glorious Martyr Seynt George be worscherped by the Alderman and Bretheren of the seid Gylde, that therefore in the seid place after the fourms and effecte of the old use had afore this tyme, the seid Alderman and Bretheren be there on the fest of Seynt George, or sume other day in the manner accustomed, there to here the first evensong, and on the morow folowyng to go in procession and her messe, and offer there in the worship of God and of the seyde Martir; and also there for to here the second evensong, and placebo, and dirige, for the Bretheren and Systeme soulys of the seid Gylde; and on the day next folowyng be at the messe of requiem, and offer there for the sowles of all the Bretheren & Systeme of the seid Gylde and all crysten; and that a prest be continued there in the fourme

accustomed, for to syng and pray for the prosperyte, welfare, and honourable estate of the most Crysten Prynce Kyng Henry the VI., our Sovereyn Lord, and also for the welfare of William Yelverton, Justice, by whose mediacion and diligence the seid accorde and appoyntments been avised and engroced.

And then for the welfare of all the Bretheren & Systeme of the seid Gyld and Fraternite lyving, and also for the soule of King Henry the vth, first founder of the seid Gyld, and for all other soulis of all the Bretheren & Systeme of the seid Gyld that be passed out of thys world, and all Crysten soulis; and if ever afterwards the possessions of the seid Gyld wyll strech to susteyn and fynde another prest, that then such prest shall be found for to pray in like fourme, and that pore men and women of the seid Gyld be founden and releved by the seid Gyld, as hath bene accustomed, as the godes wyll strech to save other charges and necessarys expences, to the worschepe of God and of the seid Martyr, and to the gode conservation and continuance of the seid Bretheren.

Also, on the mornyng next after the solemnity of the seid Gyld kept in the worschip of the glorious Martyr Seynt George, the Bretheren of the seid Gyld and theyr successors schall yerly chose the Maire of the seid Cite, and that tyme beyng a Brother of the seid Gylde for to be Alderman of the seid Gylde for all the year next folowyng, after hys discharge of his office of Mayoralte, as sone as he is discharged of his seid office of Mayoralte, then forthwyth to take the charge & occupacion of the seid office of Aldermanship of the seid Fraternite and Gylde; and so every person chosen to be Maire yerely, after he hath occupied Mayralte be an hole yere, to occupy the seid Aldermanship of the seid Gylde; and in case he refuse to occupie the said Aldermanship after his Mairalte, to pay unto the seid Fraternite c^s. to the use of the seid Gyld, and that the old Alderman stand still Alderman

unto the tyme another be chose unto the seid offyce of Alderman of the seid Gyld; and yf the Alderman of the seid Gyld hap to dye withinne the yere, that then the Meyre for the tyme beying occupie that offyce of Alderman for hys tyme, & so forth the next yere folowyng according to this act.

And that all the Aldermen of the seid Cite that now arn & shall be intyme comyng, shall be made Bretheren of the seid Gyld without charge of the fest.

Also that every man that ys or shall be chosen to be of the Coṃon Councell of the seid Cite be admitted also to be a Brother of the seid Gylde yf it like him; and that by great diligence and deliberation had, as well for the worschepe of the seid Cite as of the seid Gylde, that no man be chosen to the seid Coṃon Councell but such as are and seme for be able & sufficient of discretion and good disposicion, and that every man that shall be receyved a Brother into the seyd Gyld, shall be sworn and receyve hys othe in fourme that folowith.

This here, ye Alderman and Bretheren of thys Fraternite and Gyld of the glorious Martyr Seint George, in this Cite of Norwyche, that from thys day forward the honour, prosperite, worschepes, profites, welfare, & suerte of the Fraternite & Gyld after my power I shall susteyn, lawfully maynteyne & defend, and all lefull ordinaunces made or to be made, wyth all the circumstances and dependencz thereto lengyng, trewly & duly pay myn dewes after the seid ordinances, without trouble or grevaunce of the seid Bretheren & System, or of any officer of theym, and Buxom to you Alderman and to all your successors Aldermen in all lefull commandments to myn power & connyng, so that thys othe stretche not to any thyng agen the laws of God, ne agen the lawe of the londe, no agen the liberties or franchises, the welfare, good peas and rest of thys Cite, ne agen any parcell of the othe that I have made afor to the Kyng and to the said Cite.

Also the seid Alderman and the Coṃon Councell of the Gyld and theyr successors shall chose whann they lyst from

hensforward other men and women of the seid Cite, besyde the seid Aldermen and the Comon Councell, suche theym thinketh conveyent by their discrecyon and able thereto for to be Bretheren & System of the seid Gylde.

Also that ther be no man chossen ne receyved from hensforward into the seyd Gylde dwellyng out of the seid Cite, but yf he be a knyght or a squyer, or ellys notabely knowen for a gentylman of byrth, or ellys that he be a person of greet worschepe by hys vertue, and be hys trouth and gret cunnyng, or be some gret notable meanes and cause of gret worschep, and yet that alle manner thyng that shall apperteyne to the governaunce of the seid Gyld or to ony possesscions or godes therof, or chosyng of any Brother into the seid Gyld, or correction of any defeaute don to any Brother or by any Brother thereof, and all other thyngs that aperteyneth to the rewles of the seid Gyld, or by the more part of them dwellyng within the said Cite.

Also that all the possessions and mevable goods that now or hereafter shall apertain to the same Gyld, be all only employed & applyed to the worschip of God and of oure Lady, and of the glorious Martyr Seynt George, and to the worschipe of the Bretheren of the seid Gyld, and for the helth of the soules of all tho that have ben Brethern & System of the seid Gyld, are & schall be in tyme comyng, & in non other wyse; and herto every man be sworn at hys comyng in specially, that henceforward schall be any other Brother in the seid Gyld, that he schall here to do all that is in hys power, and in no wyse geve hys assent ne his favour to the contrary. Also that every yere be chosen Surveyors and suche convenient offycers as schall be thought necessary by the discrecyon of the Alderman and Brothern of the seid Gylde; and that every yere the seid Alderman and ii. Brethern of the seid Gyld, whereof ii. be Aldermen of the seid Cite, be chosen for to see a rekenyng and to know the disposicion & governaunce of all the possessions, mevables, & goodes apperteynyng to the seid Gyld, and

to make a wrytyng of the estate thereof, and shew that to the Brethern of the seid Gyld yerly, or ellys to a certeyn nombre of Brethern resseant in the seid Cite thereto named. Also that every ii. yere onys be yoven hodyng or liveres of sewte to ych of the Brethern of the seid Gyld, and them honestly to be kept & worn to the worschep of the glorious Martyr Scint George, and of the Brotherhood, yf it semeth to the seid Alderman and Coṃon Councell convenient.

Also, all though the Aldermen of the Cite and every person of Coṃon Councell of the same Cite be Brethern of the seid Gylde, yet yf it hap that any of them, or any other Citezen and Brother of the seid Gyld be discharged of his Aldermanschep, or put out of the seid Coṃon Councell, or discomynynd agen hys wyll for a grete & notable cause agen hys worschepe, that then forthwyth he be dyscharged of the seid Gyld; or ellys whoso ever be onys a Brother of the seid Gyld, that he be a Brother styll, paying hys dewtes till he wyll wyllfully serve hys owyn discharge, or ellys for notable causes be resonably discharged.

Also it is ordeyned that the Alderman and xx. of the Brethern aforeseid ben for the assembly and the Coṃon Councell of the seid Gyld, and that it nedyth not to have no gretter nombre therto; and that the Aldirman name thereof vi. by hys othe that he chese no person by no manner pursuyt ne prevey means, ne for favour ne frendschip of no person, ne of no partz, but suche as to his consience arn most indefferent and best disposyd, and best wyllled to the worschep & welfare, reest, pees and profyte of all the Cite and of the seid Gyld; and in lyke fourme the vi. so chosen shall, by theyr takyng the same othe, chose vi. of such persones of the same Gylde accordyng to their seid othe; then the Alderman, by his said othe, such other ii. whyche be Aldermen of the seid Gyld, of wych xx. the Alderman and the more part of them schall be and maken the Coṃon Councell and the assembly for the seid Gylde; and yf any of hem shuln be warnyd to come to the

seid Coṃon Councell, yf he then reseant wythyn the seid Cite and cūme not, but yf he hath resonable excusation, that he pay xx^d. for every day.

And that all the old rules and ordynaunces of the seyd Gylde shall be seyn by the Alderman and the seid Coṃon Councell of the seid Gylde, and all tho that be goode, resonable & conveyent to the worschep of God, oure Lady, and the glorious Martyr Seynt George, and to the wele of pees withine the seid Cite, schall be kept, wyth resonable addicions put thereto yf it nede; and yf any ambiguite or dewte here afterwards fall for the understandyng or excucion of the seid article, in case that the seid Alderman and more part of the seid Coṃon Councell can not accord therein, that then it be refourmed and determyned be the avyce of the seid William Yelverton.

And if any Brother now beying, or in tyme comyng schall be, do conspire or labour to attempte to do in any thyng the contrary of any of these appointmentz, or any other in tyme comyng by the Alderman or the more part of the seid Coṃon Councell to be made, and that resonably proved upon hym before the sayd Alderman and the more part of the seid Coṃon Councell, that then he be forthwyth dyscharged of the seid Gylde, & that notified by the seid Alderman to the Mayre in the Coṃon Councell of the seid Cite, that then, it don, he be discharget of his libertees and franchises of the seid Cite, and unable ever to be Citezeyn of the seid Cite or Brother of the seid Gylde, and taken and had, as a forsworn man, shamed and reprevd, and reune in the peyne of infamie.

Also that alle thees articles aboveseyd be every yere onys or oftyr yf hyt be nede, be openly redde befor the seid Alderman & all the Brethern, or the most part of hem. In witness of thes premises to the on part of thys indente remaynyng towards the seid Mayre and Comonaltie, the Alderman & Brethern of the seid Fraternite & Gylde have set theyr Coṃon Seall; and to the other part of the seid indenture

abydyng toward the seid Alderman and Brethern of the seid Gylde, the Mayre & Comonaltie of the seid Cite have set theyr Comon Seall. Yoven and don at Norwyche the day & yere aforeseid, in the time of the Mayoralty of Ralph Segrim, when William Barly & John Gilbert were Shreves, Tho^s. Aleyn, Alderman of the aforeseid Gylde, according to the tenour of this agreement. These indentures, called Iudge Yelverton's Mediation, were executed by the parties within mentioned, on the 27th of March, 1451.

Having in the foregoing Charters the foundation of the Fraternity or Gylde of St. George, which, without doubt, was in great esteem in those days; and as this exceeded all others in the City (for they had several), so 'tis very probable it was the most reputable; which is evident, by not admitting out of the country into the Fraternity unless he was a Knight, Esqre., or notable Gentleman; and these having liveries, which they always wore when they went in procession through the streets or to the feast of St. George, might induce abundance of persons of both sexes (as their charter demonstrates) into this society.

And this being done but fourteen years after the citizens had obtained a charter from Henry the iiith, the late King, to choose annually a Mayor and two Sheriffs, instead of four Bailiffs, they might desire this Judge (who had been Recorder of this City sometime before, and to whom they were well known) to undertake this affair, which he readily undertook and effected to the satisfaction of both parties; and from henceforward the Court of Mayoralty, Justices, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council-men were admitted and united to the Fraternity of the glorious Martyr Saint George.

That the reader may have a right notion of this Fraternity, I have extracted several of their laws and ordinances by them

made by virtue of their charters, by which may be seen the manner and method they proceeded in. The 1st entry I find was as followith:—

At George's Inn, by Fibriggate, at an assembly there holden the Monday next before the feast of All-Saints, in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry the 4th, Anno Domini 1408: It is agreed to furnish priests with copes, and the George shall go in procession and make a conflict with the Dragon, and keep his estate both days.

Item. It is ordained that two new iakkets of fustian and red bokeram be bought new for the Henclmen.*

At an assembly holden at George's Inn, by Fibriggate, the 2^d day of September, the 9th year of the reign of King Henry the 4th, Anno Domini 1408, Auditors were chosen to survey the accounts of the company; a Bell-man to the company, to have ii shillings a year sallary; a Beadle, to have yearly xl^d.; and for all those that are admitted and sworn, ii^d. for each entry; and the minstral Wayts of the City v shillings; the Beadle for warning the Brethren at any obite, vi^d.; and twelve poor men to be fed at a table by themselves every year on Saint George's day.

Item. It is ordained by the common assent, that forasmuch as before this time the dirige & masse of requiem have been so rudely and dishonestly kept and sung by aggregate persons and children standing in temporal cloathing, for remedy whereof, to the honour of God and spiritual conservation of the souls departed to God, that henceforth yearly shall be provided x secular priests, that be no bretheren of this Fraternity, to be then at dirige & masse of requiem; each of them to have, when masse is done, iii^d. of the obite money. And now are chosen S^r William Merres, Tho. Cambrigge, & Iohn Coke, to provide the said priests.

* Servitors upon St. George, or attendants to him.

**The Antient Manner of choosing Persons to be
of the Council.**

On the third Sunday after Easter, the tenth year of the reign of King Edward the iiith, Anno Dom. 1469, at which day Walter Fornfield, now Alderman of the Fraternity, after the ordinance of the Gylde hath chosen these six persons to be of the Common Council: Thomas Caumbrigge, John Cook, Roger Cook, Thoma Lynne, James Goldbeter, Henry Amyot; and these six persons, after the sacred ordinance, have chosen Henry Wilton, Walter Mote, John Burgh, John Beccles, William Bishop, and Thomas Harvey. Then these twelve persons, after the form of the said ordinance, with the advice and council of these iiiii, now feast makers, Will. Peper, Will. Henslede, Robert Hoo, & Robert Cooke, have chosen Robert Osborn & Robert Wrong for two feast-makers the next year following, and they two feast-makers have chosen these two persons for their fellows feast-makers the said year, Henry Ondolf & Robert Hall. This done, the said twelve persons, with the council and advisement of the four old feast-makers, after the form of the said ordinance, chosen other two persons to be of the Common Council the year following, that is to say, William London and Gregory Clark; and then the said Walter Fornfield hath named two Aldermen to fulfill the number of twenty persons for the Common Council for the said Gylde for this year following, that is to say, Robert Amyot & Thomas Veile; and, according to the old ordinance, John Awbre, now Mayor, shall be Alderman of the said Gylde for the next year, and he to enter into his office when he is discharged of the Mayoralty of Norwich. —pa. 270, Lib. A.

At an assembly held at the common inn, called the George Inn, by Fybriggate, the Monday before Saint Laurence in the 32^d year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, several laws and ordinances were made; but were I to pretend to

extract them all from one King's reign to another, they would fill up the rest of this book without adding anything else; but my intention is only to give a brief extract or two of them for the reader's information.

This day it is ordained, that an Inventory of all the Goods and Jewells appertaining to the said Fraternity by the advice and oversight of Henry Amyett, Thomas Harvey, John Becklys, Thomas Cambrigg, &c. This to be done the Tuesday next after the Feast of St Edmund the King and Martyr next coming, at which day, be the search and oversight of Walter Fornfield, Alderman, John Becklys, &c., was made an Inventory, the which is engrossed in the threde leaf of this booke next the kalender.—Lib. A., pa. 269. Dated on Tuesday befor the Feast of St Edmund the King and Martyr, in the ixth year of the reign of King Edward the iiith, Anno Domini 1469, as followeth, viz.—

The Inventory of precious things pertaining to the Fraternity and Gylde of the glorious Martyr St. George, kept in a chest in the Cathedral Church in Norwich.

Imprimus. A precious relick: viz., an Angel, silver gilt, bearing the arm of St George, given by St Iohn Fastolf.

One chalice, silver and gilt.

A manual with two silver clasps.

A cheseble of white diaper powdered with stars of gold.

A pax bread of timber.

A little chest, with the Charter of K. Hen. V.

A seal of silver belonging to the Fraternity, with an image of St George.

Another Charter of King Henry the VI.

Two clouths of the Martyrdom of St George.

One gown of scarlet say for St George.

A coat armour beaten with silver, for St George.

4 banners with the arms of St George, for the trumpeters.

One banner with the image of St George.

Two shafts for the banners and one shaft for the pennon.

A chaplet for the George.

Two white gowns for the henchmen.

Three peyntrells, 3 croopers, 3 reins, 3 headstalls of red cloath fringed and lined, with buckles gilt, with the arms of St George graven thereon.

Eight torches, a dragon, a pair of gloves of plate.

A sword with a scabbard covered with velvet, the bosses gilt.

One russet gown flowred and powdered with velvet spotts.

A black cheseple with an alb, with the arms of the Lord Bar-dolph, and by him given.

Lastly, one masse book, price xii marks.

At an assembly held at George's Inn, by Fybriggate, dated the 15th of April, 29 Hen. 6, Anno, 1451, it was ordained that what person soever he be that is of the Fraternity, that is chosen into an office and refuse to hold it, and occupieth not the said office, he shall pay to the use of the Fraternity xx shillings.

It is ordained that all persons so soon as they shall be chosen into the Common Council, be then chosen a brother of the said Gyld, & for his entry pay xx pence.

And that the Alderman and Common Council of the Gyld, and their successors, shall choose, when they list, from hence-forward, other men and women of the said city, such as them thinketh convenient, by their discretion.

Also it is ordained that, at every general assembly, every Brother and Sister shall quarterly pay iii pence.

Persons sold of—

It is agreed that William King, Goldsmith, be discharged of the feast making, to pay xx shillings,—p. 275; and that William Mullan shall pay to be discharged of the feast, xiii^s. iiij^d.—p. 198.

Persons belonging to this Fraternity not appearing, to pay *iiii^d*. or the Alderman of the Gyld to send him to prison. —pa. 199.

Also it is ordained, that the procession be done in copes, and all the Brethren to have hoods of sanguin, and a reed or wand in his hand; and persons chosen to the Alderman that every other of them have a red cope, and every a white cope, the next year shall be clad in scarlet gowns and party coloured hoods, scarlet and white damask, on the forfeiture of the payment of *xiii^s*. *iiii^d*.; and every commoner to be clad in a long gown, red and white, on the forfeiture of *vi^s*. *viii^d*.

And every commoner to ride to the Wood* on Saint George's day, by the rules accustomed.

Also it is ordained, that the ordinances made upon the dinner, dirige, mass, or office of assemblies, be put in execution from this time forward, provided always that the feast-makers bring in their bill within 14 days after the feast.

Also it is ordained, that a priest be paid a sallary out of their receipts, which at that time every person belonging to it paying *xii^d*. yearly, amounted to the sum of xi pounds x shillings.

Persons appointed to provide hoods for the Alderman and Commoners to wear with their liveries at every entertainment hereafter.

The manner of choosing persons to be members of the society was thus in the 35th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth:—

The Mayor chose three persons for the Common Council; the Alderman chose three other persons for the same Council; these six persons chose other six persons for the said Gild Council; and these twelve persons, with the advice of the four

* This wood is a little mile distant from the city, by a town called Thorpe, where it is said that certain Jews, inhabitants in Norwich, in contempt of our Blessed Saviour, crucified a child in this wood, which was afterwards called St. William's Wood. Anno 1144.

feast-makers of this year, chose two feast-makers for the next year, &c., as in the before said.—see p.

In the 36th year of the reign of King Henry the viiith, Anno Domini 1545, at the General Dissolution of the abbeyes, monasteries, convents, fryaries, and all other religious houses throughout this whole kingdom, that of the Black Friars in this city was one, which, having a noble, large, and beautiful church thereunto belonging, no sooner was left by the Friars but immediately after was converted into a common hall for the Mayors, Sheriffs, Citizens, & Commonality, with all their Guilds and Fraternities, to meet in and hold their annual feasts in; but principally this of S^t George, who probably might then purchase it of the King; for I find that the very year after (viz.) 1546, two hundred and ten pounds six shillings and 10^d. was expended by the Company of S^t George in and about edifying, transposing, and altering of the late Black Friars' Church, and other houses requisite to such uses as the company hath ordained them.

☞ Upon inviting persons to the feast, which was to be done by the Surveyors on the Whitsun holydays, all that promised to dine at the feast paid their money down to the feast-makers beforehand.

In the 1st year of the reign of King Edward the vith, sect. 9, is this cluse in the Act of Parliament then made. All fraternities, processions, and guilds, being thought useless, and tending to promote superstition, here followeth the clause by which they are all dissolved and set aside in these words (in the black letter.) “And furthermore be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the King our Sovereign Lord shall, from the feast of Easter next coming, have and enjoy to him, his heirs and successors for ever, all Fraternities, Brotherhoods & Gilds, being within the realms of England and Wales and other the King's dominions, and all Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments belonging to them, or any of them, (other than such Corporations, Gilds, Fraternities,

Companies, and Fellowships of Mysteries or Crafts, &c. and their Lands), and shall, by virtue of this act, be judged and deemed in the actual possession of our Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors for ever."

In the 2^d year of the reign of King Edward the vith, it was agreed that every Alderman pay for his meals xii^d. and to the poor's box xii^d.; and every Citizen to pay for their meals x^d. and to the poor's box xii^d.

In the 2^d of the reign of King Edward the vith, 1548, enacted that all gild-stocks whatsoever shall be employed towards fying the river, except the stock of St George's; because that is employed by the poor.

This year, 1548, in the 2^d of the reign of King Edward the vith, Andrew Quash, Thomas Quarles, Richard Thompson, & Thomas Grey were elected feast-makers, just after making the new By-Laws or Ordinances by St George's Company; the three first would not conform to them in making the feast, upon which they were all disfranchised; notwithstanding which, they traded in the City as Freemen, upon which Mr. Mayor and Company sent for Quash, to know why he ventured to trade as a freeman, being disfranchised: he answered they had done him wrong, and he should not obey such order: upon this they committed him to prison. Upon which Quarles and Thompson came and made their submission in form; begging pardon for their past offence, & desiring to be restored to their franchises, and that they were very ready to perform what was put upon them by the company.—Lib. B., p. 171.

This 10th day of May, in the iii^d year of the reign of King Edward the vith, it was further enacted, and it is agreed that the xx persons which in time past have been for the assembly called St George's Assemblys, or the more part of them, shall and may make ordinances and decrees for the same at their discretions; and that they shall be taken and known and called by the name of the Assembly of the Feast of the

Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Common Council of this city of Norwich, and that the name of St George's Assembly be henceforth void. And twenty persons were appointed to manage the Guild feast, now called the Feast of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council.

The feast-makers to provide a supper as well as a dinner, on the Guild-day evening, and the ordering of the charge of the feast to be referred to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonality.

In the ivth year of this King's reign, the goods belonging to St George's Company were appraised, an inventory of which here followeth, with the appraisement :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| A vestment of black velvet, with all that belong thereto | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| A waistcoat of white fustian with red sleeves | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| A jerkin of crimson velvet | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| A cap of russet velvet | 0 | 16 | 4 |
| A coat armour of white damask, with a red cross | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 coats of Bruges satin, for the Henchmen | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 worsted coats of St Thomas's, for the Henchmen | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| A covering of crimson velvet, for a pair of bro-kenders | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| A jacket of fustian, with a red cross | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| A horse's harness for the George, of black velvet, the buckles of copper gilt, and bit to the same | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| A horse's harness for a George, of red velvet, with buckles of copper gilt, (without a bit) with a feather thereto | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| A horse harness for the Lady, of crimson velvet, flowered with gold, without a bit | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| A banner cloath, stained and garnished with red damask and knops of silk, & a banner staff therewith | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| An old banner, and staff thereunto belonging | 0 | 18 | 0 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| A standard cloath of white silk, with a red cross, with the standard and spear, and a great bas- tard sword | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| A great mass book of parchment | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| | <hr/> | | |

Whereas there was an order made that the new-elected Mayor should give three bucks and a hogshead of wine towards the feast. On the 10th of April, in the vth year of the reign of King Edward the vith, Anno Dom. 1551, it was agreed that the new-elected Mayor should be excused or discharged from finding the said three bucks and hogshead of wine.

May the 3^d, in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward the vith, Anno Dom. 1551. Ordered that the Common Council-men of Norwich do wear hoods, as the Common Council-men of London do.

In the 1st year of the reign of Queen Mary the First, 1552, it was fully consented to and agreed that, on the feast-day next to be holden for the company and fellowship of St George, (for divers good causes weighed and considered,) there shall neither George nor Margaret, but for pastime, the Dragon to come and shew himself, as in other years.—p. 214.

April 22, the second year of the reign of Queen Mary the 1st, agreed, that all laws since the last of Henry the viiith, be repealed concerning keeping St George's Guild, and that the Guild be kept as before, and that every Alderman pay two shillings, and every Commoner eighteen-pence to the feast-makers.

In the 4th year of the reign of Queen Mary the First, January 18th, 1557, Jeffery Ward was sworn a citizen, and into the company of St George have his freedom given, and to be at his choice after four years to bear the charge of the feast or pay v marks.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A.

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Upon S^t Matthias's day, in the 3^d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Domini 1561, it was agreed that it shall be lawful to choose and take into the Common Council, and into the company of S^t George, any inhabitant or freeman dwelling within this city that occupy the mystery of a cordwainer, and that they shall be chosen into any office in this city as well as others.

In the year 1562, Robert Mitchell being then Alderman of S^t George's Company, by and with the consent and approbation of the assembly, appointed that the week before Passion-week yearly for the time to come should be the time of electing and choosing persons to be of the livery: this was done by the Assembly of S^t George, and not by the City Assembly; by which means many persons were chosen to be of livery, however averse they were to it. This was the source from whence so many evils afterwards ensued.

In the 3^d year of the reign of the said Queen, it was ordered that every Brother, eligible, that shall be absent from the feast, shall forfeit five pounds.—Lib. A., p. 227. In conformity to this law, Richard Huse, being absent from the feast contrary to the above order, forfeited £5. But pleading ignorance, and begging pardon, it was mitigated to twenty shillings.

August the 8th, in the 5th year of the reign of the aforesaid Queen (to shew how detestable the sin of whoredom was at that time, I have taken the following extract, though somewhat foreign to my present purpose): Nicholas Davy, Lime Burner, as well for the evil behaviour among citizens, as for that he hath suffered the open shame of riding in a cart about this City for the abominable sin of whoredom, from this day forward shall be accounted none of the livery, but be discharged from the same company, and his livery taken from him.

June 14, 1566, the 8th year of the aforesaid Queen, Mr. Richard Skinner had his freedom given him, and was discharged for ever from making the Guild feast, commonly called The Feast of S^t George's Company.

March the 3^d, 1572, in the 14th year of the reign of the aforesaid Queen, S^t George's feast was ordered to be altered from the Sunday after Trinity, to the Sunday before Midsummer-eve.

December the 18th, the 16th of Elizabeth, 1574. Agreed, that Augustine Alwine, fallen into great poverty, in consideration that he hath long been an officer under the Sheriffs, shall be given him forty shillings quarterly, to be paid by the Treasurer of S^t George's Company, out of the money which was before accustomed to be paid to the priest that officiated at the Common Hall,

April the 20th, the 26th of Eliz., 1584. At an Assembly it was appointed that the Mayor should take his oath on the Tuesday next after S^t Peter; and its ordered that the present new-elect be sworn the Monday next after S^t John Baptist, and the feast-makers to make banquets on the Sunday evening before, after evening prayer, and then and there feast the day following. It is also ordered, that all succeeding new-elects do take the oath and charge on the Tuesday before Midsummer-even, and the feast to be kept on that day.

The 31st of Eliz., the Company ordained that any person of the Brotherhood or Fraternity may be elected feast-maker, whether they be present at the feast or not.—p. 334.

In the 33^d of Eliz., it was ordered that the Alderman's three shillings and the Brothers' two shillings & sixpence a piece, shall be yearly paid by them, whether they be present at the feast or not, and, in default, to distrain their goods, and, if no distress, to be sent to jail.—page 339.

In the 43^d year of her reign, 1601, an order was made to give the feast-makers twelve pounds, in consideration of the Brothers' money; and the rest of the Brothers' money to be collected, to be applied to the use of the treasury.—p. 378.

The 24th of April, in the latter end of the reign of Eliz., it was agreed at an Assembly then held, that whereas Mr. John Pettus is willing and consenting to take up his freedom,

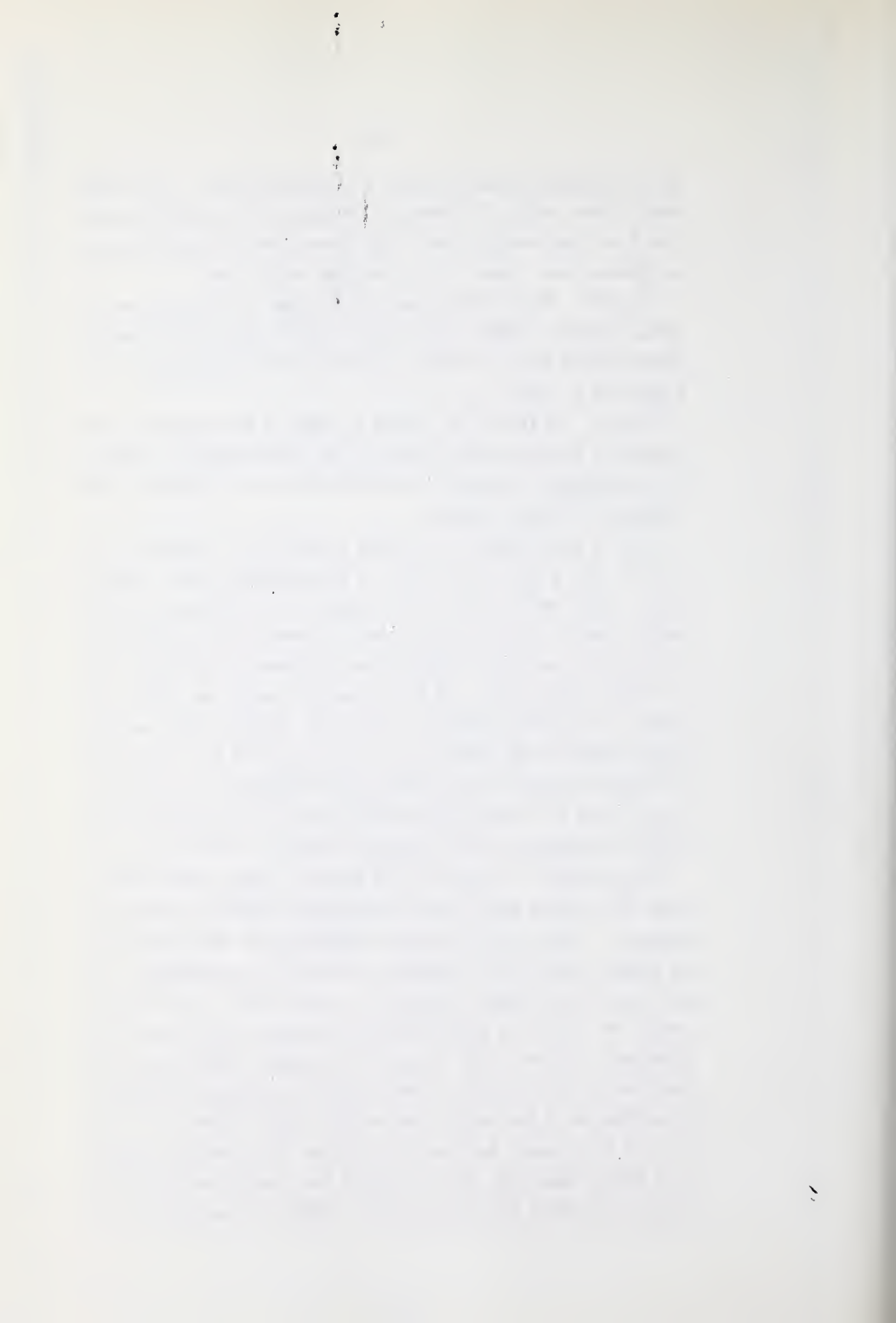
he is discharged from holding St George's Feast. In the last year of her reign, St George's Company choose but two for the four feast-makers, and left those that they had chosen to choose two others to be partners with them.

May 27. In the first year of the reign of King James 1st, Anno Domini 1602, there was an order that the Treasurer should allow and pay twelve pounds to the feast-makers for a hogshead of wine.

May 4. In the 4th of James 1, 1606, it was agreed, at an Assembly then held, that whereas Mr. Peter Gleane is willing and consenting to take up his freedom, he is discharged from making St George's Feast.

And it was ordered, and then enacted as a standing law, that if any person be elected a feast-maker, being absent, then, upon notice left at his house, in writing, he shall, within twelve weeks after, present himself to the Alderman of the feast, and then declare his readiness to hold the feast as others have done. If he refuse his assent, he shall pay, within one month after the expiration of the twelve weeks, forty pounds to the Treasurer, to be recovered by committing the party to prison, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Company, there to remain till he shall pay the xl. pounds, which shall be employed as the Company think fit.—Book B., p. 18.

June the 28th. In the vith of James I., Anno 1608, Alderman Tho^s. Bloss was elected feast-maker, which he would not assent to. The 14th of October following he was summoned to appear before the Company, which he accordingly did, and was then asked whether he would hold the feast as usual; to which he made no direct answer: then one of the Company ordered him to pay xl pounds (which was the sum set by them on those that refused to comply with them), according to a law made but a little while before. On the 11th of November he was had before the Company again, and being asked by them whether he would bear the feast or pay the fine, he answered he would do neither; upon



which he was committed to prison by the Company. The 16th of December following, the Company being met, Alderman Bloss sent the xl pounds, which was delivered to the Treasurer; upon which the Company agreed, that if the Alderman would bear the feast with his Bretheren, or give them such satisfaction as should be appointed by the Company within fourteen days; on these considerations performed, he should have his xl pounds returned, and then ordered his discharge from prison. Eight days after, the Alderman came into the Court of Mayoralty, and promised to bear the charge of the feast; upon which promise his xl pounds was redelivered him.—Lib. 2, pa. 25.

In the same year, 1608, an order was issued against the body of Francis Murrell, to commit him to prison till he shall pay xxx pounds for his contempt of the said Company. By virtue of this warrant, the said Murrell was taken up and brought before the Mayor, the Alderman of the Company, and others, where he made many allegations for himself; and that his going out of town was for that he found himself not able to bear the charge of the feast; and after many speeches he submitted himself to the gentlemen then present. Upon which they ordered him to pay the thirty pounds; five pounds of which to be paid the following Christmas, and five pounds every Christmas following till the whole was paid; and he gave bond accordingly.—B. 2, pa. 27.

In the year 1609, and 7th of the reign of King James the First, William Thurston was ordered to pay xl pounds for refusing to hold the feast after he was elected: the reason why he would not hold it was his inability; for 'tis entered—That William Thurston paid in his xl pounds, as he was ordered to do at the last meeting. But by the advice and perswasion of the Company he did submit to bear the charge of the feast; but at the same time, the Company, considering the weakness of his state (alias his poverty), promised to procure him 25 pounds of Sr Thomas White's money, which

comes in in August next, and 20 pounds of Mr Terry's money, at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord God; and then Thurston had his xl pounds redelivered him. At the next meeting of the Company he promised to the other three feast-makers 25 pounds before the feast, and also to release the Brothers' money.—pa. 35.

In the 8th year of James I., 1610, Francis Cock made application to the Company to be sold off; was answered, that if, at the next meeting, he and three others would come and give xxx pounds a piece, that they shall be discharged from bearing the feast. Accordingly Cock was discharged, paying his thirty pounds, which was put out at interest at twenty pence in the pound.—p. 38.

At an Assembly held the 4th day of May, in the tenth year of the reign of King James the 1st, 1613, it was agreed that every Alderman (except the Mayor, New-Elect, and Alderman of the feast) shall furnish the feast-makers each with two tapestry cloaths, to hang and adorn the New Hall, and every Sheriff and commoner Council-man to find one.

In the same year, Robert Powle, being the last elected feast-maker for the ensuing year, he, at the first meeting of the Company, in May, acquainted them that his trade was much decayed, and that since his election he had lost to the value of two hundred & sixty pounds, and that he had a great charge of children. Having thus represented his loss, the Company promised to lend him 20 pounds, which he was to repay them, five pounds a year, giving security for his so doing; which favour he thankfully accepted, and promised a part of the feast.—pa. 39.

In the 12th year of the reign of K. James I., Anno 1614, it was ordered that a penalty of v shillings be laid upon every one on the livery that did not appear before the Company upon being summoned by the beadle, which was to be distrained on their goods, and if no distress, the Alderman to commit such person to prison till paid; and if, after the first

warning, they offend by not appearing, the person so offending to pay twenty shillings, to be recovered as the v shillings. —p. 50.

In the 20th year of the reign of K. James I., Anno 1622, Christopher Ponder, being summoned to take the oath as a brother, then appeared, but refused to be sworn, or pay the v pounds penalty set on him for his refusal. Upon which he was committed to prison by the Alderman and Company, till he should pay the five pounds, where he remained till the Friday following, when he was sent for by the Company, to whom he acknowledged his rashness, paid his five pounds, and took his oath. Upon this submission, he had four pounds returned.—pag. 98.

In the 22^d year of the reign of King James the First, Anno 1624, John Kettle was elected feast-maker for the ensuing year. On the 13th of December, being the first time of meeting after his election, he was sent for and asked whether he would bear the charge of the feast with his Bretheren, or pay the fine of forty pounds to the Treasurer within a month next ensuing; to which demand he would give no direct answer. Upon which he was ordered to pay the forty pounds to the Treasurer at his peril. The 7th of April he was had before the Company again, where, being asked if he would bear the feast, he answered, he was chosen, and if he be able he must bear it, but would give no direct answer; only said he would have the Brothers' money. But being particularly asked whether he would now join with his Brethren, he still refused giving a direct answer, either to that question, or to his paying the forty pounds and bear the feast too. On these answers he was again at his peril ordered to pay the forty pounds to the Treasurer, by the 23^d of this instant, April. May the 12th, this John Kettle was again sent for by the Alderman and Company: he sent word by the officer, he would not come. The two messengers that were then sent for him, told him that the Mayor, Mr. Alderman, and the

Company, desired him to come: he answered, "What shall I do there? I was yesterday with the Mayor and Alderman, and they were worse than devils." His Brethren told him the Company had set a fine of forty pounds upon him. He answered, "Let them set twenty, I will pay none." The 26th of May, he was had before the Company again, who required a positive answer of him, whether he would bear his proportion with his Brethren. After much talk, he seemed to assent; but upon his being ordered to give his assent in writing, he refused, and then fell back to his indirect answers, keeping the Company three hours in debate. At length, finding there was no end of his shuffling, they determined to levy the xl pounds, and choose another feast-maker in his room, which done accordingly.

There is no further mention of this person till the year 1627; when there is this entry concerning him:—

Whereas John Kettele, of this City, basket-maker, was in the year 1624 elected to be one of the feast-makers, and did not conform himself to bear the same, but misbehaved himself by several miscarriages, as by the record of the said assemblies that year holden before the Alderman and Company of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council of this City may appear. And the said John Kettele being complained of by the Mayor and Alderman of this City to the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, for that and other his misdemeanors since that time committed, it pleased the Lords thereupon to order in manner and form following:—

Whereas John Kettele was formally convened before the Board upon certain articles exhibited against him in writing, under the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Norwich, shewing, besides other misdemeanors, of his tending to oppose the orderly government of that City by his late factious and obstinate carriage, as well as practising, by indirect means, to get himself chosen Sheriff of the said City;

as likewise in refusing to join with such other citizens as were together with him chosen for that year to undergo the charge of the annual feast, anciently used and continued as matter of honour and magnificence to the City; and doth likewise deny the payment of the usual fine of forty pounds imposed upon him for his refusal. And whereas the said John Kettele was, upon consideration had of the said articles, and notwithstanding the allegations by him made in defence of himself, committed to the prison of the Fleet, there to remain during the pleasure of the Board,

It is hereby thought fit and ordered, that after his enlargement out of prison, he shall, within ten days next following, repair to the said City of Norwich, and there, in public assembly, before the Mayor and Court of Aldermen in the Common Council-chamber of the said City, make humble submission and acknowledgement of his said offences, with promise of his future conformity and obedience to the constitutions and government of the said City, and shall likewise then and there make payment of the said sum of forty pounds, and that the bond for payment thereof, directed by an order of the 5th of this present month, to be by him entered into before the Clerk of the Council, be transmitted into the hands of the Mayor of the said City, to be prosecuted against him in case of his refusal.

H. MANCHESTER.

At Whitehall, the 31st of October, 1627.

PRESENT :—

Lord Keeper
 Lord Treasurer
 Lord President
 Lord Chamberlain
 Earl of Suffolk
 Earl of Dorset
 Earl of Salisbury
 Earl of Exeter
 Earl of Bridgewater
 Earl of Morton

Lord Visct Conway
 Lord Visct Grandison
 Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells
 Mr. Treasurer
 Master of the Wards
 Master Secretary Cooke
 Mr. Chancellor
 Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy of
 Lancaster
 Master of the Rolls

Accordingly, the 29 of Feb. 1627, the Mayor paid to the Treasurer of the company the forty pounds which he received of John Kettele, by virtue of the order above.—pa. 109.

June the 15th, the 2^d year of the reign of King Charles the First, Anno 1627. It is this day ordered, by the whole assembly, that whereas the Alderman & Company of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council-men of this City, heretofore called S^t George's Company, have heretofore, according to the usages and customs of this City, made divers ordinances and constitutions for and concerning the feast of the said company, sometime called S^t George's Company's Feast, now called the Mayor's, and for the ordering, holding, governing the same; that all the same laws, ordinances, constitutions by them so made and by them not heretofore abrogated or repealed, which do any way concern the said feast or company, shall stand in force and be put in execution according to the custom and usage of this City, and according to the true intent & meaning of the said ordinances and constitutions. And this assembly do further order and desire, that the Aldermen and Company's feast shall forthwith consider and make some good orders for the next feast, to prevent all unnecessary concourse of people, and from time to time to make such further laws and ordinances as shall be necessary for ordering and continuing the Company and the said feast, according to the laws, customs and constitutions of the City, and that the same and every of them be from time to time put in execution.

The 24th of March, in the 3^d of K. Cha. I., Anno 1628. It was ordered that there be borrowed out of the stock of Mr. Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council-men, called S^t George's stock, the sum of fifty pounds, to defray the charge of soldiers for the present time.

In the 4th year of the reign of K. Cha. I., Anno Dom. 1629, several persons buying off the feast brought in so much money as to occasion the making of this order: (viz.) That

the money now to be paid, and such as shall hereafter be taken in for redeeming the feast, shall be employed in purchasing lands or leases in the City's name, the revenues of which shall be converted towards the bearing the feast, so as always there be 50 or 60*£*. for a stock, for the Company to bear necessary charges.—pa. 132.

In the said 4th year of the aforesaid King, ordered, that four Aldermen and four of the Common Council do consider of a law to be made to oblige all those that are upon the livery to be present at the usual days of attendance.

In the 7th year of K. Cha. I., 1632, John Cory, being elected into the Livery the last Lent, and being warned to appear before the Company to be admitted, and not appearing, it was thereupon ordered by the Company that he shall be eligible to bear the feast within four years.—p. 151.

In the 8th of K. Cha. I., on the 24th of November, 1633, it was again agreed that a law should be made, by which all the Livery then shall attend the sword, upon warning given them by the beadle of that Company, on the forfeiture of one shilling.

In the 9th year of the reign of King Charles the First, 1634, John Playford, with three others elected feast-makers, were, in July following, summoned to give their answer, as usual, whether they would hold the feast. Playford alledged his inability, by the loss of his estate, at Windham, by fire. His case thus stated, he was referred to the next meeting, which was in December following. Playford then appeared, and was told that, seeing he pleaded poverty, he should put himself upon the favour of the Company, and also offer some reasonable fine, whereby another may be procured to supply his place. Upon which, he consented to rely upon the favour of the Company, hoping to be favourably used. The next meeting, which was three days after, they ordered him to pay the fine of forty pounds into the Treasurer's hands, which he immediately did; but, in consideration of his inability, they

returned him 30 pounds, and so discharged for the remaining ten pounds.

In the 20th year of the reign of K. Cha. I., Anno Domini 1645, it was ordered by the Company, that, at the procession, the next Guild or Feast-day, there shall be no beating of drums or sounds of trumpets, no snap-dragon or fellows dressed up in fools' coats and caps, no standard with the George thereon, nor no hanging of tapestry cloath, no pictures in any of the streets.—pa. 210.

At an Assembly held the 3^d of May, in the 2^d year of the reign of King Charles the Second, Anno 1649, (during the time of the Usurpation,) John Rayler, Mayor, it is agreed, with the whole consent of this Assembly, that the power of ordering and regulating the feast, to be kept upon the Mayor taking his oath, is in this whole Assembly. And that all former acts and laws made touching the same, and power given to any person concerning the same, shall henceforth cease and be made void. And Mr. Parmiter, and eleven more, are appointed a committee, and they, or the greater part of them, to treat with the feast-makers about making a convenient feast for the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council, at the swearing of the Mayor, and to order the same; and what they or the greatest number of them shall order and agree upon, shall be put in execution; and to meet once a week, or oftener if need require, between this and the next feast, and to begin on Monday next, at 4 afternoon; and they to continue till the next S^t Matthias' day, and then new to be chosen.

At an Assembly held the 13th day of June, in the 2^d year of the reign of King Charles the Second, Anno Domini 1649, John Rayler, Mayor, it is ordered that a feast be continued yearly, at the swearing of the Mayor; and for upholding thereof, and carrying on the same, there shall be viii. Aldermen and viii. Common Council-men who have born the feast, for the same (here their names are mentioned); and

that they or the greatest number of them be a Committee, to meet so often as the Alderman of the Feast shall appoint; and that they, or the greatest number of them, shall, upon the next feast-day, after dinner, choose the Alderman of the feast, who shall lay the cloath at the Mayor's table and at the stone,* and provide the cupboard of plate at his own cost and charge. And the same Council, upon the same day, to choose three citizens, and they to choose three more, if there; but if not there, then the committee to choose so many of the last three as were absent, such as are eligible, for to bear the succeeding feast, and they six to bear the whole charge thereof; and that they do admit into the Livery such persons as shall be chosen, and give them viii years, time before they be eligible; and that the Brothers' money be at the disposal of the said committee, which is to be chosen yearly on St Mathias's day, then holden; and if not, then at the next Assembly after, and to have the power the former had.

At an Assembly held the 30th of May, in the third year of the reign of K. Cha. II., Anno Dom. 1651, Thomas Barett, Mayor, it is ordered that the committee for the feast have power to sell off such as desire to be discharged from bearing the feast; and such persons as are chosen and put on to be a Livery-man by the Ward, in Passion Week, and do come to be admitted, may be chosen to be feast-makers in x years after their fifth election.

June the 18th, 1655, (during Cromwell's Usurpation,) John Salter, Mayor, is this entry: Whereas a Committee was chosen about the feast-makers; this make that, and all other acts null and void.

June the 16th, in the 14th year of the reign of K. Cha. II.,

* Formerly an altar-tomb, situated on the south-west side of this church, (now the Hall, as it is called), which being near the wall, on both sides there are benches and forms that encompass it, and at this stone St George's Company dine on the Guild-days; and other companies meet at it to do business.

A^o 1662, Richard Wenman, Mayor. At an Assembly then held, was this order made : That the Livery should be warned to attend the Mayor, on the penalty of forfeiting one shilling. The Aldermen and Sheriffs, two shillings.

It is further ordered, with the whole assent and consent of this Assembly, that if any Alderman, or other person who is of the Livery, shall not pay, upon demand, all such sums as he or they are behind which became due for the feast, since the 29th day of May, 1660, he shall forfeit so much money more as is owing by every such person respectively for the said feast. And that from henceforth, if any Alderman or Livery-man shall neglect or refuse to pay the money which hereafter shall be due from them for the feast, he shall forfeit as much more ; to be recovered by action of debt, in the Guild-Hall in the said City, in the name of the Chamberlain or otherwise, by warrant of distress, under the name and seal of the Mayor of the said City.

In the year 1684, William Payne, Richard Warren, Nathaniel Broome, and Peter Thacker, four attornies, were elected feast-makers. William Payne, in February following, being asked by the Company, as usual, whether he would bear the said feast, alledged that he was an attorney in his Majesty's Court at Common Pleas, at Westminster, and produced his Majesty's writ, signed by S^r Thomas Jones, Lord Chief Justice of the said Court, directed to the Fraternity or Society of S^t George's Company, requiring them to elect another person into the place of M^r William Payne, to bear the said feast. Upon this the Company agreed to make a return to the writ.

M^r Peter Thacker likewise produced his Writ of Privilege out of the said Court, to which the Company likewise agreed to make a return.

M^r Richard Warren and M^r John Westhorpe (who was chosen in the room of M^r Broome, deceased), agreed to hold the feast.

It was then ordered by the Company, that Mr. William Payne and Mr Peter Thacker shall be certified to the King and Council for their refusal to give their positive answer, whether they would bear the said feast or not. Then Mr William Payne and Mr Thacker, desiring to wave the said writ, gave their consent to bear the said feast.—p. 413.

In the year 1686, one William Burgess was elected feast-maker, who refused bearing the feast on account of his living in the Close, (or Precincts of the Cathedral,) and thereby was an inhabitant in the liberties of the Lord Bishop's palace. But upon their application to my Lord, he told them that he neither could nor would protect him, though he lived in part of his palace. Upon this, Burgess came before the Company, begged pardon for the trouble he had given them, and desired to be discharged of the xl pounds penalty; assuring them he was ready to pay his part of the feast. Upon this submission, his fine was remitted him.—p. 423. Lib. B.

In the year 1692 it was ordered, that if any person refuse to pay three shillings and fourpence for his admission into the Brotherhood, he shall be committed to prison by the Alderman.—Lib. 2., pa. 456.

In the year 1699, a warrant was issued by the Alderman of the feast, against Robert Kipping, and others, for not paying the Brothers' money. When the beadle, surveyors, and constables came to Mr Kipping's to make a seizure for refusal, he drew a sword, and threatened the officers to do them mischief if they meddled with his goods, and thereby prevented them from making a seizure. Upon this another warrant was ordered for his appearing before the Company the next meeting, and if he did not, to commit him to prison. But he prevented that, by his appearing before them submissively, acknowledged his fault, and begged their pardon. Whereupon, at the solicitation of Jeremy Vynn, Esq^r, one of the auditors, and paying his three years' arrears, and also a fine of seven shillings and sixpence, they remitted his offence.

In the year 1704 an order was made, (occasioned by the cook's not dealing justly by the feast-makers that year, who had put out the whole charges, wine as well as eating, to him,) that in future no feast-makers shall put out to any cook the providing wine, or any other things but what relate to diet and cookery only, on the forfeiture of the Brothers' money and displeasure of the Company.—p. 552. Lib. B. 2.

In this year, 1704, William Rogers, with three others, were chosen feast-makers for the ensuing year. The next meeting of the Company was in September: the other three feast-makers came before the Company and gave their assent to hold the feast; but Mr. Rogers did not appear, upon which he was ordered to be summoned to the next meeting, which was in October: he then appeared, and peremptorily refused to join with his bretheren to hold the feast, upon which he was ordered to pay, within one month, xl pounds to the Treasurer. The next, which was in November, he appeared, and humbly submitted himself to the Company, declaring his assent to join with his brethren, and craving that his fine might be remitted or mitigated: upon his submission, they ordered his fine to be reduced to five pounds, to be forthwith paid to the Treasurer, which was done accordingly; but upon further pleading he had his five pounds returned.—Lib. ult., p. 552. The last person that refused paying the brothers' money was Mr. John le Grys, an attorney and an Alderman, from whom, by way of distress, they took a pair of silver spurs. He at first said he would sue them; but had not the courage to begin, but submitted to the payment which they demanded of him in a very little time.

There were formerly twenty persons in St George's Company, but latterly there were but twelve: sometimes they were chosen one way, and sometimes another; but the manner of choosing the twelve was thus:—On the Monday afternoon before the Guild-day, (or day of swearing in the new Mayor, which was always the Tuesday before Midsummer day,)

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the whole body of the Corporation and all the Livery-men were summoned, with St George's Company, to go in procession to the Cathedral Church to prayers; after which they all returned to the New Hall, whence they came. At that time the Company of St George was dissolved, therefore they did not sit by themselves as they did before they went to church; but now they sat promiscuously amongst the Livery-men, their Brethren, who had made the feast.

Then the new-elected Mayor nominated and elected four persons to be of the Society of St George, who were called up to the stone and there seated; then the old Mayor nominated and elected four more persons to be of the Society, who were called up as the first four were; likewise the Alderman of the feast nominated and elected four. These (twelve) persons were then styled their Brethren, and were called The Honourable Company of St George. Those that were elected were always out of the number of those who had made the feast; and as each of the choosers had three years to elect in—the first as New-Elect, the second as old Mayor, the third as Alderman of the Feast—it very often happened that one man would be of the Society of Saint George for many years together.

In the year 1705, when without doubt they had a large stock, they bought a new sword of state, to be carried before the Mayor, with a scabbard of crimson velvet and gilt locketts, which they presented to the City. Also a new mourning scabbard of black velvet, with gilt locketts, for the said sword.

In the year 1711, they gave blue cloth cloaks to be worn by the city waits. They also bought two pieces of plate; (viz.) the castles and lions under them (being the arms of the City), which were fixed upon black staffs, to be carried before the Mayor; and two new silver badges, to be worn by the Marshal-men, hanging on their breasts by blue ribbands.

They also were at the charge of painting the pictures of

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the late Queen Ann and her Royal Consort, Prince George of Denmark, drawn by Mr. T. Starling, senior, and which now hang at the upper end of the New Hall.

The Manner of the Procession on the Guild-day.

About viii o'clock in the morning the whole body of the Court, St George's Company, and the Livery met at the New-Elect's, where they were entertained with sugar rolls and sack; from whence they all proceeded, with the new-elected Mayor along with them, to the old Mayor's, in the following manner: the Court first, St George's Company next, and the Livery last. At the Mayor's they had a breakfast provided for them, of pasties and roasted beef and boiled legs of mutton; from whence, in an inverted order,—(viz.) the Livery first, St George's Company next, and the Court last,—they proceeded to the Cathedral church, where a sermon was preached, always by the minister of the parish in which the Mayor resided; and he was his chaplain during his Mayoralty. When the sermon was ended, the Court had their horses taken, finely caparisoned, which they mounted; and at the entrance into the Royal Free School, which was curiously adorned with greens and flowers, in a bower, stood one of the lads thereto belonging, who was ready, against the new Mayor should come up, to address himself to him in an oration in Latin, as did several others in different places, on horseback; as the Court proceeded with their robes of Justice, the Aldermen in their scarlet, and the Sheriffs in their violet gowns, with each a white wand in his hand, with trumpet sounding, the City music playing along the streets, with the standard of England carried before them. Then followed St George's standard and Company, supported by very tall stout men, who had dresses suitable and proper for them: in this manner they proceeded, though but slowly,

occasioned by their stopping several times in different places, to hear the speeches which were then spoken by the Free-school boys before mentioned. Being arrived at the Guild Hall in the Market, the new-elected Mayor had his robe of justice put on him, the gold chain placed about his neck, the keys of the gates delivered to him, according to custom: he was then sworn. After which he generally made a speech to the citizens, to this purpose,—That, since the inhabitants of the City had conferred so great an honour upon him, he would endeavour to discharge this high trust now reposed in him with the utmost fidelity and impartiality, &c. After his Charge and Proclamation were read, the whole body (again) remounted their horses, and proceeded to the New Hall, in the same manner as they went to the Guild Hall. After the whole company were come into the Hall, and every one had placed himself to his own liking (or if at any time any dispute arose about precedency, that matter was always adjusted by the Alderman of the Feast), as soon as the Court and their ladies with the rest of the company were seated, the dinner was served up—first to the Mayor's table, next at St George's; and then, as fast as they could, all the rest of tables were plentifully filled with great variety of all kinds of good catables, but little or no butcher's meat; but as to pasties, tarts, pickles, lobsters, salmon, sturgeon, hams, chickens, turkeys, ducks, and pigeons in great plenty, even to profusion; and these all served up in order; and, besides what beer every one choose to drink, either small or strong, they had what quantity they pleased, besides a bottle of wine, which every man had delivered to him to drink after dinner.

The Feast-makers were thus chosen :

As soon as dinner was over, St George's Company looked into their book to see for such as were eligible. As soon as

they had *pitched* upon four persons, they would walk about the Hall to look for them. No sooner was any of them espied, but a garland of roses and greens was thrown over his head, and he was congratulated with being chosen into the office of Feast-maker for the next year. But, if the rest of those that were nominated by St George's were absent, sending the garlands to them to their houses made their elections as valid as if they had been actually present, and had been chosen at the Hall. After such were once elected, there was no way of evading the charge but by a pecuniary mulct, which came very near to the sum it would cost to make the feast, which most commonly cost these four persons one hundred and twenty pounds; and this to entertain the whole Court of Mayoralty and their Ladies, St George's Company and all the Livery, besides all the waiters and attendance. If they made such a feast as St George's Company approved of, they had three pounds a-piece of the Brothers' money returned them, which they always received with a great many thanks, and thought themselves well used; but if any one dish that belonged to their table miscarried, they were severely reprimanded and lost the benefit of the Brotherhood's money, if not fined for the same. After the choice of the Feast-makers was over, the banquets were given to the Ladies, and it growing towards evening, the whole body arose from their seats and put themselves into order, and waited upon the New Mayor home, where all of them were again entertained with sugar rolls and sack; and then concluded the day with waiting upon the Old Mayor home,—the Court first, St George's Company next, and the Livery last, as in the morning,—where they stayed and drank as long as it was proper.

The great guns were many times discharged in the day; as betimes in the morning, when they went to and came from church, and several times besides.

The whole street, formerly the whole parish, that the Mayor

lived in, was made as handsome as could be: the streets were all strewn with green rushes and planted with trees, variety of garlands, ship, antients and streamers in abundance. Besides, the outsides of the houses were all covered with tapestry cloths and adorned with many curious pictures, especially the New-Elect's house; but as great damage has been done to many paintings, and tapestry cloths grown old and out of fashion, (except such as are in pannels), it may well be supposed that there will be no more of this for the future; as I am informed. For my part, I cannot but think that it was the occasion of bringing many people out of the country, who contributed somewhat towards encreasing the trade of the City, especially to the public-houses; and 'tis my opinion that formerly many persons, who lived 20 or 30 miles into the country deferred laying out their money there till the Guild, on which occasion they used to come to buy what they wanted, and to visit their relations and friends, who always made them welcome at this time especially.

The Dragon (carried by a man in the body of it) gave great diversion to the common people: they always seemed to fear it very much when it was near them, but looked upon it with pleasure when it was a little distance from them. The last was made but a few years ago, and was so contrived as to spread and close its wings, distend or contract its head: it was made of basket-work, and painted cloth over it.

As there was always a multitude of people to see the procession, it was necessary to have several persons to keep them from coming too near, or breaking the ranks: for this purpose there were six men, somewhat like the Roman Gladiators, who were neatly dressed, and who had the art of brandishing their very sharp swords in the greatest crowds with such dexterity as to do harm to none, and of a sudden they would dart them up many yards into the air, and never failed catching them by their hilts: to this purpose also a man or two in painted canvas coats and ridiculous red and yellow cloth caps,

adorned with cats' tails and small bells, went up and down to clear the way: their weapons were only small wands. These were called or known by the name of Dick Fools: even they had their admirers, but it was among the children and the mobility.

*Of St. George's Company's Summoning Persons before
them, &c.*

From the Friday after May-day to the Friday before the Guild-day, every evening they used to meet at the Guild Hall in the Market, where they refreshed themselves with as much sack and sugar rolls as they pleased, besides twopenny cakes from the baker's. Being thus assembled, they sent for the last chosen feast-makers, and asked them whether they intended to bear the charges of the feast, which (said they) will cost you more than you think. By this they have so terrified some timorous wary people that they have been persuaded to buy it off; though, had they agreed to make the feast, it would not have cost them above six or seven pounds more, which sum many were glad to save.

Then would they send for persons to be read on to the Livery, as it was called, who, if they appeared not, were fined.

Many persons who were within a year or two of their time being expired, would come and offer them sums of money for their discharges, which sometimes they would refuse; but, generally speaking, they seldom refused taking money, by which means they made a stock. Others were as obstinate, and often declared that since they were obliged to pay such a fine as St George's Company should impose upon them, or make the feast, they were determined they would do the latter; for that none of their money should be applied to such uses as St George's Company would put it to, as I shall here give some account of.

As soon as this honourable Company had finished their business at the Guild Hall, they always adjourned to one tavern or another, who had at least a week's notice of their coming, that they might be prepared the better for their reception, where they had the very best wine that was to be procured, and an elegant entertainment, which always consisted of the most costly and dainty provisions of all sorts that were to be had in city or county for love or money, and that not only for themselves but for all their attendants; and this not once, but every Friday evening from the time before mentioned to the Friday evening before the Guild-day. Their tavern bills very often used to amount to ten or twelve pounds of an evening; and every shilling of this money was paid out of the Brotherhood money by their Treasurer.

As I said before, the Company, instead of going to the tavern the last Friday evening before the Guild-day, (after they had done their business and refreshed themselves as before said) went in procession in a grand manner, with trumpets sounding and the City music playing before them, St George's banner, staff, and spear, the whiffers, with their swords, &c., to the New Hall, where, being seated at the stone, they sent for the new feast-makers, and told them they were come to taste of the wine they had provided against the festival. They were immediately answered they were welcome, and they hoped the wine would please them. Then pipes and tobacco were brought; and, if they had any wine that was good enough for them, they would sit there and smoke and drink the whole evening; but, if they had none that was good, they obliged them to get some that was so, or else they were sure to be severely fined.

Having, in as brief a manner as I well could, recited the proceedings of this honourable society from time to time, I leave the reader to form what judgment he pleases concerning them. I have related nothing but plain matters of fact, and leave others to approve or censure, as they shall think fit.

I am afraid I have dwelt too long already upon this subject, though I have endeavoured to extract nothing but what was necessary to illustrate the history; but now I intend to conclude as fast as I possibly can.

About this time there was such a scarcity of proper persons to serve this City in the Magistracy, that they were often at a loss where to make their choice in the whole City for so much as a Sheriff. It was found that the wealthiest of the manufacturers in this City were not freemen, and so were incapable of serving in any office; but the Mayor, with some of his Brethren and some of the Commoners, meeting as a committee to find out ways and means to increase the number of such as were best qualified every way for Magistrates, agreed to petition the Parliament to grant them an Act to oblige all manufacturers, both weavers and combers, &c., to take up their freedoms, which was soon obtained, and readily granted; so that from a certain period then limited, all those who had not taken up their freedoms were obliged to do so, and in a short time they all were made freemen.

This Act was obtained in the year 1722, since which, scarce any one Magistrate has been chosen but such as were made free by virtue of this late Act of Parliament just before mentioned.

It was but three years after this Act took place that the Court sent their letter to Mr. William Clarke, to inform him that they had made choice of him to be Sheriff the ensuing year, (viz,) from Michaelmas, 1725, to Michaelmas, 1726; which office he served. I have before related that St George's Company met every Friday evening for several weeks together before the Guild-day, to treat with persons about making the feast, and selling off such as would come up to their terms, &c.; it was upon one of these evenings that they espied the aforementioned Mr. Clarke, who was then walking in the Market, to whom they sent their beadle, who told him that St George's Company were then sitting, and,

having seen him, had sent to desire him to go to them, which he did immediately. When he came into the Court Chamber, where the Alderman of the feast was sitting in the Mayor's chair, and the company in the Aldermen's places by themselves, he stood at their backs some minutes without being asked to sit down or the least notice being taken of him, though he was one of the Sheriffs. At the same time, not knowing how long he might stand there, he broke silence, first directing his discourse to the Alderman, and told him a servant informed him that he wanted to speak to him. The Alderman answered, "we sent for you to read on to the Livery" (as it was called). To which he replied, he knew of no necessity or obligation that he was under for so doing; and added, that he had been told that the form of reading persons on to the Livery was in some such words as these, (*viz.*): "That you having been elected to the Livery, by the freemen of your ward, we do therefore admit you to be of the fraternity of St George, &c. You know best whether this be true or no: if it be, it is not applicable to me, who never was elected by the freemen of any ward." The Alderman told him he was elected on to the Livery when he was chosen by the freemen. He answered, he was not chosen by the freemen, but by the Court only; alleging, that if he found it reasonable, and they had power to compel him, he would readily submit, only desired time and opportunity to be convinced. One of the fraternity then read an order out of their books relating to persons being liable to make the feast immediately upon their being elected into the Court: he answered he knew not by what authority they acted; but, if any of them could convince him that by being made Sheriff he was obliged to be read on the Livery, he would not be obstinate, but immediately comply. The ingenious Mr. R—ph S—th being one of the honourable society, replied, "our books are not to be shewn to everybody." He then took his leave of them, and heard no more from them till the Monday afternoon before the Guild-

day, on which the whole body were met according to custom to go to the Cathedral Prayers, when one of the fraternity came to him and desired him to walk with him to a certain gentleman's house near the hall, and he would undertake to convince him that he ought to be read on to the Livery. As soon as they were seated, this person shewed him several entries that were in their books, and orders relating to persons being immediately eligible to make the feast. He told him none of these orders affected him. Then the accounts of persons being summoned before the King and Council for disobeying the Company's order, who were committed to the Fleet Prison untill they had paid a fine of forty pounds set upon each delinquent, were read to him, to which Sheriff Clarke made his answer, That in some former reigns, in which the prerogative ran high, such extraordinary methods might be taken; but at this time of day, he believed, if any dispute of this nature should ever arise, it would be referred to Westminster Hall; that he came there to be convinced, but not to be affrighted.

The next day, being at the Guild-feast after dinner, this honourable Company sitting at the stone by themselves as usual, sent their Councillor to acquaint him that if he would not go to them and promise to be read on to the Livery, they would then choose him feast-maker immediately. This gentleman told the Councillor that he was not to be so frightened; but if they did choose him, he would get the best information he could, and if he found he must submit, he would: if not, would stand it, though it cost him a thousand pounds. Upon receiving this answer they did not think fit to choose him; so the dispute ended for that time, as it did for several years after.

In the year 1729 this Mr. Clarke was chosen an Alderman; then the company declared and said that since he was chosen into the body of the court for life, they doubted not but to bring him to a compliance, to effect which they used this

mean stratagem (viz.): instead of inviting the Aldermen and their Ladies to the Guild-feast, as they always used to do by a servant, this year they did by an advertisement, inviting all that had been read on to the Eivery, he being the only Alderman that was not read on. So every body saw this was done to exclude him from the feast only; but he took no notice of this seemingly, and retired out of town for some years on these festivals. But I heard him say it vexed him a little to be in the state of singularity he was then in; and, ruminating within himself, he told me he thought first of renewing the offer he had made to them when he was Sheriff, which was, that if the Company would make an order in their books that no Livery-man should be obliged to make the feast but he that was worth 300 pounds; and if after any person was chosen he would swear he was not worth so much, he should be forever excused: if they would have complied with this, I heard him say, he would have conformed to their laws; but this they refused.

At last he bethought that possibly he might find something in the old Assembly Books that might give him some light into this affair. He had not looked long nor far into them before he found, that, whatever they were, or whatever laws or authority they formerly had, they had none now; they being dissolved by an Act of Parliament made in the first year of King Edward the VI. And whatever laws, orders, or ordinances that were made since, were only orders of assembly and custom consequent thereupon.

As soon as he had found this, he examined their books, (as he further told me), and took an abstract of their charter, by which he found that originally they were a religious or rather a superstitious society, and consisted of Sisters as well as (of) Brothers that were *willing* to be of this society. He then transcribed the clause in the Act of Parliament made the first year of the reign of King Edward the vith, by which all Guilds and confraternities were set aside, and took several

extracts both from their books and the assembly books, so that in a short time he had collected materials sufficient to have stood the test with them, had there been an occasion for them.

At this time there was a combination of persons that were on the Livery, men of good credit and reputation, who had entered into articles to support each other in the expense of a Guild-feast. These men were bent upon demolishing St George, and when any of them were chosen to be feast-makers, they would say they would hold it; for there were about one hundred and twenty of them, so that at the most it could cost them but 20 shillings a year. There had been several of these combinations at different times; but none of them ever lasted long, and in all probability this would have ceased in a few years; for some of them began to be weary, which caused them to make the following proposal to St George: (viz.)

That, if they might be for ever exempted from making the feast, they would give four pounds each man (which, as there were more than a hundred of them, would have raised more than four hundred pounds); but St George refused this offer, which, when Alderman Clarke had heard of, he applied himself to them, and showed them what materials he had collected, read several of their laws, and especially that clause of the Act of Parliament of their dissolution in the 1st year of Edward the vith. He also told them he had heard of their entering into articles to support each other in the expense of the feast, and asked them whether they would change their articles, and would support each other in any charge they might be put to for not making the said feast, and would enjoin themselves not to make any feasts for the future. This they all very readily and unanimously consented to; and, in a short time after, a deed was made to that purpose, and executed by all that were concerned in the combination. It so happened that at this time four of the combiners were chosen feast-makers, who were resolved to keep close to their last

agreement. These persons told Alderman Clarke and several others, that there should be no feast that year made by any of them; for that they had determined to the contrary.

At an assembly of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonality, held for the City of Norwich, the 21st day of September, 1730, Alderman Clarke acquainted the assembly with what he had discovered, and what had been lately done by the forementioned gentlemen; assuring them that no feast would be made at the next Guild, if the power of St George's Company was not before that time made clearly to appear. They then appointed a committee to inspect into the power of the said Fraternity. Accordingly, a committee of six Aldermen and six Common Council-men were chosen, of which he was one.

He then applied himself to one of St George's Company, and showed him the Order of Assembly, desiring that he might acquaint some of his brethren, that they might be present, and that their books should be sent in order for inspection.

The Committee being met, Alderman Clarke produced his extracts, which were compared with their books and found to agree. He showed them the clause of the Act of Parliament which dissolved them; and that they had acted from that time to the present by Orders of Assemblies of themselves, without any manner of power, law, or authority; and that the grand bug-bear with which they used to affright people—(viz.) of one that was summoned before the King in Council, imprisoned, and fined 40*£*. for disobeying St George's orders—was done by false accusation, and by alleging many things against the person; that he was altogether innocent as a disturber of the peace of the City; as one that made sinister means to be chosen a magistrate, and very litigious; and this in K. Cha. 1st reign, when things ran high. And this poor man had not the liberty to speak himself, or any to plead for him; but the contrary was most manifest, &c.

Several of their laws and ordinances were canvassed over; but, when they were asked who had invested them with the power they assumed, they had only custom to plead; so that the result of the meeting of this committee was conclusive—That St George's Company had no real power to act, neither were any of their laws binding or valid.

When the person who was St George's Councillor found that they were ferreted out of their old lurking holes and brought into the clear light, he told Alderman Clarke that they were then ready to submit to any reasonable regulations, and that he had it then in his power to regulate them as he should think fit. To which he answered, that before he knew the weakness of their foundation, he should have been satisfied with being the instrument of bringing about good regulations in the Company; but that now, since he found them in his power, he could not answer it to posterity to leave them standing, and that they ought to be demolished. "If that be your determination," said St George's Councillor, "you ought then to think of building up as well as of pulling down, and to consider of a proper method of introducing the chief magistrate into his office with some sort of pomp, in conformity to ancient custom."

This affair being left solely to Alderman Clarke to consider of, after some time he made the following proposal: That St George's Company should deliver up to the Corporation their charters, books, regalia, their goods and chattels, with all that belonged or appertained to them. Upon which surrender the Corporation should discharge all the debts due from the said Company, and that all the goods and chattels which belonged to the said Company should from thenceforward be in the City Committee; and that, instead of St George's Company and the Livery's walking in procession on the Guild-day, the sixty Common Council-men should attend upon the new-elected Mayor on the day that he was to be sworn, and that they should all ride on horseback in their



gowns, along with the Court. That the new-elected Mayor should make no public breakfast on the Guild-day morning for the future; but that he should make the Guild-feast at his own cost and charge, and be excused making two grand feasts in his year, (viz.) the May and August feasts (which used to be very expensive); and as to those few people, such as beadles, the bellman, &c., who used to be clothed by St George every year, they should now have their clothing from the Corporation. And as the fellows, called the whiffers, the dragon carrier, and the fools, were thought necessary to be continued to clear the way; these also were to be paid by the Corporation, and the Mayor to have the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds given him.

Although these propositions were approved of in the general; there still were some who had borne the great burden of the day, who would willingly have supported this now tottering Company, and who started objections which prevented their being agreed to that year.

The time of the feast drawing near, and it being the usual time that the Company should be invited, the four feast-makers consulted together with some of their friends, and gave public notice in the weekly printed newspapers of this city, that there would be no feast at the Hall on the Guild-day, and that whoever expected any such thing from them would be disappointed.

On the Guild-day, 1731, after the new-elected Mayor was sworn, knowing there would be no dinner at the Hall, as formerly had been accustomed, he invited the court of Aldermen to his own house, and entertained them in a very genteel manner.

As to St George's Company, they were forced to go to a tavern, and there feasted themselves with whatever was to be had.

On St Matthias's day, being the 24th day of February, 1731-2, the report was made that St George's Company had

delivered up their charters, books, regalia, with all their goods and chattels, and had submitted themselves, all power and authority; which being done, the Corporation signed a deed to pay all debts due from them as a Company.

Thus quietly fell this honourable tyrannical Company, who had lorded it over the rest of the citizens, by laws of their own making, for an hundred and four score years; had made all ranks of men submit to them; neither had they any regard to the meanness of persons' circumstances, by which they had been the ruin of many families, and had occasioned much rancour and uneasiness every annual election of Common Council-men, when the conquerors always put the vanquished on to the Livery; thereby delivering them over to the mercy of St George, who would be sure to have a pluck at them as they assembled and met together; until this gentleman, Alderman Clarke, Esq^r., had the courage to oppose and withstand them, and, having taken a great deal of pains and time, at last effected this great work, and brought this insolent Company to a final period; for which good deed he ought to have his name transmitted to the latest posterity.





GOLD CROSS

Found in the neighbourhood of Brandon, Suffolk.

The Coin is of Heraclius I. and his son Heraclius Constantinus.

Date: 613—641.



[Faint, illegible text or a signature, possibly a title or author's name, located below the emblem.]

NOTICE OF A GOLD CROSS

FOUND AT

Wilton, Norfolk.

BY GREVILLE J. CHESTER, ESQ.

THE archæologists of Norfolk may congratulate themselves on the discovery within the county of a specimen of Byzantine art of equal interest with the medallion found some time since at Bacton. The beautiful cross, of which a representation is given on the opposite page, was detected in a pit at Wilton, near Methwold, by some boys who were digging gravel. As far as I can learn, no other relics were discovered at the same time or place: at all events, no others have been preserved. Soon after it was brought to light, this rare object was purchased by Mr. W. Eagle, of Lakenheath, near Brandon, in whose possession it still remains. The cross is gold; and in its centre is set a medallion, which may possibly be a cast, but I should rather incline to the belief that it is a genuine coin. The obverse of this coin, which is on the reverse or under side of the cross, bears the effigies of the Emperor Heraclius the First, and of his son, Heraclius Constantinus. The reverse, which forms the centre of the upper and most highly adorned surface of the ornament, displays a cross upon a flight of four steps, with the legend

VICTORIA AVGV €;

the final € being a Greek numeral, which varies upon different coins. In the exergue are the letters BOXX. Mr. E.

1880-1881

1882-1883

1884-1885

1886-1887

1888-1889

1890-1891

1892-1893

1894-1895

1896-1897

1898-1899

1900-1901

1902-1903

1904-1905

1906-1907

1908-1909

1910-1911

1912-1913

1914-1915

1916-1917

1918-1919

1920-1921

1922-1923

1924-1925

1926-1927

1928-1929

1930-1931

1932-1933

1934-1935

1936-1937

1938-1939

1940-1941

1942-1943

1944-1945

1946-1947

1948-1949

1950-1951

Hawkins, Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, informs me that these last letters are of very unusual occurrence, and their meaning is at present unexplained. Three limbs of the cross, and the parts immediately surrounding the central coin, are filled up with pieces of brilliant red glass, elegantly disposed in a sort of Mosaic pattern, and placed on a diapered or hatched ground. The upper limb, which is of exquisite workmanship, is pierced; and the whole is doubtless an ornament designed for suspension about the person. The Emperor Heraclius, to whom the central coin belongs, was son of a Prefect of Africa of the same name, and was born about A.D. 575. He dethroned and caused the execution of the Emperor Phocas in 610; and, after seizing on the vacant throne, died in the year 641. The discovery of this cross cannot but be regarded with great interest; when the singular rarity of such objects in this country, and the great beauty of the ornament itself, are taken into consideration. It is also a remarkable circumstance, that medallions of two emperors, who followed one another so closely as did Mauricius and Heraclius (only one intervening,) should be discovered in such contiguous localities as Bacton and Wilton; both being within the bounds of a single county.



SOUTH WEST TOWER, GREAT YARMOUTH.



REMARKS

ON

The Monastery of the Dominican Friars

AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

BY

CHARLES JOHN PALMER, ESQ., F.S.A.

In a Letter

TO DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., F.R. & A.S.,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Great Yarmouth, 1st November, 1850.

DEAR SIR,

I am induced by a knowledge of the great interest which you have, for so long a period, taken in the elucidation of our local antiquities, to trouble you with a few observations respecting the Monastery of the Blackfriars at this place, which occurred to me in the course of some inquiries I recently had occasion to make.

Manship, in his "Foundation and Antiquities of the Towne of Greate Yermouth," (a book of which I was, by your advice, induced to become the editor,) says that, "It appeareth by Records that the Friars Preachers were founded in this Towne by King Henrye ye thirde;" and, after stating that, in 1514, "The Frenche Queene, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolke, her husband, came to this Towne of Yermouth, and were there receyved and enterteyned by the space of three daies, whoe tooke greate good likinge of this towne



and of the citation of the same, promising that they would procure the King's Maiestie himself to come and see yt," proceeds to say that, "about this tyme the Church and Queere of the Blackfriars, in this Towne of Yermouthe, was burnt with fire."

Manship, the younger, in his *History*, still in MS., says, "A House of Blackfriars, called Predicants or Preaching Friars, situate at the Southend of that Town, was in the reign of King Henry III. first builded; and by another Henry, the eighth of that name, by authority of Parliament, in the 27th year of his reign, lastly dissolved."

In 1271, these Friars Preachers, or Black Friars, obtained possession of an additional piece of land, five hundred feet square, called "le Straunde," which was probably the ground lying between their first possessions and the river, to hold "in pure and perpetual alms;" and at the same time they obtained the confirmation of a gift, made to them by William Charles, of another piece of land contiguous to "the dwelling-place of the said Friars;" as appears from the following extract from the Patent Roll, 55 Henry III., membrane 15, preserved in the Tower of London.

Pro fratribus prædicatoribus } Rex omnibus, &c. salutem.
de Gernemutha. } Sciatis nos caritatis intuitu
 pro nobis & hæredibus

nostris, quantum in nobis est, dedisse et concessisse dilectis nobis in Christo fratribus prædicatoribus de Gernemutha, quandam placeam terræ Gernemuthæ quæ vocatur la Straunde, quæ continet in se quingentos pedes terræ in longitudine, & quingentos pedes terræ in latitudine, ad ædificandum & inhabitandum, habendam & tenendam sibi & successoribus suis in puram & perpetuam elemosinam: donationem etiam & concessionem quas Willielmus Charles fecit eisdem fratribus de quadam placea terræ in eadem villa, quæ contigua est habitationi

eorumdem fratrum, ratas habentes & gratas eas pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, concedimus & confirmamus; sicut carta prædicti Willielmi, quam inde habuit, rationabiliter testatur. In cujus * * * * Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium sextodecimo die Maij.

William Charles, the benefactor abovenamed, was also called "de Jernemutha," and was the ancestor of a good family of that name, who held lands at Loddon, where there is a manor still called "Charles' Manor;" and in 1336 Sir Edward Charles* was appointed Admiral of the North Sea Fleet; many of the ships being supplied by the Town of Yarmouth.

Thomas Fastolf, who was deputed in 1295, by Sir John Botetourt, Admiral of the North Fleet (whose rendezvous was at Yarmouth), "to remain in the Towne of Yarmouth for keeping his Bailiwick and the passage of the said Towne in the name of the King," was also a benefactor to this house.

Manship, the younger, further says, "I do find that one Godfrey Pilgrim, a worthy Burgess (for good benefactors be not to be forgotten), did, in the year of our Lord 1380, at his own proper costs and charges, erect and build a very fair Church wherein to say Divine Service. This, standing upright at the end of one hundred and forty-five years, which befel Anno 1525, the 17th year of King Henry 8th, as foreseeing an utter desolation, was wholly consumed by fire; thereby easing a labour to those that, within ten years following, demolished the same; the walls whereof, with the foundations, twenty years past were wholly digged up and dispersed to other uses."

* His shield of arms—erm. on a chief gu., five lozenges of the first—are carved on the head of a seat in Billingsford church, Norfolk, where he held lands. This excellent mode of perpetuating family names has lately been revived in Yarmouth church.

This Monastery was dedicated to St. Dominic; and the Precincts enclosed an area of six acres.

The *Calendarium Inquis. Post Mortem*, for the 18th Edward I., gives the following return :

“Fratres Prædicatores de Jernemutha de quadam placea ibñi cum muro lapidum construenda.”

The conventual seal* was oval, representing the front of a church or monastery, with three figures standing in niches; the Virgin Mary being in the centre, crowned, and holding the infant Jesus, and having the Prior on her right hand, and a Bishop on her left: beneath is an arch over a river, in which fish are swimming; and above all, a star and a crescent; the one being the emblem of St. Dominic and a symbol of the Epiphany, and the other denoting the increase of the Gospel. The legend is,

S. CONVENTVS FRUM. PREDIC. GERNEMVTE.

The friars, notwithstanding the profession of poverty which distinguished them alike from the monks and secular clergy, obtained by degrees very considerable possessions, and were accustomed to divide each city or town where they resided into four parts; the first being assigned to the Dominicans, the second to the Franciscans, the third to the Carmelites, and the fourth to the Augustines.† This order was observed in Yarmouth; the Dominicans establishing themselves in the South end of the town, the Franciscans in the central part, the Carmelites at the North end, and the Augustines in South Town, with a cell‡ in Yarmouth; whilst the Benedictine monks held the “Priory,” in connection with the parish Church, as a cell to the Convent of the Holy Trinity at

* This seal is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LXI., p 513; and in Ives' *Sigilla Antiqua Norfolkensis*.

† Mosheim's *Eccles. Hist.*, Vol. II., p. 513.

‡ In “Austin Row,” corrupted into “Ostend Row.”

Norwich. Speed asserts, that every householder paid to each order of friars one penny per quarter; and they also derived a considerable revenue from the privilege of confessing, preaching, and begging in their respective districts. Another source of emolument was the legacies, which were continually bequeathed to them; particularly by persons desirous to be buried in the conventual churches, which was a privilege much coveted.

Thus Simon de Ormesby, by his Will, made "on Tuesday after the conversion of Saint Paul, 1349," after bequeathing his soul "to Almighty God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all Saints," directed his body "to be buried in the Church of the Order of Friars Predicants in Great Yarmouth;" and after bequeathing to the High Altar of the Church of St. Nicholas 27s., for his tenths forgotten, and 3*d.* to his Confessor, also gave "to the Friars Predicant, where," he says, "my body is to be buried, 10*s.*; to Friar Alexander de Briston, of the same order, 12*d.*, annually to be received of my son John while he shall live; and to Friar de Boton, of the same order, 2*s.*"

No record can be found of "the bodyes buried in the Black Fryers of Yermouthe," except on the authority of a MS. preserved in the College of Arms (F. 9, *Interments*), which says,

"Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Bowett, Knt.;"

but,

"——— questionless here, in these open courts which now lie naked to the injuries of stormy weather, some men lie interr'd who lov'd the Church so well and gave so largely to't, they thought it would have canopied their bones till doomesday."

The Wills of this period contain numerous bequests to each house of "Friars Predicants, Minors, and Carmelites;" a bequest to one alone seldom occurring.

Among these benefactors I find the following:

1257. Walter Calthorpe, Bishop of Norwich, (called de Suffield,) gave by Will, five marks.
1349. Simon de Hale gave by Will, 10s.
John Yue, 10s.
William Fleming (Burgess), 10s.
Jeffery de Stalham (Burgess), 30s.
1355. William Oxney (Burgess), 13s. 4d.
1362. Stephen de Stalham (Burgess) five marks, and to the Prior of the Order, 40s.
1374. John de Stalham, five marks, "to celebrate for his soul," &c.
Jeffery de Drayton, 40s.
1379. William de Stalham, five marks, "to celebrate for his soul," &c.
1385. Nicholas Wildgoose, five marks.
1386. John Rayl, 10s.
1389. Sir John de Plaiz, of Weeting, bequeathed five marks to this house, as he did "to every house of Friars Mendicant in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire." Sir John, who was the last heir male of this ancient family, married Joan, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton, and left an only daughter, who married Sir John Howard. In 1385, he attended John Duke of Lancaster in his expedition into Spain.
1459. Sir John Fastolf, of Caister, K.G.,* was a benefactor, as was also Richard Duke of York, slain at the Battle of Wakefield, in 1460.

* He had a "splendid mansion" at Yarmouth, the site of which, from an entry on the Rolls lately discovered by our indefatigable secretary, Mr. Harrod, appears to have been at the "Foreland." By his Will he bequeathed one hundred marks to the repair and support of the Haven of Great Yarmouth and the maintenance of the Town Walls; and "for the repose of his soul" he devoted "a sufficient sum," at the discretion of his executors, to all the religious orders in Yarmouth. (See *Turner's History of Caister Castle*.)

Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, also bequeathed a legacy to the Friars Preachers of Yarmouth. He probably became acquainted with the town from having held the office of commissioner for the care of the beacons in Norfolk. He died in 1466 without male issue, and left all his personal estate for pious uses; and also devised his manors to trustees for four years, to raise money "for alms deeds for his soul's health."

In 1481, Margaret Paston,* widow of John Paston, Esq., and daughter and heir of John Mauteby, Esq., of Mauteby, by Margaret, daughter of John Berney, Esq., of Reedham, gave "to ich of the iiij houshes of freres in Yermouthe and at the South Town, to pray for my sowle," twenty shillings.

Elizabeth de Clere, of Ormesby, by her Will, dated 13th January, 1492, gave to this house, and to every house of friars in Norfolk, twenty shillings. She was mother of Sir Robert de Clere, of Ormesby, who attended King Henry VIII. to the Field of Cloth of Gold.

John Fastolfe, Doctor in Divinity, was a Friar Preacher of some eminence, for whose soul the religious votaries in Yarmouth were bound to pray, "with many more of that ancient and noble family." †

I have no list of the Priors; but I find that, in 1313, William de Repps was "Prior of the Order of Predicants in Great Yarmouth." ‡

* Her curious will is published in extenso, p. 157, by Dawson Turner, Esq., with annotations and a Pedigree of the now extinct family of Mauteby. Mr. Turner has also published a Pedigree of the Paston Family, in his *Historical Sketch of Caister Castle*.

† Speed.

‡ King Edward the First granted a Charter to the burgesses of Great Yarmouth, that "they should not be impleaded without their borough of any plea, except pleas touching their own tenures." Therefore, when an action was commenced in any of the Courts of Westminster against any burgess, he usually produced this Charter, and prayed to have the liberties of the borough allowed him; and from the fact of its being so constantly

Upon the authority of a note taken from a volume of Norris's *Collections*, formerly in the possession of Sir George Nayler, and now in that of A. W. Woods, Esq., Lancaster Herald, I find that Edmund Hercock was Prior in 1532, and was probably the last.

I suppose this Monastery was surrendered; as we have no account of the Prior having been hanged, which he would probably have been, had he resisted like the Abbot of Glastonbury, or the Monks of Walsingham, fifteen of whom were "condemned of treason, whereof five suffered;" and, in 1537, "two of the rebelles," who had taken part in the insurrection at Walsingham consequent upon these severities, "were hanged here at Yarmouth, and drawn and quartered," by way of example.*

In a MS. called "Norfolk Tenures," being a collection of extracts from public records, presented to the College of Arms by Peter Le Neve, in 1729, and still preserved in the College Library, for copies of which I am indebted to T. W. King, Esq., York Herald, there are the following entries:

Riçus Andrews hūit ex concess: Rs Henr. VIII. inter alia totū illud scitum vocat. le Blackfriars in Yarmouth, de Rege in capite p. servic. milit. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4.

Gilbtus Walton t. totum illud messuagiū voc. le Blackfriars in Yarmouth de dñā Regina in capite primā ptem originat. 5 & 6 P. & M., Rot. 22.

Gilbtus Walton gen. ten. unū messuagiū vocat. le Blackfriars, unū Columbař, sex gardina. et sex acr⁹ ter⁹ cum suis p̄tin. in villa de Yarmouth, de dñā Regina in capite p. serviç. militar⁹. p. primā partem originat. de anno X Eliz. Rñe, Rot. XLI.

carried about for this purpose, the Charter acquired the name of the "Post-horse." In the 7th Edward II., John de Folsham was attached to answer the above-named Prior and Simon de Wacton, for having detained a book containing the "Post-horse" Charter.

* Manship, p. 22.

Who Richard Andrews was I know not; but, in 1542, King Henry VIII. granted to him the site of the monastery of the White Friars at Norwich, to be held of the King by knight's service in capite;* nor can I glean any particulars of Gilbert Walton, except that, in 1567, he had a license from the crown to purchase the whole site of the priory, called the White Friars, in Great Yarmouth.

How these possessions passed from Gilbert Walton I have not discovered; but, within a few years, I find them in the hands of William Goslyn, John Byshop, John Clampe, and William Moore, of whom Roger Drury, of Rollesby and of Great Yarmouth, purchased "All that the late dissolved House, Priory, or Monastery, called or known by the name of the Black Fryers; and all and every the messuages, edifices, houses, buildings, yard, grounds, land, soyle, emoluments, profits, easements, commodities, and appurtenances within the circuit or precinct of the said late dissolved House, Priory, or Monastery, or thereunto anyways belonging or appertaining," except a piece of ground at the North-west of the Precincts,† "containing in length 41 yards by the King's standard, and in breadth 32 yards," and adjoining Friars' Lane, which, by an indenture dated the 23rd March, 1592, and made between John Clamp and Beatrice his wife of the one part, Robert Wakeman of the second part, and Henry Manship of the third part, was conveyed to Robert Wakeman.

The Drurys, a wealthy and powerful family, who traced their descent from the Conquest,‡ but who are now quite extinct, were seated at Riddlesworth and Besthorpe in Nor-

* Pat. 34 Henry VIII., p. 4.

† Where the Britannia public-house and adjoining houses, as far as Garden Lane, now stand.

‡ "Drue," a noble gentleman of "Normandy," who came into England with William the Conqueror, "as appears by the Roll of Battle Abbey," was the founder of this family.—Dale's MS., Vol. VII., *Coll. Arms*. The *Tau*, in their armorial bearings, is supposed to be derived from their having purchased the manor of Talmaches or Taumaches, in Hawstead, in Suffolk.

folk. Sir Drue Drury, who built Riddlesworth Hall (now demolished) was Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and died on the 29th April, 1617, aged 99 years. He was one of the keepers of Mary Queen of Scots, and some time Governor of the Tower.

In 1577, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to determine certain disputes which had arisen respecting the right of poor fishermen to set nets in the river Yare, without the consent of the adjacent land-owners, and in respect of which, there was a suit in Chancery between the Corporation of Yarmouth and the Paston family; and in 1593, he was one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Norfolk, who signed a letter to His Majesty's Privy Council, "in the furtherance of the suit before-made about some relief for the Town of Yarmouth and the Haven thereof." *

Roger Drury, who became possessed of this monastery, was the second son of William Drury, of Besthorpe, by Dorothy, daughter of William Brampton, of Letton, and also held the manor of Berking, in Rollesby, by knight's service, and not in capite. He married Katherine, daughter of John Lovell, Esquire, and relict of William Lyster. He was a "free Burgess" of Great Yarmouth, and was, I presume, the same Roger Drury who served the office of Bailiff in 1583 and 1593,† and represented the town in Parliament in 1588. His eldest son and heir, Drue Drury, was knighted 27th August, 1603, being then under age;‡ and (whilst still

* Manship, p. 109.

† In 1560, in consequence of the choking of the old channel, it was determined to cut a new one, "with the advise of Mr. Drury of Aylsham."

‡ The wardship of this Sir Drue Drury was granted by Queen Elizabeth to his relative Sir Drue Drury, and it was held in the Court of Wards (5th James I.) that the making him a knight in his infancy did not discharge his wardship; and that, having refused a tender of marriage made to him by his guardian, he was liable to pay the value of his marriage; and that although a "free burgess," as his father had been, the Charter of the borough did not discharge him. In this cause Sir Francis Bacon was of counsel for the plaintiff.

within age) married Anne, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Lord Burgh, K.G., grandson of the Lord Burgh, who was sent to Yarmouth in 1546, as one of the Royal Commissioners, to "make a finall end between Sir William Paston, Knight, Lord of Caister, and the Towne of Yermouth, touching the coñon and liberties claymed by both parties." *

Roger Drury died in 1599, and by his Will (to which Henry Manship, the younger, the author of the MS. History of Yarmouth, and some time Town-Clerk, was a subscribing witness), devised the site of the Blackfriars, which he had purchased as before-mentioned, to his second son, Roger Drury, to whom also he devised his manor of Eccles in Norfolk,† and houses and lands in Rushmere, Mutford, and Bradwell,‡ in Suffolk. His Will is a long and curious one, and worthy of being printed in extenso. He desired to be buried in Rollesby church, and bequeathed towards the reparation of the parish Church of Great Yarmouth, 40s.; to the reparation of the Haven of Great Yarmouth, £10.; and gave numerous legacies, one being to "my friend Henry Manship."

* By this marriage, and in right of his wife, Sir Drue Drury claimed the fourth part of Starborough Castle and the manor of Starborough, and other estates in Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, which occasioned a suit in Chancery between him and the other daughters and coheirs of Lord Burgh. Sir Drue died in 1625, having appointed his brother, Roger Drury, sole executor.

† Roger Drury had purchased, in 1591, a moiety of this manor of Thomas Woodhouse, Esq., of Waxham; and, in 1594, he purchased the other moiety of the Brampton family. Roger Drury, his son and devisee, sold the whole in 1611 to Sir Thomas Corbet, Knight, of Sprowston, father of Miles Corbet, afterwards Recorder and M.P. for Great Yarmouth, and one of the regicides. The liberties and customs of the manor of Eccles were ascertained by an Inquisition before the Sheriff in 1292, when the lord was found to be entitled to all wreck of the sea, resting-geld, free bull and boar, weyfs and strays, liberty of a gallows and tumbrill, stolen goods of felons, bed-geld, and other curious privileges.

‡ Purchased by him, in 1590, of John Welles and John Williams, grantees of the Crown, "being part of the lands of John Throgmorton, of high treason attainted and convicted."

Roger Drury, the son, was a minor at his father's death; but I find that in 1616, 1617, and 1618, he granted successive leases of the site and precinct of the Blackfriars to Hamon Claxton, of Gray's Inn, Esquire, for the several terms of "two and twenty years," "four score and nineteen years," and "one thousand years," at a pepper-corn rent, under subsequent assignment of which terms the property has been held down to the present time, but very much subdivided.

What was the precise relationship between Hamon Claxton and Roger Drury, I have not as yet been able to discover, but the families were closely connected.

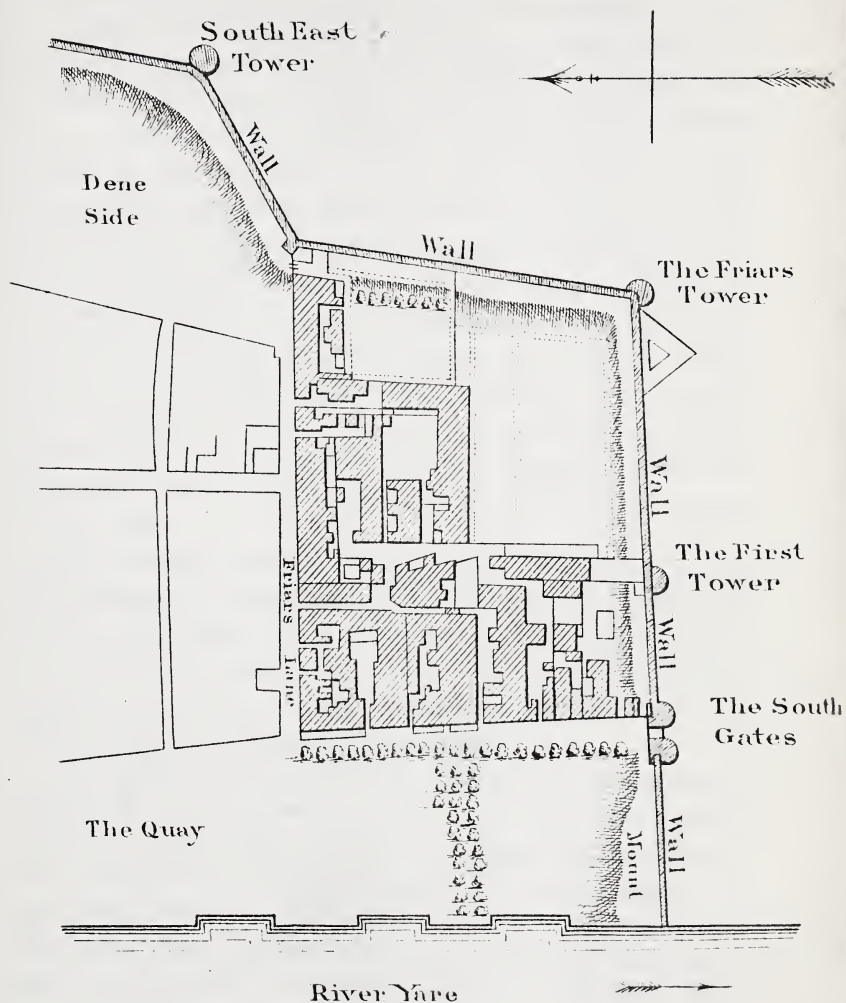
On the North side of the chancel of Rollesby church, there is an altar-tomb of freestone, with the effigies of a woman resting her head on her right hand, being the tomb of Rose Claxton, the wife of Francis Claxton, who died 30th March, 1601, in the 23rd year of her age, "leaving to the world no living testimony—but her virtue; was here interred with excessive tears of her friends, especially of her sorrowful husband, who hath made his heart a treasury of her excellent virtue, and this sepulchre one part of his perpetual love."

She was the daughter and heir of William Lyster, the first husband of Roger Drury's wife, and in his Will he makes several bequests to her and her husband, especially of "a cup, which Sir Drue Drury gave me on my marriage."

In 1625, Hamon Claxton was presented to the Rectory of Rollesby, by Henry Claxton, assignee of Sir Drue Drury.*

It appears also that the Drurys and Claxtons became possessed of other monastic property; for I find that, in 1579, William Drury, of Melton, purchased the site of the Whitefriars, at Norwich, and granted certain portions of it to Hamond Claxton, for the term of 1000 years; and in 1639,

* In 1559, Hammond Claxton, of Chediston in Suffolk, was much in favour with Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and I find that a Hammond Claxton was Sheriff of Norwich, and Mayor of that city in 1485.



Sir William Drury, of Besthorpe, Knight, died, seized.* He was the grandson of Anthony Drury, of Besthorpe, the eldest brother of Roger Drury, the testator above-mentioned.

There are now no remains whatever to mark the site of the Monastery and Church of the Blackfriars in Great Yarmouth; but the local position and extent of the Precincts can be defined with considerable accuracy, and are shown upon the annexed plan. I can find no evidence that any property on the North side of Friars' Lane belonged to the monastery. It abutted Westward upon the Haven of Great Yarmouth, as all the houses along the Quay are described in ancient deeds to do; and the possessors of the monastery and their immediate successors had no more right to inclose any part of the Quay, than had the owners of the houses to the North of Friars' Lane; and it is deeply to be regretted that an encroachment has been permitted which has diminished the fair proportions of one of the finest quays in the world.

The principal mansion erected within the Precinct is that now occupied by John Preston, Esquire, which was built early in the seventeenth century, and probably by the Drury family. It is depicted in Corbridge's Map, published in 1725, with a double row of trees in front reaching to the river, and was then possessed by Richard Ferrier, Esquire. †

The gardens mentioned as appertaining to this monastery continued to be gardens to some extent until the present century. About forty years since a large portion of them was purchased and divided; and one division, adjoining the town wall, became my property some years since, under my late father's will; and in consequence of this ground having been lately applied to building purposes, a discovery was made, which I will proceed to narrate.

The "other uses" to which Manship, as we have seen, says that the ruins of the church were appropriated, appear

* Kirkpatrick.

† Turner's *Sepulchral Reminiscences*.

to have been principally the reparation of the town wall, which, as may be seen by the plan, bounded the Precincts of the monastery towards the South and East, embracing two towers, called the "First Tower" and the "Friars' Tower."

King Henry III., by his Charter in 1262, first "granted leave and license unto the Burgesses of Yarmouth to enclose the same Burgh with a wall." The Friars' Tower was completed in 1342, as appears by the Murager's accounts published by Swinden. In 1545 (I again quote Manship, p. 25), "by the King's commands and oversyght of the Duke of Norfolk, the walls of the Town of Yarmouth were rampared up to the top, for the better suretye and defence of the said Town, against any enemye that might assalt yt," and in 1557, "a piece of the Towne walle from Blackfriars lane towards the next Tower estwarde, being fallen downe, was buylded upp at the costs and charges of the Towne."

In the town wall surrounding the Precincts of the Blackfriars, as far as the South-east Tower, many wrought stones are still to be seen, which had evidently formed part of some ecclesiastical structure, and doubtless once adorned the church and monastery of the Blackfriars;* a plain surface is shewn on the exterior wall, but on taking them out, as I have done in several instances, and particularly in making a new entrance through the town wall into these gardens, tracings of mouldings have been found upon them, and in the South-east Tower may be seen several corbel heads, evidently insertions from another building.†

* In like manner, the materials of the old charnel-house and chantry were used in erecting the wall round the chapel-mound in 1588, and the remains of the church of St. Mary ultra pontem, demolished in 1518, were used in the repairs of the haven and piers.

† In a cellar of a house in Friars' Lane, now the property of Mr. Jeremiah Barnes, there is still to be seen, built into the wall, a carved stone gargoyle, which doubtless once adorned the church or monastery of the Blackfriars. A few years since, as some workmen were sinking a well at the back of this house, they came upon a skeleton in a very perfect state; but no remains of a coffin could be seen.



It is stated by Manship, that the Duke of Norfolk "dis-gardening such gardens as were all along within the wall of Yarmouth builded, he caused them to be rampared; for the performance whereof those hills without the gates, which the easterly winds had in long continuance of time blown there, were taken and brought in." "Yet," continues Manship, "were not these walls sufficiently rampared till in the year of our Lord 1587, (which was in the year before the Spanish intended invasion, in the 29th year of our late good Queen Elizabeth,) at which time, they were from the Blackfriars to the Market Gates very fully and formally finished to the top, with earth and manure, more than forty feet in breadth, resistable, by God's help, against any battery whatsoever. Then also were all the gates arched over with brick, so that many men may walk side by side together, all along the walls aforesaid, passing pleasantly in such comely sort, that it is a great pleasure to all that come there to behold it; and in the year following, the Blackfriars were rampared in like manner, and a raveling on the East side thereof, by the direction of Sir Thomas Leighton (the Spanish Armada approaching the Coast) was then also builded."*

As the workmen were lately employed in levelling the rampart or mound of earth at the back of the town wall, within the above-mentioned garden, about seventy yards to the South of the Friars' Tower they came upon ten skeletons, lying about fifteen feet from the wall, and about two feet above the original level of the garden. On removing the soil, the workmen in some places came to fine sand, which, no doubt, had been removed from the Denes, as described by Manship, mixed in other places with soil and rubbish, rammed hard down. The skeletons first discovered were lying

* I am indebted to the accurate and pleasing burin of Mrs. Bowyer Vaux, for the annexed view of the South-west Tower, taken from within the walls and showing a portion of the series of arches supporting the walk above mentioned.

in the space of about six yards, in two tiers; each body being surrounded by the mouldering remains of an oak coffin. The wood was about two inches thick, and a number of large and rude iron nails, much oxidized, were found; and between the coffins the space appears to have been filled with rubbish, in which were many fragments of tiles: two Nuremberg counters were also found near the coffins. The wood of the coffins was much decayed, and upon being exposed crumbled to pieces. The bones also were brittle: portions of the skulls only remained; and the smaller bones were mostly in dust. The bones were apparently in greater disorder than the breaking in of the incumbent earth would have accounted for. At a few feet to the South of the spot where the first bones were discovered, the workmen met with two skeletons lying together; but no trace of a coffin could be discovered. These were the bones of men who must have exceeded six feet in height. Those first discovered were not quite so large; indicating persons of the height of about five feet eight inches. In the wall opposite this spot there was a piece of stone inserted, about three feet from the top, on which was carved a small shield in a square frame, but so defaced that no bearings were discernible. I caused this stone to be removed; and on the other side there were traces of mouldings, which convinced me that it was a fragment brought from the ruins of the church or monastery; but whether its position was accidental, or whether it was intended to mark the site of these strange burials, remains to be determined.*

When or how these relics of the dead were first placed where they were found, I have been unable to determine to my own satisfaction. They must have been interred subsequently to 1546, and could, therefore, have had no connection with the monastery, which had then been dissolved; unless they were bodies which had been previously buried

* This stone is now in the possession of Lady King, Telegraph House.

by the friars, disinterred, and reburied in this spot as a place where their bones might rest without fear of further disturbance. I cannot admit this supposition to be probable, as there is nothing to denote that they were persons of any consideration ; and I am inclined to think, that the remains in question are those of persons, who, from some cause or other, were not admitted to Christian burial.

Had only one skeleton been discovered, it might be conjectured to have been the remains of some defender of the walls who had found a soldier's grave, or of some malefactor who had met with a violent death, or perhaps of some prisoner of war ; as we know that the adjacent towers were sometimes used as military prisons. And it so happens, that, in the year succeeding that in which these walls were first rampared, the men of Yarmouth captured two French vessels in the roads, killed sixteen Frenchmen, and took one hundred and twenty prisoners.

The number of skeletons buried close together render all these conjectures improbable ; and as we know from Manship that, "Aboute the ende of the reign of Queene Marye, A° Dñi 1558, there was a great plague and mortalitye in this towne, and also another plague followed in 1578," I am inclined to believe that these are the bones of persons who perished in one or other of those fearful pestilences, and obtained a rough burial ; although I am aware that, at the latter period, when 2000 persons are computed to have died in this town of the plague between May and Michaelmas, a special burial-place, on the East side of the town wall, near the Eighth (or Pudding) Gate, was appointed for their reception.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES JOHN PALMER.



NOTICES OF THE TOWN AND PARISH
OF
Watton.

COMMUNICATED

BY THOMAS BARTON, ESQ.,
IN
A LETTER TO DAWSON TURNER, ESQ., V. P.

Thrextton, June 2, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

Having collected a number of memoranda relating to the Parish of Watton, and made sundry extracts from the old Town-book there, which throw some light on the customs of our ancestors, I have hoped they might be considered worthy the attention of the Norfolk Archæological Society; and, well knowing the interest you take in all that concerns their pursuits, I am induced to submit the same through you to their notice.

The town itself cannot indeed boast of any important antiquarian remains; yet still, when we consider the frail nature of parish records, and the little care generally taken of them, it is surely incumbent on us to use our endeavours to preserve the same; and thus, each of us, to do what may be in his power to further the best interests of the Society, as well by recording what we have ourselves gathered, as by stimulating the zeal of others, who may have a more extensive and more fruitful field before them.



POOR BOX IN WATTON CHURCH AND CARVING ON THE MARKET CROSS .

T. W. WOOD



It will not be forgotten, that our excellent Honorary Secretary (Rev. R. Hart), at the conclusion of his *Lecture on Norfolk Antiquities*, offered this advice to his hearers—"Read, observe, and sketch;" begging them at the same time to recollect, that "even the meanest of our villages might, in its registers, town-books, old houses, or local traditions, supply a portion of the pabulum upon which the antiquary delights to revel." His advice has been acted upon by some of our members; and I am induced to follow their example, equally desiring to advance our common cause. With that view I have selected Watton; not that it contains any stately monuments, peculiar manorial customs, rich brasses, stained glass, or "ivy-mantled towers;" but because it is the chief town of the hundred of my residence (Wayland), and possesses amongst its muniments a very old Town-book, from which I have made copious extracts, relating particularly to that remarkable custom, "The Drinkyns," at which, in days of yore, the inhabitants of our towns and villages settled their parochial business o'er the well-spread board and flowing cup of barley-bree. It is much to be regretted that these records of the past, whose every page teems with information of interest to the antiquary, should be suffered to decay, and in many cases to be destroyed as waste-paper. Watton has also another claim to our attention; for within its limits is Wayland Wood,* which is said to have been the scene of the well-known ballad of the "Babes in the Wood," a carved representation of which once adorned the walls of a house at a short distance in the adjoining village of Griston; but *that*, like many other illustrations of the age, is gone.

In these notices of Watton, I have not repeated what is to be found in Blomefield, whose account of this parish, occurring in his second volume, p. 312—319, is by his own hand, and is, consequently, far from unsatisfactory. At the same

* The Sheriff held his court in this wood, but not even tradition points out the spot.

time I have endeavoured to correct him where it appears to me that he has erred ; to supply what he has omitted ; and to continue the descent of the manors, &c. to the present time ; and if I have failed, I can say, with the Rev. Gentleman I first quoted,—“ I have done my best.”

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

THOMAS BARTON.

To Dawson Turner, Esq., V. P.

WATTON, Waton, Whatton, Wadetown, or Wadetun—for I find it spelt in all these ways—is said to derive its name from the numerous fords over the water between it and Saham. In fact, it could not be approached from any part between Carbrooke, on the North-east, and Threxton, on the South-west, without crossing some *rivulet* ; and these were most probably, at that period, of greater magnitude than at present. Tradition goes farther still, and reports that there was once a large piece of water here, called the *Mere* ;* and although nothing of the kind now exists, the rumour is, in a certain degree, confirmed by allusions to the fact in old deeds relating to the lands lying on the North side of the parish, wherein mention is made—here, of *mere common* ; there, of *mere field*, &c. In the last-mentioned was found, a few years since, a fine celt of yellow flint, which is now in my possession.

So fully has Blomefield entered into the history and descent of the manors in this parish, that I have done no more

* In an Inquisition taken 9th Henry V., on the death of John Lord de Roos, there is an extent of the manor of Watton with the *fishery* there, called *Watton Mere*.

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than continue his account of them. The last lord of WATTON HALL MANOR, mentioned in his work, was William Samwell, Esq., who left two daughters, Ann and Mary. Of these, the latter died unmarried in the lifetime of her elder sister, the first wife of Captain William Henry Fleming, R.N., High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1736, who, at the time of his death in 1771, was the oldest officer of his rank in the service. His said wife dying in 1728, he, in 1731, married Theophila, only daughter of Peter Wilson, of Plumsted, Esq., by whom he left two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter married the gallant Capt. Farmer, of whom full particulars will be found in Armstrong's *Norfolk*, Vol. IX., p. 107. Sir William Fleming, the son, sold the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, together with the Wick Farm, in 1775, to Mr. Francis Hicks, of Watton, but kept the manor. Mr. Hicks, a few years afterwards, became a bankrupt; and on the sale of his estates,* the property, purchased by him of Sir William Fleming, passed, in 1782, to Mr. John Raby, of Rainham. Sir William died in London in 1791, without issue; and in 1793 Mr. Raby became also the purchaser of the manor. He died in 1794, leaving Elizabeth his sister and heir; who married, first, Thomas Hicks, of Watton, attorney-at-law, brother to Francis above-named; and, afterwards, Benjamin Barker, Esq., of Carbrooke. In 1795 Mrs. Barker obtained a confirmation of her title from Sir George William Farmer, of Greek Street, Soho Square, London, Bart., the nephew and heir at law of Sir William Fleming. Upon the decease of Mrs. Barker, without issue, in 1813, this manor, together with the impropriation, the patronage of the vicarage, and the Wick Farm, passed, under her Will, to John Raby Hicks, Gent., son of Robert Hicks, of Hindolvestone,

* In the particulars of sale it is stipulated that the tenant of the Wick Farm should give a leg of pork and a barrel of beer on the perambulation of the bounds of the parish.

surgeon; and William Henry Hicks, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the only surviving son of the said John Raby Hicks, is the present owner.

ROKELES MANOR.—This manor, in his notice of which, Blomefield has omitted to mention that, in 1467, Roger Holdeness, son of John Holdeness, of Carbrooke, sold it to Richard Roos, Esq., passed in 1741, upon the death of Peter Barker, under the Will of Thomas Scott, to his kinsman, Charles Scott, Gent., son of Edmund Scott, of London, who was son of Edward Scott, of Letton. Charles died in 1744, leaving two sons, Thomas Scott and the Rev. Peter Barker Scott. The former, who succeeded his father, was some time an officer in the Norfolk militia; but, entering into holy orders, became rector of Merton and vicar of Tottington. He died in 1799, leaving several children; of whom Thomas the eldest (also a clergyman) was the last of the family that enjoyed this manor. By his trustees and executors it was sold, in 1811, to Mr. John Lane, of Griston, upon whose death, in 1847, his executors conveyed it to Mr. William Massey, of Watton, attorney-at-law, the present possessor, and the manor-house, with part of the demesne, to the Honorable B. N. O. de Grey, brother to Lord Walsingham, who now resides in it.

THE CHURCH, which was built about the reign of Henry the Second, was dedicated to St. Giles, and afterwards, temp. Henry VI., to St. Mary. We read in Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, that it had three gilds: those of St. Giles, St. Mary, and St. John the Baptist. It was composed of a nave, and North and South aisles, with a North porch, all of which (except the nave) were taken down in 1840, and the aisles extended to a great width,* with a roof of such a pitch as to exclude a view of the clerestory windows. Doubtless this arrangement was made with the intent to augment the number

* 64 feet 6 inches wide, 45 feet long.

of sittings, so as to accommodate an increased and increasing population. Over the entrance of the North porch stood the interesting Crucifix, here figured, which is now removed to a far less appropriate locality on the East end of the church. In its original position it surmounted a niche, designed, most probably, for the patron saint. The tower of the church is round at the bottom. Through this is the principal entrance; but there is also a door at the end of each aisle. Its upper portion is octangular, and its summit ornamented with blank shields, lozenges, &c., in stone. The water-spouts pass from the mouths of huge gurgoyles, grinning horridly as if offended with their work. A wooden spire surmounts the whole. Within are three bells, inscribed as follows:



“ John Brend made me, 1656.”

“ John Brend made me, 1658.”

“ O vřgo vřginũ, ora pro nobis ad dñm.”

The present Font, which is of a very meagre character, has supplanted a decorated one, which, at a former re-pewing of the church, was ejected to make room, and was sold to the adjoining parish of Ovington, where it remains.

THE CHANCEL, inconveniently small,* contains the following tablets, in addition to those mentioned by Blomefield.

* Interior length, 21 ft. 4 in. ; width, 13 ft. 6 in.

South Side.

"In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of John Raby Hicks, Esq., lord of this manor, and patron of the living. He died the 27th of May, 1794, in the 61st year of his age. Also of Thomas Hicks, Gent., who died the 8th day of Feb., 1794, in the 59th year of his age. Also of John Hicks, son of the above-named Thos. and Elizth. his wife, who departed this life on the 3rd of November, 1785, in the 21st year of his age. Also of Elizabeth Raby, the mother of the said John Raby, who died the 10th of March, 1791, in the 93rd year of her age. James Raby, the husband of the said Elizabeth, and father of the above-named John Raby, lies interred in the church-yard at South Raynham, in this county. And also James, an infant son of the said James and Elizabeth Raby. Beneath the altar are interred the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Barker, Esq., and previously widow of Thos. Hicks, Gent.: she died the 24th of July, 1813, aged 75 years."

"In memory of John Raby Hicks, Gent., who died on the 26th November, 1828, aged 26 years. Also of John Raby Hicks, son of the above, who died June 5th, 1831, aged 4 years."

Chancel Floor.

"W. Henry Fleming,* Esq. died 11th May, 1771, aged 82."

South Side of Nave.

"Sacred to the memory of Francis Hicks, who died April 29, 1743, aged 50 years. Also of 5 of his children, who died in their infancy. Also near this place lieth the body of Jane, the wife of the above Francis Hicks, who died 27 Nov., 1781, in the 81st year of her age."

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Younge, who died Dec. 11th, 1770, aged 43 years. Also Dorothy Younge, his

* Blomefield states, there is a shield of Fleming impaling Samwell on the North wall; but the shield referred to is plain.

widow, who died May 13th, 1804, aged 46 years. And likewise two of their children, who died in their infancy."

"Beneath rest the remains of Thomas Younge, son of the above Thos. and Dorothy Younge, who died August 30th, 1805, in the 41st year of his age."

North Side of Nave.

"Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Peter Barker Scott, late of Saham, who died April 26, 1811, aged 70 years. He lived respected and died lamented."

"Near this place lieth interred the Rev. William Hicks, some time Vicar of this parish, who died 26th day of October, 1784, in the 43rd year of his age."

Wall of North Aisle.

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Harvey, Esq^r., who departed this life at Watton, (his native place,) Nov. 20th, 1820, aged 70 years. 'Speak ye who best can tell,' his widow * and daughter,† surrounding friends, and neighbours of every class, that he lived in the practice of all Christian virtues, assisting and relieving, forbearing and forgiving. His trust was in God: his hope rested on the atonement offered by his blessed Redeemer."

Against the Wall of South Aisle.

"Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Arabella Tillett, wife of Wm. Tillett, of St. Mary Axe, London, and only daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Perry and Margaret, his wife: she was a tender and indulgent parent to her children, whose virtues they are ambitious to imitate, and was in every circumstance a sincere friend, a careful and loving wife, compleated her happiness in this life, and was in her last moments what we may rejoice to be. She departed this life the 9th day of July, 1755, aged 51 years. And, close adjoining, lies the

* She died in 1849, aged 94.

† Married Sir R. J. Harvey, Knt.

body of William Tillett, her husband, who died 9th Nov., 1770, aged 70 years."

*On the Floor of the Church.**

"William Kett, Surgeon, died October 13, 1715, aged 39 years."

"Cath. Frith, obt. 29 May, 1762, ætat. 76."

"Francis Hicks, 1743. Jane Hicks, 1781."

"Sacred to the memory of Peter Barker, gent., who died August 10, 1741, aged 66 years. Also of Mary Edwards, late wife of Edmund Scott, who died Aug. 5, 1744, aged 83 years. Also of Sarah, the wife of John Mackmurdie, who died April 25, 1774, aged 84 years. Elizabeth Scott, relict of Charles Scott, gent., died Oct. 21, 1796, aged 76 years."

"George, son of Francis and Jane Hicks, 1807."

"Here lieth y^e body of Deborah, the wife of Thomas Scott, Gent., who departed this life the 22 of August, 1713. Here also lieth the body of Thomas Scott, Gent., who departed this life June 7, 1729, aged 76. The Rev. Thomas Scott died Dec. 9th, 1799, aged 61 years. Anne, relict of the above Rev. Thomas Scott, died Dec. 28, 1811, aged 67 years. The Rev. Thomas Scott, son of the above Thomas and Anne Scott, died August 16, 1810, aged 43 years."

There was a Poor's Box standing in this church, of a type somewhat remarkable (*see plate*). The top appears to be intended to represent a priest, with a pointed beard, holding in his left hand a bag, in the upper part of which is an orifice to receive the money which passed into the box: beneath, it is of solid oak. On his breast is carved, in relief, "Remember the Poore. 1639."

* Blomefield mentions a stone for Hamond, a hatchment for Tooley, and stained glass with the arms of Thetford Priory; to each of which the return must be, *non est inventus*.

The Registers* begin in 1539, are perfect, and have been exceedingly well kept. The following extracts are among the most deserving to be recorded.

1600. Hugh Turner, clerk and vicar of Watton, and Dorothy Dunn, of Hingham, a widow, were married July 10th.
1608. Hugh Turner, rector de Threxton et vicarius de parochiâ de Watton, obyt 25^{mo} die Feb. A.D. 1608; et sepultus fuit apud Watton, 26^{mo} die ejusdem mensis Februarii.
1625. Edm^d. Turner, clerk, was buried July 5th.
1676. Elizabeth Tooley, the wife of Henry Tooley, vicar of Watton, was buried Nov 1.
1682. Mr. Christopher Hey † was buried July 5th
1691. Nov. 4th. I, John Berry, ‡ came to Watton to reside.
1700. Mary, the daughter of Margaret Lea, baptized Dec. 16. Her husband, Philip Lea, left her two years before, upon whose return she confessed the child was basely born, and *performed penance in this Church*, Feb. 16, 1700. (o. s.)
1702. John Hammond § was buried at *Threxton* June 17.
1720. Mr^s. Ann Wodehouse, patroness of this living, was buried in the Chancel, August 16th.

* My thanks are due to the Rev. P. B. Jeckell, for the free use of them for this purpose.

† He was a mercer here, and built the Clock-house. He was also the only person who is known to have issued a coin in Watton. This, one of the small copper Tradesmen's Tokens of the seventeenth century, is described in Ewing's *Norfolk Lists*, p. 193.

‡ Mr. Berry was vicar of Watton and rector of Threxton in 1698, and entered several marriages and burials which took place in *Threxton* in the Register-book of *Watton*; which, on one occasion, led to serious inconvenience.

§ A branch of the family of Hamond of Westacre. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.) Ten years subsequently, in 1712, it is evident that the small-pox made great ravages in this parish; as, out of thirty-two persons buried that year, twenty-one died of that disease.

1726. Aug^t. 16. Hannah Jarvise, who died of the small-pox at Griston, was buried in this Church: she was buried in linen, and 50^s. paid to the parish.*
 Frances Hamond buried at *Threxton* Sep. 18th.
1727. Charlotte, daughter of Messenger Monsey † and Ann, his wife, baptized Sep. 7th.
1728. Mrs. Ann Fleming, the wife of William Henry Fleming, patroness of this living when single, (a good lady), was buried May 1st.
1729. June 10th, Thomas Scott, Gentleman, an honest, just, good, charitable man, a great benefactor both to y^e church and poor, to y^e great loss and inexpressible lamentation, particularly of the minister of the parish and all the inhabitants, was buried.
1730. Mr. John Berry, vicar almost 40 years, was buried Sep. 28.
1741. Aged 66, Peter Barker, Gent., whose unaffected piety, courteous disposition, and extreme charity had justly rendered him the delight of all. (Small-pox.) ‡
1778. The Rev. Thomas Pigge, vicar of this parish, was buried Sep. 9.
1799. Dec. 14, Tho^s. Scott, clerk, lord of one of the manors, rector of Merton and vicar of Tottington, died, aged 61.

* By the 30th Charles II. c. 3, there is a penalty of £5. for burying any person in linen (except such as die of the plague): one quarter to the Crown, one quarter to the informer, and *half to the parish*.

† This was the well-known eccentric Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea Hospital; of whom see more in the *Gent. Mag.*, 1788, p. 1183; the *Annual Register* for 1788, p. 225; and the *Transactions of the Bury Archaeological Institute*, p. 45: but no mention is made by any of the above that he resided here. The present most highly respected Robert Monsey Rolfe, Lord Cranworth, is his descendant.

‡ Small-pox was still very prevalent in the parish at this time.

The Terriers are dated 1633, 1636, 1706, 1709, 1716, 1725, 1729, 1735, 1740, 1747, 1753, 1760, 1763, 1770, 1777, 1784, 1791, 1794, 1801, 1806, 1813, 1820, 1827, 1834, and 1845.

The Terrier of 1725 records that, "An house upon the Common * was built by contribution, for y^e reception of any that shall be infected wth any dangerous distemper."

In 1729 is this: "One Pulpit-cloth and Cushion of purple, wth a good fringe; the former finely embroidered wth silver, and y^e letters I. H. S, and y^e date of y^e year, given by good M^r. Scott, w^{ch} cost him eight guineas."

Bishop Jewell's Works, folio, occurs in the Terrier for 1747.

In Terrier 1753, it is stated, there were paid to the vicar, according to "inmemorial custom," mortuaries of 10s., or 6s. 8d., or 3s. 4d., according to the value of the effects of the deceased.

In Terrier 1777: Number of houses in the streets, 76; ditto in the hamlets, 26†—102.

The following are the Vicars since the time of Blomefield.

- 1779. William Hicks.
 - 1785. John Fairfax Franklin.
 - 1791. William D'Oyly.
 - 1803. Fairfax Franklin.
 - 1838. Peter Blomefield Jeckell.
-

* This house was sold by the parish under an order of the Poor Law Commissioners.

† The present number of houses in the streets is 154; in the hamlets, 138; total, 292. The population in 1801 was 693; 1811, 794; 1821, 891; 1831, 1027; 1841, 1188; 1851, 1353.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN-BOOK.

1560.*

| | | s. | d. |
|------------------|---|------|-----------------|
| <i>For the</i> | It. Payd for appellys | — | x |
| <i>Drynkin.†</i> | It. for v skore whyte herryngs and iiij | ij | iiij |
| | It. for iiij pounds an a half of raysenes | — | v |
| | It. a penny worth of anny seadys | — | j |
| | It. a pynt of hony | — | v |
| | It. ij pynts of boter | — | vij |
| | It. an ounce of pepper | — | iiij |
| | It. payd to Aldenn's wife for a dosen bred | — | xij |
| | It. payd to Francis' wife for a dosen cakys | — | xij |
| | It. gebyn to porefolkes | — | vj |
| | It. my wife did bake at the drynkyn iiij boshells | | |
| | of white and iiij boshells of r** boshells | | |
| | of whete | v | — |
| | Payd for pulling down of the holy water stoppes | — | iiij |
| | It. payd at Thetfor for a boke of artekles | — | iiij |
| | It. payd at Thetfor for puttyng the verdycet | — | j ^{ob} |
| | It. payd y ^e clark for wryghtyng y ^e verdycet | — | vj |
| | It. payd v of ower costs at Thetfor at y ^e vysytacon | iiij | iiij |
| | —— the men one day for y ^e stonegatherers | — | iiij |

1561.

The charges y^t is layd owt by Wylliam Tyndell after y^e second day of November tyll hallowmas next:—

* What remains of the book before this period is so torn that nothing can be distinctly made out.

† For full particulars of these "holomes or soulmas Drynkyns," see Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Vol. I., pp. 300—312. They appear from these extracts to have taken place at various periods of the year, and to have been a sort of "Pic-Nic," depending upon contributions of various articles. Collections were made at them, and, after all payments, the surplus carried to the parish account (see the entries in 1565 and 1566.)

| | s. | d. |
|---|------|----------------------|
| Fyrst at y ^e plowlet,* a boshell and a half of malt | — | xxij j ^{ob} |
| It. a fyrkyn of bere | — | xv |
| It. bred corn a boshell, and a half of messylye | iiij | — |
| For y ^e drynkyn, a comb of malt | iiij | — |
| It. for half a barelle of beare | ij | vj |
| It. payd to Browster for mending y ^e bardrych of y ^e bells† | — | vj |
| It. payd to John Egmeare for a day's worke at y ^e pyssell bryg, meat and wages | — | viiij |
| It. payd for mendyng of Rokell's bryg | — | viiij |

1565.

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Receyved of y ^e plowlet, all costs and chargys deducted | vij | iiij |
| Receyved y ^e last day of March at y ^e drynkyn, all chargys borne | xiij | vj |
| Gathered the sollowmes,‡ all chargys | vij | x |

1566. §

Mr. John Catson have in hys hands, besyd y^e Churchwardens, the some of x^s. to be payd at Hollowmas next; and hys sewrty for the same is Hugh Bowgyon, and he is to gyve for the same a boshell of malt at the drynkyn.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Mr. John Rade, \|\| clark, have in hys hand | vj | viiij |
| Receyved of y ^e drynkyn on Wissin Monday, all charges discharged | xiiij | x |

* See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*.

† Bardrych or Baldrick was a strap of leather fastened on the outer rim of the bell-wheel, which had not a groove for the rope to run in, as now.

‡ Soulmass or All Souls' night; when it appears to have been the custom to make a gathering towards the relief of the poor for the following year.

§ *Surveyors of the Highways* are mentioned this year.

|| He was the vicar.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the transition process, from the initial planning phase to the final execution. This section also addresses the potential challenges that may arise during the implementation and provides strategies to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the long-term impact of the changes. It highlights the expected benefits, such as improved efficiency and cost savings, and provides a timeline for when these benefits are anticipated to be realized. This section also includes a discussion on the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the changes to ensure they continue to meet the organization's needs.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the changes and the commitment of the organization to their successful implementation. This section also includes a list of recommendations for future actions and a call to action for all stakeholders to support the changes.

5. The fifth part of the document is a conclusion. It summarizes the main points of the document and expresses the confidence in the organization's ability to successfully implement the changes. It also includes a final statement of commitment to the organization's mission and vision.

1567.

The charges Harry Barns and Robard Bratt have been at
thys yere, beyng Churchwardens in the yere of owr
Lord God 1567, for y^e Townshyp of Watton.

| | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Fyrst, Payd to Wyllyn Wyseman for liij ^{lb} of leade, being in a shete, y ^e some of . . . | iiij | — |
| Payd to y ^e plomers, y ^e viij daye of November, for sōwd' and v dayes work, y ^e some of . . . | xxvij | — |
| Payd to John Catson for a hundred leade nayls . . . | — | xij |
| Payd to Robard Alden for v fagots . . . | — | iiij |
| Payd for vi ^{xx} and four bricks for mendyng the Church | — | vij |
| Payd for a seame of lyme* | — | xx |
| A daye and a half of a masen and hys server, in laying the bricks and whytinge y ^e place wheare the awter stood, w ^t meat and wages | ij | vj |
| Payd to the glaser for setting in of too quarrells in y ^e window on y ^e south side | — | iiij |
| Payd for drafts of y ^e boke in y ^e chapetelle cort and owr denners | — | xiiij |
| Payd for my dener, Robart Bratt | — | vj |
| Payd for a carpet for y ^e communion bord | iiij | — |
| Totalis su ^m a laid out by Henry Barns | xx | — |
| Payd to y ^e said Robart Bratt at y ^e vysytacion at Thetfor, in July | vij | iiij |
| Payd for half a whyte lether hyde † | — | xv |

1568.

| | | |
|--|------|-----|
| Receyved of y ^e churchwardens at the plowlet . . . | ij | vij |
| Payd for candell stekys | iiij | vij |
| 2 Nov. Receyved of the churchwardens at the Plowlet | vj | vij |

* Eight bushels.

† Most likely for the Baldricks.

1571. *

The Lands of the townshipe of Watton letinne in the yer of
or Lord A^o Dni 1571, to the men followyng :

| | | |
|---|-------|--------------------|
| Itm. James Hansard j acre for iiij yere, y ^e yere | . ij | ^{s.} viij |
| Itm. Bryon Bowgyn j acer iiij yere, y ^e yere | . ij | ^{d.} viij |
| Itm. Robert Alden for one acre for iiij yere, y ^e yere | ij | viij |
| Itm. Rycharde Skarlle for j acre for iiij yere, y ^e yere | ij | — |
| Itm. George Franke for j acre for iiij yere, y ^e yere | ij | viij |
| Itm. Thoms Howst for j acre for iiij yere, y ^e yere . | ij | viij |
| Itm. Henrie Larner for j acre for iiij yere, y ^e yere | ij | — |
| Itm. Ihon Weston for ij acrs for iiij yere, y ^e yere . | iiij | — |
| Itm. Anthony Dorrant for j di. acre | . . . | xij |

1579.

Chosen and apoynted by the inabytance of the towne of
Watton sixe men for laying the towne for noyfull vermẽ and
fowles. †

Henry Turner. James Hansard. Robert Breett.

Nycolas Cock. Christoper Hey. Henry Firket.

Out of these sixe men ii chose for dystributing and paying
for such noyful fowles and vermẽ as ar taken wⁱⁿ the bounds
of Watton; these men chosen by the forsayd sixe men,

Robert Breett, Henry Firkett.

1585.

Remaying in the towne 1 greate spete ‡ which George
Frank borrowe at his marriage.

* In 1575 these lands were let for £1. 7s. 4d., which was an increase of
5s.; in 1602 the rent was £1. 16s. 8d. The entries are similar, and I have
not given them here.

† This entry frequently occurs.

‡ This spit in all probability was kept at the house where the Drinkings
were held; as was the case at Shipdham, where are entries of spits, pots,
trenchers, &c. &c.

1587.

George Haywood is apoynted to look to the bells for one hole yere : he shall have for his laboure ii^s.

1589.

| | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| Itm. to Nycolas Kock for twenty molls heds . . . | — | xx |
| Itm. to Rychard Edhouse for xxix dussen spar- rows heds | — | — |
| Itm. to Thomas Smythe for xxviij cadows heds . . . | — | — |

1592.

Nov. 17. Bought of Thos. Skeen the great belle* wheel, and he is to make it new agayn if it break wthin fyve yeres after, at his own coste and charge : for it he is payd v^s.

1597.

| | s. | d. |
|--|-----|-------|
| April 17 th . There is alowd to Johan Betts this day for a sword skabberd, and a daggerd, and a payr of hanger† | vii | vij |
| Alowd more to him for other things | — | — |
| For a prysoner, carrying Rychard * * * * | — | xviij |
| As much to Thos. Lynckon for there own chargys oür nyght | — | xiiij |

1603.

Delyvered by Xtofer Hey, the Towne armer, unto Humfry Mosse and James Brat, one corstlyt, one pick, a sword, two

* Not any of the bells have wheels now.

† *Hanger*, the loop or strap appended to the girdle in which the dagger or small sword usually hung.

“Men’s swords in *hangers* hang fast by their side,
Their sturops hang as when they used to ride.”

Taylor’s *Works*, 1630.



daggers, a girdell w^t a heade pece, j calyver, sword, one dagger, one girdell, one heade pece w^t a cote, and all things to it belonging.

1605.

| | s. | d. |
|--|---------|-----|
| Delivered into the hands of John Crosshill . | v | vij |
| More received of James Bratt in pt of the old pillory by William Crosshill . . . | - | vj |
| | Suma vj | j |

1621.

To receive of Thomas Brett for takyn up the palments of the Church to bury his wife, 6^s. 8^d.*

Mr. John Howard paid to the Churchwardens for the breaking up the Church for to bury his wife's mother, Mrs. Nuce, 6^s. 8^d.; and it was put into the poore man's box, and given to the poore.

1637.

"This yeare John Olley of Watton gave unto the Church three yards of broade black cloth for a hearse cloth.

"To do good and to distribute forget not; for with such sacrifices God is pleased. 13 *Heb.*, ver. 16."

1639.

"This yeare Mr. William Foster, vicar of Watton, gave the greene plush cushion for the pulpit."

1643.

There is given by Mr. Richard Turner, late deceased, 4 acres of land to the Towne of Watton for the use of the poor; and Mr. George Laws is to paye 26 shillings a year, 13^s. every half year, for the term of 21 years; and, after the term

* It was and is the custom to pay the Churchwardens 6s. 8d. for any person buried in the church.

is ended, it is at the disposing of the Churchwardens for the use of the poor, as aforesaid, to be dealt out in bread, 6^d. every week, to the poorest sort of people.*

1659.

Put out the Bells keeping, and to keepe out the doggs of the church, *and to awake all sleepers wch sleepe in divine service*, to old William Mayes, for one whole yeare insueng, 10^s. p ann.; 2^s. 6^d. to be payd every quarter by the Churchwardens.

Collections.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| 1660. Burning at Little Melton | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| 1666. Jan. 15. Relief of poor of London by fyre | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 1671. May 28. Towards the Ransumeing of My- chell & Peter Kys | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| 1677. May 9. Fire at Brancaster | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| For the 10 th Royal ayd. † and then overplus | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| which is put into the poor man's box. | | | |
| 1679. Oct. 2. Brief for Horseford St. Faiths | 0 | 6 | 4½ |
| 1680. Oct. 1 st . Towards the redemption of poor prisoners in Algiers, Sally, and other places in Africa | 3 | 7 | 0½ |
| 1683. Feb. 15. Sufferers of North Elmham | 0 | 10 | 8½ |

Besides these, which occur in the *Town-book*, there are 382 entered in the *Register-book* between the years 1740 and 1778,

* Nine poor widows are still allowed 1^d. each every week, which is denominated "widows' bread." *Terrier* for 1845. For distribution of other charities in this parish, see *Ch. Com. Rpt.*, p. 53, *Norf.*

† It does not inform us what amount was raised for the royal aid—that of the overplus only is given.

on the greater number of which nothing was collected. I have only extracted the following, which relate to our own county.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|-------|--|----|----|----|
| 1740. | June 1. Wymondham, petition | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| | Dec. 2. St. Mary Magdalene (hailstorm) | 0 | 13 | 3½ |
| 1756. | Sep. 16. Fincham fire | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| 1768. | June 19. Cromer Church | 0 | 3 | 3 |

It is very remarkable that, looking to the minuteness with which every trivial event appears to be entered in the Parish-book, no mention should be made of the fire in this town on Saturday, the 25th of April, 1674,* which did considerable damage: traces of it may now be seen when any of the old houses in the market-place are undergoing repair. The only notice I can find of it is in the Record-room at Norwich, where is a list of the parishes of the city, with their contributions, amounting to £143. 13s. 9½d.; in addition to which it seems the members of the Corporation subscribed £25. 5s.

Soon after the fire, was erected a building, known as the Clock-house, in which was placed a clock, and a bell, called the *ting-tang*,† most probably for the purpose of arousing the inhabitants in case of a similar disaster: it was built by Mr. Christopher Hey, and sold by him to the town April 12, 1680. The account of this transaction is set forth at some length in the Town-book before mentioned.

In the Market was formerly a Cross supported by eight pillars, between two of which, on the South side, were placed the stocks, and immediately over these a rebus of the town's

* Blomefield states it 1673, which is an error. The following entry occurs in the Court-book of Watton Hall Manor, at the end of the proceedings at a Court held die Veneris, 24 April, 1674:—"Subsequente die oppidum violento igne torruit."

† It is now rung to give notice of service and parish meetings.

name carved in oak—"a hare* and a tun." This is now to be seen over the clock, where, exposed to the full influence of the weather, it is to be feared that, in a few years, it will decay and be entirely lost. A figure of it is here given, on the same plate with the peculiar Poor-box in the Church. The Cross was taken down in 1820, and replaced by a pyramidal shaft of stone, ycleped "The Obelisk," marked with the distances to the neighbouring market-towns.

Of the charitable institutions at Watton, GOFFE'S ALMS-HOUSES, which are fully described by Blomefield, were rebuilt in 1820 by R. Harvey, Esq., of Watton.

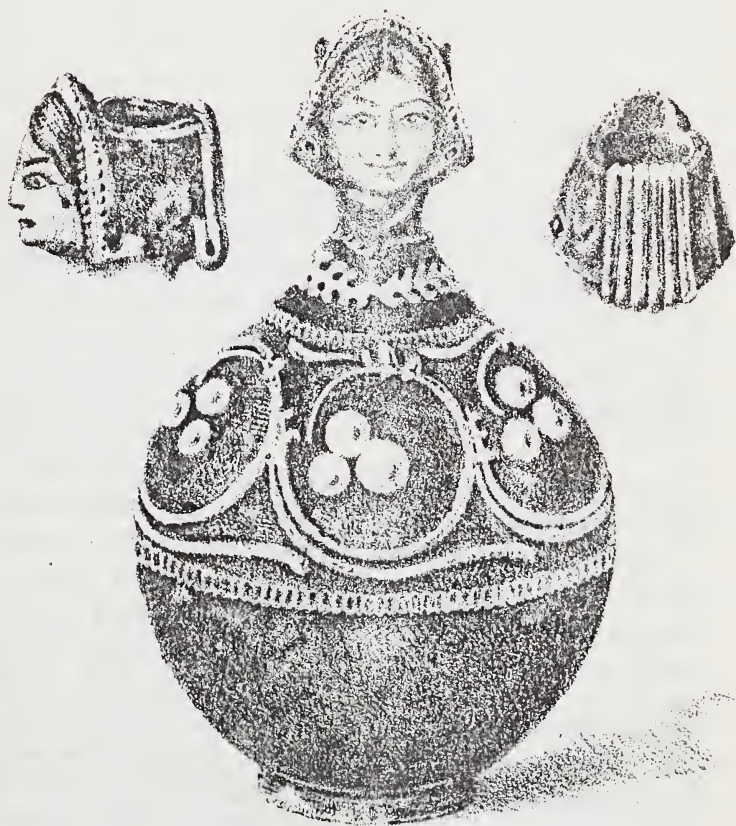
STEVENS' ALMS-HOUSES were built by Edward Stevens, of Watton, Gentleman, who in 1840 conveyed them to trustees, to be used and occupied by four poor married men and their wives, of the age of sixty years, who must be of the communion of the Church of England, and have resided in Watton not less than thirty years immediately preceding their election as inmates.

There is a NATIONAL SCHOOL, supported by voluntary contributions; and the late Mrs. Harvey gave, in her lifetime, a piece of land of about three acres to the boys of the schools in this parish under fifteen years of age, to be used as a play-ground.

* As is said by Blomefield, a hare is sometimes called "Wat." So in the following distich:

"Thus once concluded, out the teasers run,
All in full cry and speed, 'till *Wat's* undone."

Fletcher's *Epigr.*, p. 139.



URN FOUND AT BURGH CASTLE IN THE SPRING OF 1851

IT WAS 4 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND

PLATE 10. 1851.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee.

January 2nd, 1849. MR. F. CUBITT laid before the Committee a large and careful drawing of the Barn near Wolterton Manor-house, East Barsham, mentioned at p. 406 of our last Volume ; and stated that, although he had made many inquiries, he had been unable to discover from whence the stone-work had been removed ; but the tradition in the neighbourhood was, that it had formed part of the neighbouring Priory of Walsingham.

MR. CARTHEW has since made further inquiry, and he believes this work to have formed part of the steeple of the Church at East Barsham, which has long been destroyed.

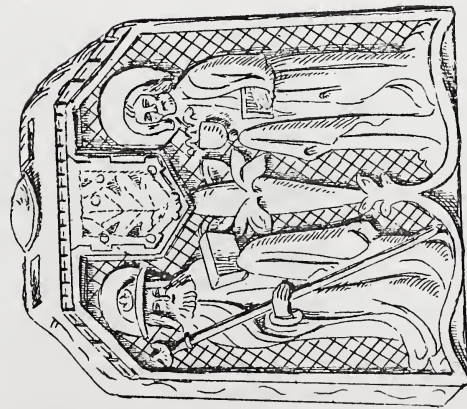
SIR J. P. BOILEAU exhibited a small plain Roman-British Urn, of a dark brown earth, found at Burgh Castle, the only perfect specimen at that time known to have been found there. Very recently, a small Vase has been dug up between the Camp and the Church, which has deservedly excited great curiosity ; and the Committee have thought it desirable to insert an engraving of it, made from a drawing by Miss Turner, in the present volume. The painted ground of the vessel is dark brown, and the body of it is encircled with an ornamental pattern, representing a tendril with foliage attached, each leaf inclosing three berries. This pattern will be instantly recognized by all who have investigated the

Roman Antiquities of Britain as frequently occurring on the vessels of that period. In Mr. Artis's "Castor," Northamptonshire, are to be found several varieties of it; and Mr. Jewitt, in his Description of Remains at Headington, near Oxford, gives an engraving of a vessel with a similar pattern. But the striking feature is the female head on the mouth of the vessel, with the rude representation of hair on the other side of the neck. Doubts have been suggested, from the appearance of this head, about the vase being Roman; but a careful examination will show that it is a genuine antique, and has not been in any way altered from its original form: indeed, so far from there being reason to doubt its age from the appearance of the head, a gentleman of great eminence in antiquarian pursuits states, in a letter to Mr. Harrod, that he has had recently some undoubted Roman terra-cottas offered him, ornamented with patterns of a similar class to the head on this vase. There are some small fragments of heads represented in one of Mr. Artis's Castor plates, which may have been parts of similar vases; but, as a whole, this specimen is considered to be unique. It is now in the possession of Mr. Panchen, carpenter, Yarmouth.

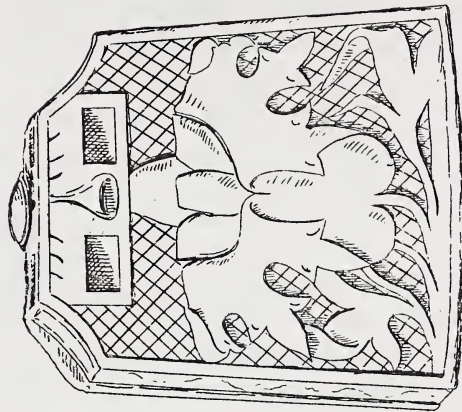
MR. FITCH stated that a Stone Mould, for casting representations in relief of a Chalice and Wafer, had recently been found on the property of R. Kellett Long, Esq., of Dunston: this has been since engraved and described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association.

Mr. Fitch also stated, that fragments of Urns, including a rudely-formed lid, were still frequently found at Drayton. In one urn a portion of an Iron Dagger had been placed. On a careful examination of the various fragments brought to light at this place, it appears the vessels deposited were all of one period, namely, Anglo-Saxon.

MR. COPEMAN, of Loddon, sent for the inspection of the Committee a very elegant Box of Yew. It was found in the outer clay wall of a very old cottage in Loddon, at a place



FRONT.



BACK

CARVED WOODEN BOX IN THE POSSESSION OF JAMES COFEMAN ESQ OF LUDLOW.

HALF SIZE OF ORIGINAL.



called the "Gravel Pits," which was pulled down by the owner, one Noah Crisp, in 1841.

This curious specimen of mediæval art has been thought worthy of an illustrative plate. On the front panel, St. James and St. John are represented. It opens by a hinge at the bottom of the box, and is closed by a spring at the top, on which a button acts. This button and spring appear more modern than the box itself, which was originally, in all probability, closed by a strap, for which there was a catch behind fixed in a, now vacant, hole; under this are traces of wax, as if the strap had been sometimes sealed by way of additional security. That it was intended to hang from the girdle seems certain, from there being holes for the straps right and left of the button, on the top, and at the back; and we may infer, from the prominent figure of St. James the Less, that it was for the use of a pilgrim; and, from the care with which its fastenings were constructed, that it was intended for some valuable deposit, such as a letter of confraternity, an indulgence, a brief, or, possibly, relics.* Whatever indications the interior might have contained when found, were soon after wholly obliterated, by the finder painting it a bright green: the exterior was luckily suffered to remain untouched.

* May not this suggestion serve to explain its use? Mendicants obtained at some of the religious houses little images, with which they travelled through the neighbouring villages, collecting alms for them, and receiving remuneration for their trouble. In some instances, the bargain was, that they paid so much for the hire of the image, and made what they could by the benevolence or superstition of the rural public, among whom they travelled with it. The arrangement seems very much to have resembled that in vogue in the present day, between Italian boys and the owners of the hurdy-gurdies or barrel-organs. Arrived at a village, his garb, and the little box pendant at his side, marked the mendicant as the dispenser of a blessing. On touching the spring at the top, the front panel fell, and disclosed a little image of some popular saint, frequently of "our Lady of Health." This, the devout beholder, having paid his mite, was permitted to kiss; and he rose from the devotion, and went on his way, persuaded, that, if not a wiser, he was at all events a healthier man.

February 7th, 1849. MR. C. MARSHAM exhibited a small plain Roman-British Cup, which had just been found in the garden adjacent to his house, Rippon Hall; and Mr. Harrod exhibited some drawings, by Mr. G. Jones, of the adjoining parish of Marsham, representing urns of the same class, and found in that neighbourhood; and he stated that a Roman road might be easily traced, crossing the Aylsham turnpike at Marsham, near the ninth mile-stone from Norwich, and that it ran in a nearly direct line towards Brampton; that urns and fragments of urns were from time to time found on each side of it for a considerable distance. Three of these are now in the possession of Mr. Howlett, of Marsham, discovered in a field near the above road, and which are clearly Romano-British, although less elegant in form and more rude in workmanship than those delineated in the drawings.

THE REV. JAMES BULWER exhibited a small antique object formed of clay, hollow within, and bearing a rude resemblance to an animal's head, found in the Camp at Caister, near Norwich, many years since. Two horn-like projections at the top, with a hole between them apparently for the mouth, and three holes in front for the fingers, suggested that it might be a cowherd's whistle. Four distinct and not unpleasing notes were produced, by blowing into the upper aperture and closing and opening the others with the fingers.

MR. HARROD stated that Mr. Carthew had called his attention to a very curious slab of stone, recently found, at the depth of fourteen feet, in digging up the foundations of some old houses near the Duke's Palace Bridge, Norwich. On one side appear the arms of the Dukes of Norfolk, supported by two lions in high relief, the shield being surrounded by the garter, and surmounted by a ducal coronet, and the motto, "*Sola virtus invicta*," on a straight label beneath it. The back of the stone is covered with incised work of the fifteenth century: the pattern is elaborate, and has small figures of angels with candles, censers, &c., under decorated canopies

on the panels. One angel, larger than the rest, bears a soul in his arms. A portion of an inscription appears along one side: "Hic requiescit pe..." This stone has therefore been a portion of a large incised monumental slab, a thing of rare occurrence in our Norfolk churches.

Much of the stone used about the Duke's Palace was brought from St. Benedict's Abbey, and the slab in question probably came from thence. But to which of the palaces of the Dukes of Norfolk, the earlier or the later one erected on this same site, this stone was brought, is by no means easy to determine; nor to which duke the armorial bearings belong. Blomefield states that the old palace was pulled down in 1602, and a "noble grand house" erected in its place, by "Henry Duke of Norfolk." This is obviously a mistake, there being no Duke of Norfolk at that precise time; but Mackerell states, with more probability, in his *History of Norwich*, that 1672 was the date of the latter erection. The then Duke, whose name was Henry, was not a Knight of the Garter; and his son and successor, although a knight, bore for his supporters a lion and a horse, as they now remain.

For whom then were these arms intended? Our member, Mr. King, the York Herald, has obligingly furnished the reply. They must have belonged, he says, to one or other of the following parties: to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was attainted in the time of Edward VI., but pardoned in the 1st of Mary, and had the order of the Garter restored to him in 1553. He bore on his Garter-plate, of which a tracing is extant in the College of Arms, 1st, Howard, with the augmentation; 2nd, Brotherton; 3rd, Warren; and 4th, Mowbray, supported by two lions argent. He died in 1554. Or to Thomas Howard, his grandson and successor in the Dukedom (son of Henry Earl of Surrey, beheaded in 1546), who was made a Knight of the Garter in 1559. He too was beheaded in 1573. His Garter-plate is not extant, but from one of Vincent's MSS. (No. 172, p. 16) in the College of

Arms, it appears that he had the same arms, quarterings, and supporters, as his grandfather.

If Mackerell's date therefore be correct, these arms must have been part of the ornamentation of the older palace, pulled down in 1672; and the appearance of the surface of the slab corroborates this conjecture. The stone remains in the possession of Mr. Blakely, at his factory, the River House, Duke's Palace, near the spot where it was found.

March 1st, 1849 The REV. C. BOUTELL exhibited a drawing by Miss Blencowe, of a fine Monumental Effigy, of Purbeck marble, formerly in West Walton Church. It had been broken at some former period into several pieces, almost all of which Mr. Blencowe found in various parts of the parish, and caused the effigy to be restored. It appears to represent an abbot, and the style and embellishments mark it to be Early English. A more detailed notice of it, with an engraving, will appear in the next Volume of the Society's Papers.

April 11th, 1849. The REV. JOHN GUNN pointed out to the Meeting some of the peculiarities in the construction of the Churches of St. Julian, Norwich, and Framingham Pigot, in this county, which led him to assign a very early date for their erection, and his observations were illustrated by exterior and interior views of the latter Church.

MR. HARROD read a letter from Mr. Greville Chester, from which the following notices are extracted :

"I have a very perfect denarius of Alexander Severus: *Obv.*, IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.—*Rev.*, the Emperor in military costume, holding a Globe and the Hasta, P.M.T.R.P. VIII. COS. III. PP. This coin was found at Gillingham, from which parish I have also three pennies of Henry III., all coined at Canterbury. Mr. Last, of Beccles, has one of the pattern or proof groats of Edward I., found at Thurton: it is gilt,

and has a hook attached to it, having probably been used as a personal ornament. I am told that, many years ago, a great number of Roman coins were found in the sand on the sea-shore near Wells, in Norfolk: enough, it is said, were discovered to fill a peck measure. One of them, belonging to Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk, reads, *DIVO CONSTANTIO*; veiled head of the Emperor. *R. MEMORIA FELIX*. Two eagles standing on either side an altar; in the exergue, *P.T.R.* Second brass. There were many coins of Maximianus. A Constantine in second brass reads, *R. MARTI PATRI PRO PUGNATORI*; in the field, *TF*; in the exergue *P.T.R.* A third brass, Constantine, reads, *R. SOLI INVICTO COMITI*; the radiated head of the sun. Of this type I formerly had a coin, found at Cockley Cley. Celts of stone appear to be frequently found at Oxburgh, and I have a large stone bead, found there, which was preserved by an old woman as a remedy for rheumatism. At Gooderstone (between Cley and Oxburgh), just above the water-mill, a human skeleton was discovered some years ago, with many "whet-stones," as the labourer called them: were not these celts? The place where this discovery was made is called Stone Street, and many coins, and half a quern, were found close by."

MR. FITT, Fakenham, exhibited a number of coins, beads, fragments of figured tiles, and a valuable gold ring, of mediæval date, found in the churchyard at Whissonsett.

MR. A. MASTER placed in the room two painted figures of wood, formerly belonging to a clock in the South transept of Norwich Cathedral. The costume is of the time of James I. Each figure has a battle-axe in its hand, with which, by a very simple arrangement, they struck a bell suspended between them, one taking the first stroke, the other the second, and so on alternately until the number of the hour was completed. From an early period a very complicated clock existed in the Cathedral, which probably was replaced by the one to which these figures belonged. An elaborate description

of the necessary materials for the construction of this first clock is among the early Sacrist Rolls of the Cathedral, and we trust will appear in print whenever Professor Willis's promised Monogram of the edifice is published.

MR. GUNN presented a Cast from a Corbel Head in Yarmouth Church, the features of which bear a great resemblance to the portraits of Edward I.

MR. BARTON exhibited a Roman Gem, unset, found in a barrow at Threxton.

MR. FITCH sent for examination three ancient Gems, set in silver rims: these had been used as personal seals in the fourteenth century. They are etched in the accompanying plate. No. 1, the seal of Sir Gilbert de Hulcote, found many years ago in the Castle at Norwich: the device, a sea horse; the legend on the metal rim, "*Sigill' Gilberti de Hulcote.*" The plate shews the elegant pattern on the silver back of this seal. No. 2, the best executed of the gems has a Bacchanalian figure, with a bunch of grapes in his extended hand: the inscription, "*LECTA TEGE.*" This was found in the neighbourhood of North Walsham. No. 3, is a blood-stone, very rudely cut, and, in the opinion of Mr. Hudson Turner,* was a mediæval attempt at counterfeiting an ancient gem. The subject appears to be a cock; the legend on the silver rim is "*+ JOHANNES CHRISTI AMICE.*" This was found at Thwaite, in Suffolk.

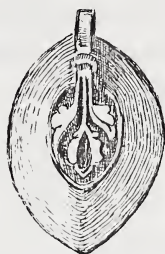
A conjecture long prevailed that these gems, in mediæval times, were considered as amulets; and this notion has been fully confirmed by a communication from Mr. Thos. Wright, to the Society of Antiquaries,† of certain inventories of such gems, enumerating their virtues according to the devices they bore. Mr. Wright stated that such inventories existed of as early a date as the twelfth century: those appended to his paper are of the thirteenth century, and still later date. Whatever might be the superstition of the period, one is

* Journal of Archaeological Institute, 1848, p. 6.

† *Archæologia*, XXX. 438.



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KNIFE HANDLE FOUND IN LONDON STREET. NORWICH.

& THREE PERSONAL SEALS.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF R. FITCH ESQ.

scarcely prepared for the depth of ignorance which Mr. Wright indicates, when he says that "these gems were some times even regarded as *natural* productions!" A splendid one, which belonged to the Mōnastery of St. Alban's, is described by Matthew Paris as of great efficacy for women in child-birth. In the inventories above alluded to, a gem representing Pegasus or Bellerophon is stated to be good for warriors, and to give them boldness and *swiftness in flight*; another, with the figure of Andromeda, had the power of conciliating love between man and woman. Hercules, slaying a lion or other monster, was a "singular defence to combatants." Mercury rendered the possessor wise and persuasive. One other of these illustrations may be of use to our members: "A stone, on which was engraved a long-bearded man sitting on a plough, with a bending in his neck, and four men lying down, and holding in his hands a fox and a vulture, if suspended about the neck, enabled you to *find treasures*!"

MR. EWING stated that Sedilia, of the Perpendicular period, of good character, had just been discovered in the South wall of St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, and that the authorities intended to preserve them.

June 12th, 1849. MR. EWING drew attention to an omission in Cotman's plate of the Brass of John Marsham, in St. John's Maddermarket Church, namely, the omission of the crucifix at the end of the string of beads in the hands of the figure. A rubbing of the brass was produced, showing the existence of the crucifix.

MR. DAWSON TURNER read some interesting extracts from an Account-Book, having this memorandum in the first page:

"This was the account-book of my Godfather, Robert Walpole, Father of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, when he came up to Parliament without his wife and family.

"HOR. WALPOLE."

MR. HARROD read extracts from the City Accounts of the time of Henry VI., showing the enormous expenditure incurred in a City Law-suit at that time, and naming the recipients of bribes on such occasions. This the Committee hope to publish in a future volume of the Society's papers.

September 6th, 1849. MR. FITCH exhibited the handle of a knife, or dagger, found in a well during some recent alterations in London Street. It is formed of a light close-grained wood, and represents a lady in a reticulated head-dress, holding a bird in one hand, and a monkey in the other. It is etched in the accompanying plate.

Mr. Fitch brought also a cutting from an old Magazine, being a Letter from Mr. Arderon to the Editor, stating that a ring and staple remained in the River Tower of Caister Camp, in March, 1751. It was argued from this fact, that a large stream flowed up to Caister at the time of the Roman occupation; to which it was replied, that had a ring and staple been inserted there in Roman times, and exposed to the atmosphere, the iron would hardly have remained perfect to so late a period as 1751; and that it was much more likely that the ring and staple had been inserted in later times, for some purpose connected with the cultivation of the adjacent lands.

MR. DASHWOOD, of Stow Bardolph, sent the following notes, requesting their insertion in this Appendix.

Bexwell. Under this parish, mention is made in Blomefield's History of a Lordship held by Rainold, the son of Ivo, which eventually came to the Wesenhams. I have met with part of a roll, being the Compotus of Richard Plesele, Bailiff of the Manor of *Robert Wesenham* and *Joan*, his wife, for 47 weeks, from the Feast of All Saints in the 8th of Richard

II., to the Feast of St. Michael in the 9th year of the same reign.

The profits of the Manor for the period are given at £7. 4s. 9d. Among the items occur the following :

40s. received for 10 quarters of corn, sold to Morice Baker, of Lynn, at 4s. per quarter.

8s. 6d. received for 1 qr. 4 bushels of maslin, or mixed corn, at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel.

Barley, sold at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bushel.

White peas, at 4d. per bushel.

Green peas, at 8d. per bushel.

Black peas, at 5d. per bushel.

A calf, at 20d.; a hog, at 4s.; and

13 little pigs, at 5s. 11d.

G. H. D.

Denver. Mention is made by Dugdale (*Hist. of Imbanking*, p. 174) of a causey of gravel, sixty feet broad, extending from Denver, through March and Eldernel, to Peterborough, in length twenty-four miles, which he takes to be a Roman road. This road was a few months' since cut across, in widening a drain running on the South side and parallel to the course of the old Bedford river. The spot is about a mile from Salter's Lode Sluice, in this parish. The road is very much barrelled, in the centre it is about three feet below the present surface; it extends about nine yards on either side, and at the extremities of the section is not less than five feet below the surface. The bed of gravel is, in the centre, of considerable thickness; the workmen cut through about three feet without coming to the bottom, whilst at the sides of the road they cut quite through it. It is of fine gravel and set very hard, so as to have been very difficult to break up, but there was no appearance of any other material having been used with the gravel. It has been cut across some time since in the parishes of March and Whittlesea, and is, I am told, clearly to be traced in many places.

G. H. D.

Stow Bardolph. Some labourers raising gravel in a field about a quarter of a mile East of the River Ouse, at Stow Bridge, lately struck upon two urns of coarse ware, and apparently unburnt. They were described as nearly the size of a small pail, inverted, and having under them a quantity of black mould and bones. Unfortunately, both were broken to pieces, and many parts taken away, before I was made aware of the circumstance; so that scarce two of those eventually brought to me will fit together, and I cannot therefore give the form of the vessels. As far however as I can judge, they were of a not unusual type. The only ornamentation consists of indents such as might be made with the end of the ivory pen-holder I now use, with the appearance of what in heraldry would be called *guttée*.

The field, about eighteen acres, has long been under the plough, and there is no present appearance of a barrow; although the field generally rises from its boundaries some six or eight feet above the road and surrounding lands. Among the bones, parts of the cranium, vertebra, and ribs are to be found. There is no appearance of the action of fire upon them.

G. H. D.

The REV. W. SPURDENS suggested that it might be useful to register under the head of *Reminiscences*, well-authenticated facts, and sent the Society the following notes.

"In the year 1798, on removing the mound of earth by the road side near Meyton Bridge, six urns were discovered, of coarse but well-baked earth, containing fragments of calcined bone; but I heard of no coins, when I walked over to see them at Mr. Drake's, of Meyton Hall. In 1810, several similar urns were found in the marl-pit at Coltishall, as you ascend the hill towards North Walsham. These I saw at the house of a Mr. Pightling, now occupied by Mr. Jarrold. And I heard a short time since of earth-works, described to me as indicating a camp of some kind, on the hill above the

Bure, between Coltishall and Hautbois Church; which the state of my health has hitherto not afforded me an opportunity to explore. In 1826, two urns, with the usual mortuary contents, were found, apparently a Roman deposit, on the ascent of the hill from Bacton wood-mill to Edingthorpe Heath, just without the bounds of North Walsham. I saw these, but could hear of no coins, beads, &c. The spot is within a few rods of the river Ant.

“All these circumstances tend to show what complete possession, or rather military occupation, the Romans had of all our streams.”

N.B.—The dagger and spear, or javelin head, among the antiquities found at Cressingham, it should be stated, were of bronze.

Page 384, *note*: for *posthorse*, read *porthorse*.

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| 1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible one is the theory of spontaneous generation. | 2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a necessary consequence of the laws of chemistry. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. |
| 3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of evolution. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a gradual process of change. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. | 4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of creation. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a supernatural act. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. |
| 5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the origin of life. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a supernatural act. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. | 6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the origin of life. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a supernatural act. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. |
| 7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the origin of life. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a supernatural act. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. | 8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the origin of life. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a supernatural act. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. |
| 9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the origin of life. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a supernatural act. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. | 10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the origin of life. It is shown that this theory is based on the assumption that life is a result of a supernatural act. The author discusses the various objections to this theory, and shows that they are all unfounded. |

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END OF VOL. III.



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archaeological Society.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING,

11TH APRIL, 1849.

Antiquities, &c., exhibited.

| | | |
|--|------|----------------------------|
| Cast of Corbel Head from Yarmouth Church, believed to be a Portrait of King Edward I. | .... | <i>Rev. J. Gunn</i> |
| Bronze Patera, found at Herringfleet | | <i>H. Leathes, Esq.</i> |
| Quern, found at Drayton | .... | <i>R. Fitch, Esq.</i> |
| Fine Etruscan Vase | .... | <i>Norwich Museum</i> |
| Antique Watch | .... | <i>R. Ward, Esq.</i> |
| Stamped Metal Dish of Italian workmanship | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Portions of an Illustrated MS. of the "Notitia Imperii," found framed in Cottages in the neighbourhood of Walsingham | .... | <i>Rev. J. Lee Warner</i> |
| Romano-British Urns found at Pensthorpe, | | <i>Norwich Museum</i> |
| Three Ancient Gems mounted in silver rims, and used as Personal Seals in the fourteenth century | | <i>R. Fitch, Esq.</i> |
| Gem found in a Barrow at Threxton | | <i>Thomas Barton, Esq.</i> |
| A Sheet Almanack, 1605 | .... | <i>W. C. Ewing, Esq.</i> |
| A Carved Oak Spandril and Panel | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Volume 100, Part 1, 2000

January 2000

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- Carved Spandril, from a House in the Market-place (late
Lowden's) *Mr. C. Muskett*
- Longitudinal Section of Norwich Cathedral from West to
East, from actual measurement *Mr. J. W. Littleboy*
- Six Drawings, by J. S. Cotman, of Tombs in the Cathedral
Rev. J. Bulwer
- Sketches of Antiquities, found at Felmingham and other
places, illustrative of a Paper to be read at the Meeting
H. Harrod, Esq.
- Warming-pan, with Adam and Eve and a Dutch Inscription
on the Lid *A. Master, Esq.*
- Two Wooden Figures in Costume of the time of James I.
with Battle-axes ... *Ditto*
- Small Carved Hutch *Ditto*
- Rubbings of Brasses and Monumental Slabs *Rev. C. Boutell*
- Stone Hammer, found at Aldborough, Suffolk
G. G. Chester, Esq.
- Collection of Electrotypes from Ancient Seals relating to
Norfolk *Mr. T. G. Bayfield*

NORFOLK AND NORWICH
Archaeological Society.

FIFTEENTH GENERAL MEETING,

5TH JULY, 1849.

Antiquities, &c., exhibited.

Articles in Terra Cotta, from the Columbaria near the Tomb
of the Scipios, Rome *E. S. Taylor, Esq.*

1. Votive Altar, bearing the Heads of Jupiter, Neptune,
and Pluto, with their Attributes; and in the centre,
a tablet with the inscription

DIIS · PROP ·

M · HERENNI

VIVENTIS.

2. Tile, bearing a group of Females and a bird, in a
four-wheeled chariot drawn by two horses
3. Statuette of a Roman Female
4. Statuette of Osiris
5. Terminal Statuette, with a Greek inscription
6. Lamp, with two beaks, bearing a sedent figure of a
Warrior holding his Horse
7. Lamp, with two apertures, apparently representing
the nostrils of an animal
8. Two Lachrymatories
9. Small Head, with remarkable head-dress
10. Roman Culinary Utensil of red earth

- Handle of a Vase, or Pail, found at Brettenham, Norfolk
G. J. Chester, Esq.
- Celtic Arrow-head, found at Attleburgh *R. Fitch, Esq.*
- Beads, found in a Tumulus, and Fibula, of a singular form,
found in Norfolk *G. J. Chester, Esq.*
- Celtic Dagger and Javelin-head, Gold Box, Breast-plate,
Armilla, and string of Beads, lately discovered at Little
Cressingham, Norfolk *Thos. Barton, Esq.*
- Figure of a Lady, with a Bird and Monkey; head-dress
temp. Edw. III., carved in Ivory: apparently the haft
of a dagger or knife, found in a Well during the recent
alterations in London Street *G. Johnson, Esq.*
- Part of a Stone Figure, found at the same time *Ditto*
- Fragments of Pottery, from the same place *Ditto*
- Copper Badge, formerly gilt and enamelled, temp. Richard II.
Ditto
- Impression of a Brass Seal of the fourteenth century, found
at Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk *Rev. C. R. Manning*
- Impression of a Double Seal of Jet of the thirteenth century
Ditto
- Impression of a Brass Seal, found at Grantchester *Ditto*
- Small Silver Medal, with Head of King Charles I.
Richard Ward, Esq.
- Bronze Medallion, with Head of Cromwell in profile *Ditto*
- Fragments of a Glass Sepulchral Vase, and other Antiquities,
lately found at Geldeston *Rev. J. Crompton*
- Carving in Oak—Arms of the Mercers' Company: from a
House in London Street, Norwich *H. Birkbeck, Esq.*
- Rubbing of Brass, of Jeffrey Fransham, Esq., of Fransham,
A.D. 1414, in Great Fransham Church
G. A. Carthew, Esq.
- Plan of Mousehold Heath, copied in 1766 from a Survey
made in 1589 *Henry Bidwell, Esq.*
- Kirkpatrick's North-east Prospect of Norwich
John Mills, Esq.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather information from stakeholders. Additionally, it discusses the application of statistical software to process and interpret the collected data.

3. The third part describes the results of the research and the conclusions drawn from the analysis. It highlights the key findings and their implications for the organization's strategy and decision-making processes.

4. The final part of the document provides recommendations for future research and implementation. It suggests areas where further investigation is needed and offers practical advice on how to apply the research findings to improve organizational performance.

East Prospect of Norwich Cross, A. Motte, Sc., 1732

| | | | |
|---|------|------|--------------------------|
| | | | <i>John Mills, Esq.</i> |
| Pavement Tiles, St. Leonard's Priory | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Pavement Tiles, St. Mary Unbrent | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Metal Crucible (<i>qu.</i>), from ditto | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Three small Silver Cups | .... |  | <i>Robt. Fitch, Esq.</i> |
| Four Gold, nine Silver, and eight Bronze Rings, from the | | | |
| Collection of | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Brass Offertory Dish | .... |  | <i>Mr. Bensly</i> |
| Silver Flower Baskets | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Drinking Cup | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Brass Box, of Dutch workmanship, with the Creation, &c., | | | |
| thercon | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Ancient Silver Box | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Cast of a small Figure, found at Thetford | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Ancient Silver-gilt Dish | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A Silver Tray, with a design in relief: "Science overcome | | | |
| by Love" (?) | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Scent Box, Dish, and other objects in silver fillagree | | | <i>Ditto</i> |

NORFOLK & NORWICH
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING AT THETTFORD.

The Meeting of the BURY and NORFOLK SOCIETIES is postponed to **THURSDAY, THE 27th INSTANT**, instead of the 20th, as before announced.

THE GENERAL MEETING

Will be held at the Town Hall, the MAYOR OF THETTFORD IN THE CHAIR. After the General Meeting, the Members will visit the following objects of Antiquity.—

1. THE CASTLE HILL
2. THE PLACE
3. THE CANONS
4. THE ABBEY

At the latter place extensive excavations are in progress.

The Dinner will take place at the Large Room, Bell Inn, at 5 o'clock, the MAYOR OF THETTFORD IN THE CHAIR.

LADIES' TICKETS 5s.—GENTLEMEN'S 7s. 6d., for which an early application should be made to the Secretaries, or at the Bell Inn, Thetford.

There will be an exhibition of Antiquities and Drawings at the Town Hall, which will remain open from 10 to 4 on the following day.

HENRY HARROD } Hon. Secs.
RICHARD HART }

(Over)

TRAINS LEAVE

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|----|----------|------------|
| YARMOUTH | - | - | - | at | 6 40 and | 9 45 A. M. |
| NORWICH | - | - | - | | 7 40 | 11 0 |
| FAKENHAM | - | - | - | | | 10 20 |
| DEREHAM | - | - | - | | | 11 0 |
| WYMONDHAM | - | - | - | | 7 55 | 11 27 |
| ATTLEBORO' | - | - | - | | 8 19 | 11 41 |

AND ARRIVE AT

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|----|----------|-------|
| THETFORD | - | - | - | at | 8 57 and | 12 25 |
|----------|---|---|---|----|----------|-------|

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---|---|--|-------|-------|
| LYNN | - | - | - | | 8 30 | A. M. |
| DOWNHAM | - | - | - | | 9 0 | |
| ELY | arrives | | | | 9 45 | } |
| | departs | | | | 10 14 | |
| BRANDON | - | - | - | | 11 0 | |
| THETFORD | - | - | - | | 11 20 | |

TRAINS FROM THETFORD DIRECT FOR NORWICH
AND YARMOUTH AT 8 10 P. M., EXPRESS, AND 9 10 P. M.

NORFOLK & NORWICH
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Norwich, Oct. 4th, 1849.

Sir,

A very general desire has been expressed that the clearance lately commenced at Thetford Abbey should be continued until the whole site is laid open; and it has been thought but just, that this Society having had so much to do with the commencement, should take an active part in carrying it through.

This desire is the more strongly expressed in consequence of the liberality of the Inhabitants of Thetford, who have already raised £20 towards the expenses of the late excavations.

I shall be happy to receive any Contribution you may think fit to make for this purpose, or it may be handed to any of the Local Secretaries of the Society.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

HENRY HARROD.

Sir J. F. Boulton, Bart.

Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

THE

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

THURSDAY, THE 17th OF JANUARY, 1850.

Antiquities, &c., exhibited.

Small Romano-British Urn, found near Shadwell

G. J. Chester, Esq.

Small Romano-British Urn, found near Thetford *Ditto*

Iron Dagger, found on the Swinesnout Hill, Aylmerton, *Ditto*

Iron Sword, 36 inches in length, retaining traces of gilding
upon the Pommel and Hilt, found at Reepham *Ditto*

Saxon Articles, found at Weston Farm, Micheldever, Hants,
with Skeletons, Swords, Bosses of Shields, Glass and
Earthenware Vessels, Knives, and many other Anti-
quities *Ditto*

Celt, found near Swaffham *Ditto*

Ditto, found near Market Weston *Ditto*

Three Keys, found at Reepham *Ditto*

Fragment of a Patera, found at Brettenham *Ditto*

Fragment of a Monument from Sculthorpe: an Angel with
a Shield, charged with the Arms of Knolles, 1427-60

Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.

- Early Painting: Jupiter and Calisto—*Stephen of Florence*,
1301-50 *Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.*
- Early Painting: Votive Tablet, by *John of Sienna*: subject,
a Miracle of the Virgin *Ditto*
- Three Antique Spoons *W. C. Ewing, Esq.*
- Small Mazer Bowl *Ditto*
- Six Róundels, or Fruit Trenchers *Ditto*
- Ostrich Egg, mounted as a Drinking Cup, in Silver *Ditto*
- Articles in Raphael Ware *Richard Ward, Esq.*
- Gold Saxon Fibula, found at Woodbridge, *Robt. Fitch, Esq.*
- Brass Matrix, found at Aldborough—"ave Maria Bea. F."
Ditto
- Ditto*, found at Ixworth—"re su sel de amour L." *Ditto*
- Drawings: the Figures on the Screen at Marsham
Dawson Turner, Esq.
- Drawings of Mural Paintings, lately discovered at Wick-
hampton *Ditto*
- Cowper's Translation of a great part of Homer's Iliad, the
original MS. *Ditto*
- A Fac-simile of the Frontispiece to the Gospel of St. Mat-
thew, in the Book of the Gospel, presented by Acra,
Sister of Charlemagne, to the Convent of St. Maxi-
min, at Treves *Ditto*
- Two Celts and Handle of a British Dagger, found near Diss,
Norfolk *Henry Miller, Esq.*
- Silver Embossed Dish ... *Mr. W. B. Bensly*
- Silver Cup, with Cover *Ditto*
- Silver Cup *Ditto*
- Ancient Watch *Ditto*
- Ivory Carving of "Charity" *Ditto*
- Rubbings of Brasses from Oulton Church, de Bacon,
Priest, 1310, and Sir John Fastolff and Lady, 1445
Ditto
- Puzzle Jug *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*
- Earthen Jug, Medieval, found at Pulham Market *Ditto*
- Sword with waved blade.—Henry Miller, Esq.*



Small Pomander Box, in Carved Ivory *G. Johnson, Esq.*
 Doors of a Tryptyc, with the Three Kings of Cologne

W. Bolding, Esq.

Copy of a Map of Sir Christopher Haydon's Property, at
 Salthouse *by A.R.Y. 1506. Ditto*

Fragments of a Priest's Vestment, Medieval Workmanship
Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth

Romano-British Urn, found at Stalham *R. C. Webb, Esq.*

Brass Escutcheon, with Arms of the Paston Family

Rev. John Gunn

Etchings: "Vandyke" and "Rubens" *Mr. Robt. H. West*

Encaustic Tiles from Great Dunham *Rev. R. Jackson*

Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth, appended to Grant of the
 Wardship and Marriage of Ralph Shelton, Son and
 heir of Thomas Shelton, of Shelton, to John Warde

Geo. A. Carthew, Esq.

Painted Glass, five pieces *.... Mr. T. G. Bayfield*

The Head of our Saviour crowned with Thorns, fif-
 teenth century.

Two Mermaids, fourteenth century.

Rose, double crowned, on a Stalk, temp. Hen. VII.

Eagle of St. John, fifteenth century.

A Quarry, with Knot, entwining the letters X. E.,
 temp. Elizabeth.

Sectional Drawing of St. Peter's Mancroft Church

Mr. J. W. Littleboy

Knife, with Antique Handle *.... Mr. Gerard*

Book of Astrology *.... Ditto*

Painted Glass, two pieces *.... Mr. J. C. Buckenham*

St. George; Head of Christ

Two Swords, one marked "for Captain Sandis, 1634." *Ditto*

Collection of Piranesi's Etchings *Mr. R. Ready*

Corbridge's Map of Norfolk, 1730 *Mr. James Mills*

Buck's North-east Prospect of Norwich, 1741 *.... Ditto*

Face-cloth and Mittens, worn by infants of the Aristocracy
in the Sixteenth Century *Mr. James Mills*

Rubbing of Brass, of Robert Braunche and his two Wives,
A.D. 1364, in St. Margaret's Church, Lynn *Ditto*

Drawings of Mural Paintings lately discovered in Stow Bar-
dolph Church *Rev. G. H. Dashwood*

Two Drawings of Triumphal Arches erected in Norwich
Mr. Enfield

The Newe Testament, (very rare) date M.D.XXXIII.

Mr. C. Muskett



NORFOLK AND NORWICH
Archaeological Society,



Patron.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

President.

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S.

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| Rev. J. P. Evans <i>Swaffham</i> | A. H. Swatman, Esq. . . <i>King's Lynn</i> |

L. S. Bidwell, Esq. *Thetford*

The objects of this Society are the encouragement and prosecution of Research into the Early Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primæval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities; comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History or Endowments, and Charitable Foundations; Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archaeology.

Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d.

A Copy of the Original Papers, published by the Society during the year, is presented to every Member.

Bank Street, Norwich,

January 18th, 1850.

Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

THE

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL MEETING,

THURSDAY, THE FOURTH OF APRIL, 1850.

Antiquities, &c., exhibited.

| | | |
|--|------|----------------------------|
| Poor Box, Watton Church | .... | <i>Thos. Barton, Esq.</i> |
| Bowl and Stand | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Druid's Bead, found at Sporle | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Dagger, &c., found at Griston, in a field called "The Camps" | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Town Book of Watton, 1560 | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Seal of Robert Knopwood, Esq., of Threxton, High Sheriff of Norfolk, 1751 | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A highly-finished Painting upon Glass of a "Sporting Party," temp. Charles II. | .... | <i>Richard Ward, Esq.</i> |
| A Trophy, on Stained Glass | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A Basket-hilt of a Sword | .... | <i>Brooke Taylor, Esq.</i> |
| Curious Bridle-bit | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Halbert, belonging to the "Train Bands" | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A small Stone Vessel, or Bottle | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Brass Matrix, found at Surlingham: ECCE AGNVS DEI | | <i>Mr. Robt. H. West</i> |
| A Basket-hilted Sword | .... | <i>Mr. W. B. Bensly</i> |
| A Bronze Crucifix | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A Carved Idol | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A Reliquary from St. Concordia, Bilboa | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| This ancient Reliquary was taken out of the Convent of St. Concordia, near Bilboa, in Spain. The Relics are stated to be of the Virgin. Previous to its being sent to England, it was in Don Carlos' possession. | | |
| Illustrations of Norfolk Churches, &c. | | <i>Rev. J. Bulwer</i> |
| Enlarged Map of Weybourn Hills | | <i>W. Bolding, Esq.</i> |
| Ancient Pavement Tile: pattern, a Fish, within the "Vesica Piscis." | .... | <i>Rev. Dr. Barrett</i> |
| Drawings of Panelled Frontal to the Altar in Jesus Chapel, now in the Chapter-Room of Norwich Cathedral | | <i>R. Fitch, Esq.</i> |
| Medal of the Order of St. Norbert, found at Catton | | <i>Ditto</i> |

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

THE

NINETEENTH GENERAL MEETING.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1850.

Antiquities exhibited.

- Pair of Quern Stones, found at Hethersett
Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart.
- Portrait of a Cavalier, temp. Commonwealth *R. Ward, Esq.*
- Drawing of a Figure on the Screen at Houghton-in-the-Dale
Rev. J. Lee Warner
- Series of Drawings of the Painted Glass in the Windows of
the Churches of St. Peter Mancroft, St. Andrew, and
St. Stephen, Norwich *Dawson Turner, Esq.*
- Corbridge's Map of Norwich, with the Churches, principal
Houses, &c., 1727 *W. C. Erving, Esq.*
- King's large Map of Norwich, 1766 *Ditto*
- Highland Broadsword: ANDREA FERARA: a relic of the
"Forty-five" *E. S. Taylor, Esq.*
- Ditto, inscribed IN SOLINGEN *Ditto*

1918-1919 01/01/15

1918-1919 01/01/15

1918-1919 01/01/15

1918-1919 01/01/15

1918-1919 01/01/15

1918-1919 01/01/15

1918-1919 01/01/15

Three Bronze Figures of Egyptian Deities, from the Catacombs of Memphis : viz.—

Isis nursing Horus

The Bull Apis

Anum-Re *E. S. Taylor, Esq.*

Porcelain Figures of three of the Genii of Amenti, found near the Pyramids of Ghizeh : viz.—

Hapi

Smautf

Kebhsnof or Netsonof *E. S. Taylor, Esq.*

Six Figures in blue porcelain, from Mit Rahini, Lower Egypt, representing

Death

Pasht or Bubastis

The Sun God

A Priestess of Isis

Osiris

Khem *E. S. Taylor, Esq.*

Rubbing of the Brass of Anna Savage, A. D. 1605, Worthington Church, Gloucestershire

Rubbings of Brasses of the Throkmorton Family, Fladbury Church, Worcestershire ; Goditha Bosom ; Edw. Peytoo, Esq., 1438 ; and Sir John Throkmorton, Sub-treasurer of England, and Dame Alianore, his wife, 1445

E. S. Taylor, Esq.

Rubbing of Brass of Sir John Cassy, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Dame Alice, his wife, A.D. 1400, Deerhurst, Gloucestershire *Ditto*

Rubbing of Brass of Sir John Ratclif, Crossthwaite, near Keswick, Cumberland *Mr. T. G. Bayfield*

Three Bronze Celts *Ditto*

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Pair of Waiters, Silver Filagree Work | Mr. W. B. Bensly |
| Jewel Casket | ditto Ditto |
| Alabaster Tablet, representing the Adoration of the Magi | Ditto |
| Antique Bottle of Venetian Glass | Ditto |
| Four Alabaster Figures representing the Four Seasons, | Ditto |
| Three Ornamental Keys and Fragment, temp. William and Mary | Mr. T. G. Bayfield |
| Betrothal Ring, Silver Gilt, with inscription, <i>E love you and true</i> , found on the site of St. Stephen's Hospital, | Ditto |
| Crayon Case, chased subject, Abraham Offering up Isaac, and departure of Hagar | Ditto |
| Stone Axe | Ditto |
| Stone Celt | Ditto |
| Two Seal Rings | Ditto |
| Seal, with four impressions, found near Magdalen Gates | Ditto |
| Bronze Head, found in the Precincts | Ditto |
| Gold Ring, Buck's Head cabossed, found near Norwich | R. Fitch, Esq. |
| Gold Ring, motto, <i>de bon cuer</i> , found at Fakenham | Ditto |
| Gilt Ring, with large Amethyst, found at Barham, Suffolk | Ditto |



NORFOLK & NORWICH
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
The Twentieth General Meeting,

18TH & 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

ANTIQUITIES &c, EXHIBITED.

Exhibited by the MAYOR of Lynn.

The Ancient Corporation Cup,

One Do. Temp. Charles II.

Four Silver Maces

Town Ducking Stool

Chains and Badges worn by the Town Musicians.

*Exhibited by the Rev. C. MANNING,
Tilney St. Lawrence.*

Ivory tablet, originally the leaf of a triptych, representing under canopies, the adoration of the Magi on one side, and our Saviour bearing the Cross, on the other.—14th. Century.

Ivory tablet, probably from a book cover, representing the Visitation, and the Presentation in the Temple.—16th. Century.

Ivory knife handle,—a bearded figure, with hat and staff, German workmanship.—16th. Century.

A pair of purple velvet Gloves, the fingers not divided, embroidered with gold.—Date about 1600.

Silver Reliquary, circular in form, engraved with the Agnes Dei, and the Instruments of the Crucifixion.—16th. Century.

Silver-gilt Pomander, or Scent box, in the form of a Heart.—16th. Century.

A small piece of Silver, chased on each side with the emblems of the Evangelists, in quatrefoils, use unknown.—14th. Century.

Stained Glass, the Virgin and Child.—15th Century.

Stained Glass, part of a seated figure of our Lord.—14th. Century.

Roman bronze Figure, probably by Cybele.

Seal of *Jet*, one side effaced, the other inscribed with a flower, and the legend *Tecta tege, lecta lege*—13th Century.

Oval brass Seal of the Archdeaconry of Colchester.—17th. Century.

Brass Seal, found at Diss, Norfolk, 1846, with a figure of S. John Baptist, and the legend "Eccc Agnus Dei."—15th. Century.

Brass Seal, found at Grantchester, near Cambridge' 1848, with a Coat of Arms, and the legend, "S' Jehan Salle escuier."—14th. Century.

Small silver Seals, Ring and Key.—17th. Century.

Brass Ring, with five projecting Seals, inscribed Deale uprightly:—and a Seal with four ends.—17th. Century.

Gold Ring, sides chased, set with a Carbuncle, said to have been found at Whissonsett, Norfolk.

Silver betrothal Ring, hands holding a heart, found in a field called the Campings, adjoining the Churchyard, Whissonsett, Norfolk.—15th. Century.

Silver Ring, ornamented with *niello*, and set with a medicinal stone.—14th. Century.

Silver-gilt betrothal Ring, two hands clasped, inscribed "IHC NAZARENVS REX.—15. Century.

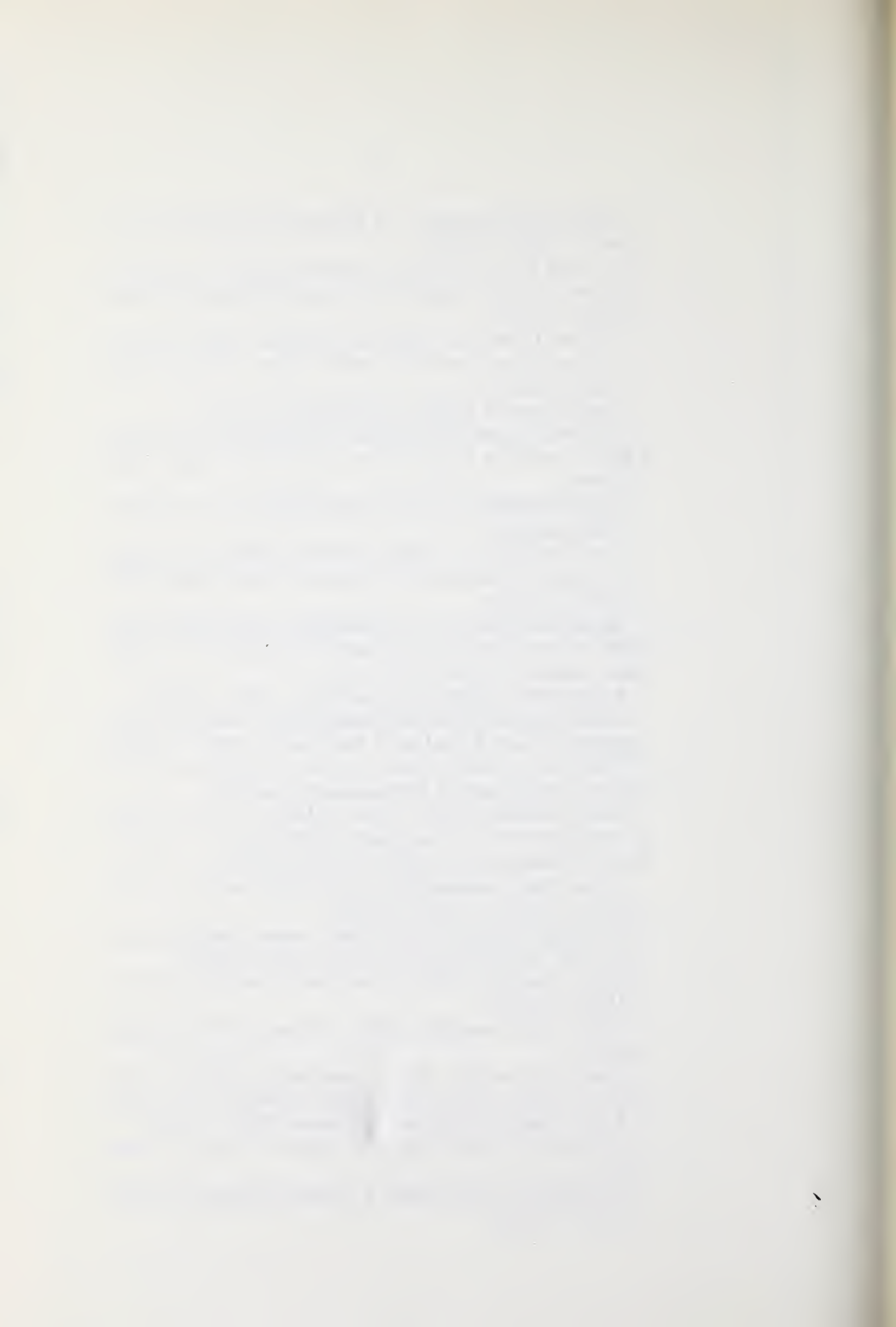
Silver betrothal Ring, two hands holding a heart.—16th. Century.

Silver Ring, inscribed Ave (?) found at Old London Bridge.

Massive Silver-gilt Ring, inscribed †IESVS, with a Locket, Beads, Button, &c., found together by the walls of Lynn, near the Railway Station.—15th. Century.

Bronze Ring, with letter I, found at Lynn.—15th. Century.

Bronze Ring, with letter A, found at Exning, Suffolk.—15th. Century



Silver Pin, with ornamented Head.—End of the 15th. Century.

Silver Thimble, with *posy*. Tho gift bee small good will is all.—16th. Century.

Silver Fibula, in the form of a serpent.

Silver Fibula, in the form of a heart, with *posy*, "Fear God."

Copper Roundel with the arms of Brewse, intended for the centre of a Laver.—15th. Century.

Etruscan Scarabæus, cut for a seal.

Cross-guard of a hunting knife with hares and dogs on it, and inscribed "*Prens en gré*," and "*Gasper, Meltesa, Beltesa*." found at Terrington St. John's, Norfolk 1849.—16th. Century.

Gold Watch, with rich filagree back, in studded case, the face enamelled, catgut employed for the chain, made by P. Martinot, Paris,—17th. Century.

Manuscript Book of Hours and Psalms, with eleven Illuminations representing the Annunciation, the Visitation, St. Anthony, St. Sebastian, St. Christopher, St. George; the Nativity; the Presentation, David, the Assumption, and a Funeral.—Date, about 1460.

Small Silver Box, with head of Queen Anne, used for salve or patches.

Spice Mill, carved in Lignum Vitæ.—17th. Century

Bronze Celt, found in the Marshland Fen,—1849.

Key found in a Crypt at Wisbeach—15th. Century

Pipe used at the first introduction of Tobacco, found at the Chapel on the Red Mount, Lynn

Steel Etui, with a head of a Prince of Wales, probably Frederick Lewis, Father of George III.

An Object of unknown use.—in bronze

Exhibited by the Rev. J. BRAMHALL,

Terrington St. John's.

Portrait of James II. in Silver, circumscribed; "*Jacobus II. D. G. Mag : Brit : Fr : et : Hib : Rex . nat : oct : 17. 33. ob : Sep : 4. 1701. ætat : 67.*"

Exhibited by Mr. EAGAR, Terrington St. John's

Needlework Portrait of Charles I., wearing his George : and surrounded by the words, "*Deus meus, rupes mea : Psalme, XVIII.*"

It formerly belonged to the family of Coc, of Lynn.



Exhibited by Rev. Robert Hankinson.

Matrix of Seal. University Bonn.
 Ditto Friars Minors, Dunwich.
 Ditto St. Peter and St. Paul at Chaucumba.
 Ditto "Jesu prive" Bronze.
 Ditto James Ygmango Doctor of Law.
 Ditto, Personal, with Agnus Dei.
 Brother Nicholas of Sego Ville.
 Ditto Town of Dunwich.
 Ditto Gregory Chablae.
 Ditto 3 Leaden seals.—13th. Century.—viz.
 of Robert de Falloviv.
 of Robert Cade.
 of Walter the baker.
 Two Roman Pottery stamps.
 Bookbinder's stamp. I.H.S.—16th. Century.
 Cromwellian Tobacco stopper.—1659.

Exhibited by Mr. W. Taylor, Lynn.

Pilgrims sigus found in the Ferry-way across the river, Lynn.
 Book of Hours, printed 1507 by Anthony Verard. with Illuminations.
 Impressions of four ancient seals (Electrotype)
 Ditto Southwick Priory.
 Ancient Tea Kettle.—William III.
 Elizabethan bottle with spell, found at Lynn.
 Dagger found behind the wainscot of an old House in Lynn

Exhibited by Mr. Robert Fitch, Norwich.

Gold Fibula,—found at Woodbridge
 Silver Fibula,—found at Bury
 Gold Ring,—found at Sprowston
 Ring with Amethyst,—found at Barham
 Seal of—Carrow Nunnery
 Ditto—Langley Abbey
 Ditto—Deanery of Hingham
 Ditto—found at Burnham
 Ditto—Ditto New Buckenham
 Ditto—Ditto Ashill

Exhibited by the Rev. W. FREEMAN.

Gold personal Ornament, qy: Grecian

*Exhibited by Rev. E. E. BLENCOIVE,
West Walton.*

Two large wooden blocks for printing, probably French, one representing St. Philibert an Abbot, standing by an altar, figures kneeling before him, the other, St. Anatolius, as a Bishop, with a town on fire, and a Child in a cradle before him.—Date about 1600.

Part of an alabaster sculpture, taken from a cottage at Denver, Norfolk,—subject unknown.—Date, about 1460.

Bronze medallion, representing the Judgment of Solomon.—Date about 1600.

Small silver box, probably used as a Pomander, for scent,—Date, about 1600.

Small Roman vase of Clay, found at Danbury, Essex

Drawing of a Monumental Effigy in West Walton Church, supposed to represent a Prior of Ely.—1220.

Drawing of a fine Early English Piscina, formerly in West Walton Church.—now destroyed.

Drawing of part of the Early English arcade, on the North side of the Chancel, West Walton.

Exhibited by T. Wythe, Esq. Middleton.

Jug, green-glazed earth, found at Blackborough

Nob of Sword handle, richly chased,—Ditto

Small earthen Vessel, —Ditto

Bronze Celt, found at Westacre, 1848

Ancient Knife

Seal of Robespierre, presented to Mr. Wythe, by his Niece

Purse Swivel—15th. Century

Spoons and other articles of Silver, found at Middleton Hall

Exhibited by—Tysen, Esq.

A collection of Engravings, Illustrations of Norfolk

Exhibited by Mr. A. KENT.

Toy Gun

Two Gold Rings

Carved Ivory figure

Brass Badge

Etui case Silver

Ditto.—Gilt



Seal with five Impressions
 Two Bronze seals
 Bronze figure of a Dog
 Ditto Bell
 Four Keys, from Castleacre, Markshall and Bramwell Abbey
 Porcelain Shoe
 Two Stirrups
 Ditto brass Boxes

Exhibited by Mr. W. PLEWS, LYNN

Pocket Dial
 One Roman Gold coin
 One English Gold coin
 One old Gold Ring
 Three Roman Copper coins
 Two brass Seals
 One brass Signet Ring
 One Popes' Lead Seal

Exhibited by Sir H. BEDINGFIELD.

Six Saxon Fibulae, dug up at Oxbro'
 Three Arrow Heads,—Ditto
 One brass Ring—Ditto
 One silver Coin of Hadrian, and 2 other coins, Ditto
 One Metal dish, with the Temptation
 One small deed temp. Ed. I., Seal, very perfect
 Two Parchment Deeds, with Seals.
 Grant of the Bull,—Grant to the Rector of Oxburgh
 One Dagger from the King's Room—Ditto
 Part of a Halbert, Henry VIII.—Ditto
 Ancient Battle Axe

Exhibited by Mr. W. B. BENSLEY.

Bell,—Snuffers,—2 Gilt Spoons, and 4 others,---2
 Silver boxes,---1 Brass Ditto---Carved bottle, Life of
 Christ,---2 Oval brass Watches,---Ivory Crucifixion
 Bronze,—Bearing the †—Neptune bronze—Venus Do.
 Pompeian Jug—Purse—Bronze—Roman Lamp

Exhibited by Mr. H.

Four small Gold Watches—Silver Brooch—Gilt Etu
 Case

Exhibited by Mr. TINGAY, Wreham, Norfolk.

Four Silver Roman Coins—27 Copper ditto---Shepherd's Dial---A Carving---4 stone Celts, Wreham Fen
Two Brass Celts---1 Bronze ditto, Wreham
Iron Axe Head, West Dereham Abbey flint hammer, West Dereham Abbey
Earthenware Shoe buckle---silver Watch, 17th Cent.
Silver spoon---16th. Century, with Acorn Knife
Brass Spoon, 17th. Century

Exhibited by F. R. PARTRIDGE, Esq.

Pedigree of the Champion Family prepared by Clarenceux. King at Arms 1576.

By Mr. W. R. PRIDGEON.

Angel,--Henry VIII.

Twenty Shilling Gold Piece of Charles I.

By Sir. W. B. FOLKES, Bart.

The description and platte of the towne of Hillington, 1592.

Autograph Letter of Oliver Cromwell.

By the Rev. S. C. E. N. ROLFE.

Mackerell's History of Lynn, Illustrated

By Mr. DECK, Cambridge.

Bronze Armillæ, Fibulæ, and other Roman Antiquities, from Trumpington,

Collection of Roman and other Keys

Specimens of Roman Glass

Glass, opalized by Age

Necklaces, of Beads, Coins, &c., found at Stretham Hill, Wilbraham, 1847, and Manca, Isle of Ely

Collection of "Druids Beads"

Series of Celtic Arrow and Javelin Heads

Bronze Crown, found on a Skeleton, with Shield, Spear and Knife, near Cambridge

Egyptian Necklace & other Ornaments from Thebes

Collection of Kimmeridge Coal Money

Two Hand bricks, found in a Cromlech in Jersey

By Sir J. P. BOILEAU, Bart.

Three Roman Sicilian Vases

Three Etruscan Vases and Patera

Four Sicilian Vases



Sword, of the Chevalier Bayard

By the Rev. Wm. PRATT.

The Altar Cloth of Bircham Tofts, formed of the Vestments of a Priest

The Orfrees of the Cope forming a border round it

By GODDARD JOHNSON, Esq.

Ivory figure of Charity.---Egyptian Idol.---Vertebrae
Small Earthen Vessel found at Downham.---An Etui
Case.---Bronze Roman Stylus.---Copper Key found at
Spotle priory.---Brass from Trunch Church.---Bronze,
Venus and Cupid.---Chatain Silver Gilt.---A Brass
Matrix, found at Surlingham. ECCE AGNUS DEI.

Two Gypeyres.---Three Hafts of Knives.---Five Spoons
two of silver, two of brass and one of wood.

Knife, "Here is a Legand, a Foot,

And a Good Blade toot."

One Globular formed Padlock.

Part of a curious Lock which has been gilt.

Bone Pin and a scent Bottle.

Reliquary containing relics of various Saints.

Two Badges, one of the time of Edward IV. the other
Charles II.

Four Bronze Celts.---The Hilt of a Hunting Knife
ornamented with animals of the chase.

Leaden Bulla found at Castleacre.

An ounce weight of lead having the arms of the Com-
mon Wealth impressed thereon.

The Plate of a very ancient Quadrant.

Five ancient Iron Keys.

Two Spear-heads found at Diss Bridge.

A British or Saxon cup of a coarse fabric, found near
mill at Northwold.---Two earthen vessels

Exhibited by Mr. Cartwright.

A Gun barrel and two Wheel Locks.

Exhibited by B. TAYLOR, Esq.

An ancient Bit of a Bridle.

The basket portion of a Sword Hilt.

A Mallet formed from the Vertebrae of some animal

A Knife Haft of bone or ivory, curiously and beauti-
fully carved.



NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

THE

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1851.

Antiquities exhibited.

Leg of a Bronze Tripod, found at Salhouse

Richard Ward, Esq.

Specimen of Verde Antico *Ditto*

Ditto Mosso Antico *Ditto*

Ditto Oriental Granite *Ditto*

Ditto Gregorian Marble *Ditto*

Small Brass Roundel, with the Figure of our Lord, in relief, apparently the central ornament of the Cover of a Mediæval Volume, found on the Manor Farm, Whissonsett, the property of Mr. Beck

G. A. Carthew, Esq.

Two Drawings of Castle Rising *W. J. J. Bolding, Esq.*

Three Sketches of Keep and Chapel at Castle Rising

H. Harrod, Esq.

Egyptian Vessel *Mr. Timothy Townshend*

Arabic Ink Case *Mr. W. B. Bensly*

Ditto, Enamelled *Ditto*

Mediæval Earthen Water Pot *Goddard Johnson, Esq.*

A Bronze Figure *Mr. Kent*

Two Gilt Figures *Ditto*

A Mariner's Compass in an Engraved Brass Box *Ditto*

Two Keys with Ornamented Bows *Ditto*

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J. H. REED

Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute

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| Two sets of Instruments | | | <i>Mr. Kent</i> |
| A fine Carved Wood Cup | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Daily Courant, January 28, 1731-2 | <i>The Sheriff of Norwich</i> | | |
| London Journal, July 1, 1721 | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Ipswich Journal, 1750 to 1754 | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Norwich Mercury, September 22, 1744 | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Norfolk Chronicle, July 15, 1786 | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| General Evening Post, January 12, 1753 | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Bury Post, August 19, 1782 | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Snuff Box | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Vase | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Stiletto | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| The Mourner's Refuge, presented to Lady Abney by Dr. I. Watts | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| The Eikon Basilikon, Milton's Answer, from Dr. Watts' Library | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Pair of Dishes | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Inkstand | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Blue Jar | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Seal | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Hat worn by a Suffolk Magistrate about a Century since | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Antique Spur | .... | .... | <i>Mr. Ostler</i> |
| Impression from a Matrix found in Scotland | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Carved Chair and Footstool | .... |  | <i>Mr. George Back</i> |
| Medallion of St. Dominic | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Pair of Panels | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Fragment | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Casting in Brass | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Illuminated Deed, temp. Chas. II.—Grant to Philip Ryley, Esq., of the Office of Serjeant at Arms to the High Treasurer of England | | | <i>Mr. Robert Harvey West</i> |
| A Calender of Prisoners tried at the Norwich Assizes, July, 1752 | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Line Engraving, from an unknown Portrait | | | <i>Mr. T. Ilcock</i> |

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1851.

Antiquities exhibited.

Drawings and Plan of Norwich Cathedral, from actual measurement *J. Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A.*

Drawings of some Ancient Tapestry, in the possession of J. Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A. *ditto*

Vinegar Cruet, temp. Q. Elizabeth *Richard Ward, Esq.*

Liquor Flask, 17th century *ditto*

Two Metal Ornaments for the Cover of a Book: one bearing traces of enamel: found at Whissonsett

G. A. Carthew, Esq.

Small Roman Sepulchral Urn with a fine Crystal within it, found at Felixstowe *Robert Fitch, Esq.*

Silver Ring, inscribed "J. H. C. Nazarenus Rex Judorum." *ditto*

Leaden Seal: legend, "Capud Religionis." *ditto*

Flint Celt of extremely rare form, found at N. Walsham *ditto*

Fine Cast of a Helmet, representing Mars distributing the Spoils of a Victory *James Mills, Esq.*

Fine Bronze Lamp *ditto*

Seven Scripture Subjects, in Compositur *ditto*

Bronze Bust of Mertia, Wife of Vespasian *ditto*

Ditto Nero *ditto*

Ditto Vespasian *ditto*

Ditto, representing the Virgin and Child *ditto*

Ditto, of John Tetzl *ditto*

| | | | |
|---|------|------|------------------------------------|
| Bronze, representing the Union of England, Ireland, and Scotland | .... | .... | <i>J. Mills, Esq.</i> |
| Two fine Enamels : one of St. Peter | .... |  | <i>ditto</i> |
| Bronze Military Ring | .... | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Silver Ring with Turquoise Stone |  | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Enamelled Bridal Ring | .... | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Silver Brooch, 15th Century | .... | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Bronze Bust of Erasmus | .... | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Barber's Basin in Stone-China, with a representation of the various articles used in the business |  | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Casket mounted in Silver | .... | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Quern, or Ancient British Hand-mill Stone, found at Horsey | | | <i>ditto</i> |
| Wooden Scarabæus, with Cartouche of one of the Egyptian Kings, found near the Pyramids of Ghizeh | | | <i>Rev. E. S. Taylor</i> |
| Egyptian Scarabæus in Granite | .... |  | <i>ditto</i> |
| Brass Matrix of Monastic Seal : "SIGIL. MON. B. M. DE. PRATO. ALIAS. DE. BONO. NVNCIO." |  | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Two Barbers' Dishes | .... |  | <i>Mr. W. B. Bensly</i> |
| Four Bronzes | .... | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Drawings, of Barningham Hall, Ruggs Hall, and Ashwell-thorpe | .... | .... | <i>R. Blake Humphrey, Esq.</i> |
| Plan of the Roman Camp, called "The Candle Yards," at Kenninghall, from actual measurement | | | <i>Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Bart.</i> |
| Plan of the Roman Camp and Priory Ruins at Old Buckenham, from actual survey |  | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Plan of the Remains of ancient Earthworks at Shelfanger, near Diss, from actual survey |  | .... | <i>ditto</i> |
| Plan and Sections, from actual survey, of the Earthworks at Castle Rising | .... |  | <i>Mr. F. Cruso, Lynn</i> |

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

THE

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING,

THURSDAY, THE TENTH OF JULY, 1851.

Pair of Carved Bellows *Mrs. Thurston*

“Do yov yovr Part as well as I,
And yovl have Fire by and by.”

Drawings of Painted Glass at Martham and Mulbarton

Dawson Turner, Esq.

Ancient Ware, found in the river at Yarmouth *Ditto*

Plans of Norwich Castle *Henry Harrod, Esq.*

- Couteau de Chasse *Wm. C. Ewing, Esq.*

Two engraved Drinking Glasses *Ditto*

Fragments of a Mortarium and other Roman Pottery, found
at Eaton Nursery *Ditto*

Key, found in well on Mousehold *E. S. Long, Esq.*

Ancient Flask, for a Dragoon of about 1600: see Grose,
Vol. I., p. 110 *Ditto*

A Spiral Iron for holding a Candle, from Erpingham Church
Ditto

Two curious Bone Spoons *Ditto*

A Model of a Matchlock, found at Wymondham *Ditto*

A curious ancient Watch *Ditto*

A pair of ancient Sugar Bows *Ditto*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

OF

ENGLAND

BY

JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST OF ENGLAND, BY JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME. LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1699.

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|--|------|------|------|----------------------------------|
| An ancient Stone Mortar, found under the walls at Yarmouth | | | | <i>E. S. Long, Esq.</i> |
| An ancient Tilting Sword | | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A Basket-hilted ditto | .... | .... | .... | <i>Ditto</i> |
| An ancient Coffee or Pepper Mill |  | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A Silver Sacramental Cup | .... |  |  | <i>Mr. W. B. Bensly</i> |
| An Alabaster Tablet | .... | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Three Indian Idols | .... | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Indian Incense Burner | .... | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| A Pair of Ornamental Gauntlets |  | .... |  | <i>Ditto</i> |
| An ancient Weapon, called a Morning Star, used by the Pioneers of the "Train Bands" | | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Two Pieces of Mother-of-Pearl, curiously engraved | | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Small Silver Heart, with Head of Charles I. | | | | <i>R. Fitch, Esq.</i> |
| Saxon Fibula and Spear Heads, found (with an iron and an amber Bead,) in making the Railway at Finningham, Suffolk | | | | <i>Rev. C. R. Manning, Diss.</i> |
| Brass Seal, 13th century, found at East Rudham, Norfolk : | | | | |
| Device, two peacocks ; Legend, "Le Seel Pasker de Turnai" | | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Etruscan Scarabeus, in a mediæval setting (foreign) | | | | <i>Ditto</i> |
| Silver Betrothal Ring, two hands joined, 16th century | | | | <i>Ditto</i> |

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